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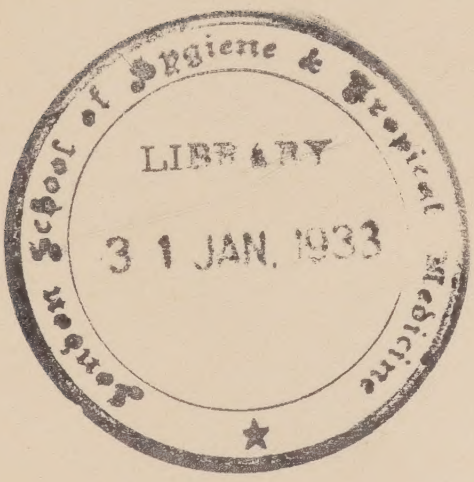
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OF THE

# STATISTICAL SOCIETY

OF

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THE Council of the Statistical Society of London wish it to be understood, that, while they consider it their duty to adopt every means within their power to test the facts asserted in this Journal, they do not hold themselves responsible for their accuracy, which must rest upon the authority of the several Contributors.

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# CONTENTS.


Page

An Examination of some Facts obtained at the recent Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, in continuation of a Paper read before the Statistical Society of London, on the 20th December, 1841. By G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer of the Statistical Society of London . . . 1

On the Condition of the Working Classes in the Inner Ward of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square. By C. R. Weld, Esq. . . . . 17

Report of the Education Committee of the Statistical Society of London on the Borough of Finsbury . . . . . 28

Results of some Inquiries into the Condition and Education of the Poorer Classes in the Parish of Marylebone, in 1838. By R. W. Rawson, Esq. . 44

Government Expenditure on Education in England, 1841–42. By Seymour Tremenheere, Esq., F.S.S. . . . . 48

Some Observations on the Book Trade, as connected with Literature, in England. By G. P. R. James, Esq. . . . . 50

Real Property, Population, and Pauperism in England and Wales. . . . 60

History of Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom. By John Tidd Pratt, Esq., the Barrister-at-Law appointed to certify the Rules of Savings' Banks, &c.. . . . . 73

Twelfth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Manchester, June, 1842 . . . . . 75

Proceedings of the Statistical Society . . . . . 76

Miscellaneous . . . . . 77

Ninth Annual Report of the Council of the Statistical Society of London. Session, 1842–3 . . . . . 89

Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice in British India, chiefly from the year 1836 to 1840 inclusive. By Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S. . . . . 94

Agricultural and Educational Statistics of several Parishes in the County of Middlesex. By Henry Tremenheere, Esq., Barrister-at-Law . . . . 120

Contributions to the Agricultural Statistics of the Eastern Counties. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Hon. Sec. . . . . 130

An Attempt to determine the Influence of the Seasons and Weather on Sickness and Mortality. By William Augustus Guy, M.B. Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, London, and Physician to King's College Hospital . . . . . 133

Report of a Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, consisting of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., Lord Sandon, M.P., G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., J. Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., Dr. W. P. Alison, and E. Chadwick, Esq., on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland. 150

Proceedings of the Statistical Society . . . . . 166

Miscellaneous . . . . . 168

On the Division of Heritable Property, and its Influence on the Distribution of Wealth. Translated from the French of M. Passy, by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.. . . . . 185

Contributions to a Knowledge of the Influence of Employments upon Health. By W. Augustus Guy, M.B. Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, and Physician to King's College Hospital, Hon. Sec. . . 197

Fifth Report and Summary of the Education Committee of the Statistical Society of London . . . . . 211

Page

Progress of Crime in the United Kingdom; abstracted from the Criminal Returns for 1842, and the Prison Returns for the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1841. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Sec. . . 218
Statistics of Nice. By Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. . . . . 240
On the Famines that have devastated India, and on the probability of their being periodical. By the Rev. Robert Everest, Chaplain to the East India Company . . . . . 246
Accidents and Traffic upon the Railways in Great Britain, during 1842; abstracted from the Third Annual Report of the Officers of the Railway Department. By C. R. Weld, Esq. . . . . 249
House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders, Glasgow. By T. Tancred, Esq.. . 252
Statistics of an Agricultural Parish in Bedfordshire. Collected by John Edward Martin, Esq., Froxfield, Eversholt, near Woburn . . . . . 255
Pauperism and Poor Rates in the Parochial Year 1842: from the Ninth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, 1843 . . . . . 256
Summary of Income of Charities reported upon by the Charity Commissioners 258
Places of Marriage, Marriages, and Education of the Married, in England and Wales . . . . . 260
Proceedings of the Statistical Society . . . . . 261
Miscellaneous . . . . . 261
Thirteenth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cork, August 17–23, 1843: Account of the Proceedings of the Statistical Section. By James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S. . . . . 281
Further Contributions to a Knowledge of the Influence of Employments upon Health. By W. Augustus Guy, M.B. Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, and Physician to King's College Hospital, Hon. Sec. . . . . 283
Account of a Report of M. Villemain, the French Minister of Public Instruction, on the State of Superior Education in France. By James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S. . . . . 304
State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland. By W. Cooke Taylor, Esq., LL.D. . 311
State of public Medical Relief in Ireland. By Dr. Bullen, jun. . . . . 317
On the Connexion between Statistics and Political Economy. By Professor Lawson, T.C.D. . . . . 322
Observations on the Census of the Population of Ireland in 1841. By Captain Larcom, one of the Commissioners for taking the Census. . . . . 323
Miscellaneous Papers read in the Statistical Section of the British Association 351
Statistics of an Improved Rural District (the Parish of Kilmurray) in the County of Cork. By Dr. D. Bullen . . . . . 352
On the Irish Silk Manufacture. By W. Cooke Taylor, Esq., LL.D. . . . . 354
On Conveyance of Passengers in the South of Ireland. By Mr. Bianconi . 356
Report on the Sanatory Condition of Certain Parts of the City of Cork. By Henry Biggs, Esq. . . . . 357
Further Contributions to Academical Statistics. By the Rev. Professor Powell, M.A., F.R.S. . . . . 360
Extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Mr. James Braidwood) to the Committee for Managing the London Fire Engine Establishment, on the Fires which occurred during the year 1842 . . . . . 361

## ERRATA.

P. 120, l. 25, for average read acreage.

P. 262, l. 15 from bottom, for 1843 read 1833.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*FEBRUARY*, 1843.

## *An Examination of some Facts obtained at the recent enumeration of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, in continuation of a Paper read before the Statistical Society of London, on the 20th December*, 1841.

By G. R. PORTER, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer of the Statistical Society of London.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 19th December*, 1842.]

THE remarks and calculations offered to this Society at its meeting in December, last year, were necessarily confined to the information then recently presented to Parliament by the Census Commissioners, and which embraced only the numbers of males and females living, and the number of houses inhabited, empty, and in the course of erection, in each county of Great Britain, in the month of June 1841.

Having since been favoured with a statement of the ages of males and females then living in each county of England and Wales, I have been led to examine the same in comparison with the like statements obtained at the census of 1821, and venture to call the attention of the Society to some of the results of that examination which appear to be most deserving of notice.

The returns of ages in 1841 are as complete as could possibly be expected. Out of 15,906,589 persons living in England and Wales, there are only 48,514, or 1 in 327, whose ages are not ascertained. The returns made under the census of 1821, were far less complete in this particular. Of 11,978,875 then living in England and Wales, the ages were given of only 10,530,671, leaving unascertained 1,448,204 or very nearly 1 person in 8 of the whole population. The cause of this deficiency it is easy to explain. The Act of 1840 made it as much a part of the business of the enumerators to obtain the ages, as it was to obtain the numbers of the people, whereas in 1821, this part of the business was left wholly at their option. The instructions under this head in 1821 were given in the following words:—"If you are of opinion, that in making the preceding enquiries, (or at any time before returning this schedule,) the ages of the different individuals can be obtained in a manner satisfactory to yourself, and not inconvenient to the parties, be pleased to state (or cause to be stated) the number of those who are under 5 years of age, of those between 5 and 10 years of age, between 10 and 15, between 15 and 20, between 20 and 30," and so on, "distinguishing males from females." With the licence thus given, it is surprising that so large a proportion of the enumerators had sufficient zeal to undertake

the additional labour. The number of returns made from all the various counties of England and Wales in 1821, was 15,773, out of which only 415 were wanting in the statement of ages, so that the deficiency of those returns, as respects the number of parishes, &c., was only 1 in 38. Many of the divisions thus deficient, were, however, populous places, so that the deficiency as respects the ages of individuals, amounted to the number already mentioned (1,448,204). The population of the places whence no return of ages was made, amounted to 1,412,312 persons, while the number of persons then living in places whence returns of ages were made, amounted to 10,566,563, and of this last number, the ages were given of 10,530,671, showing a deficiency of only 35,892. We may fairly assume that the proportionate numbers at different ages in the parishes and places not making returns, were the same as were found in the larger number of places from which returns were made, and that the proportions living at various ages among the 10,530,671, embraced in those returns, are the same as would have been found, had the returns comprised the whole population.

Under this view, those ascertained proportions will be used as data for comparison with returns of ages made in 1841.

The returns of 1821, gave the numbers of males and females living, who were under 5, between 5 and 10, between 10 and 15, between 15 and 20, and thereafter at intervals of 10 years. The returns of 1841, preserve the intervals of 5 years throughout. Assimilating in this respect, the later with the earlier returns, for the purpose of comparison, we find the centesimal proportions of different ages at each period as follows:—

| Ages. | 1821 | 1841 |
|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years | 14·87 | 13·24 |
| 5 and under 10 years | 13·07 | 11·97 |
| 10 ,, 15 ,, | 11·14 | 10·89 |
| 15 ,, 20 ,, | 9·92 | 9·97 |
| 20 ,, 30 ,, | 15·74 | 17·80 |
| 30 ,, 40 ,, | 11·80 | 12·89 |
| 40 ,, 50 ,, | 9·34 | 9·59 |
| 50 ,, 60 ,, | 6·59 | 6·45 |
| 60 ,, 70 ,, | 4·57 | 4·40 |
| 70 ,, 80 ,, | 2·28 | 2·16 |
| 80 ,, 90 ,, | 0·63 | 0·59 |
| 90 ,, 100 ,, | 0·05 | 0·05 |
| 100 and upwards | .. | .. |
| | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The fact which first strikes us on inspection of these numbers, is the smaller proportionate number of persons now living under 15 years of age, and the larger proportion between the ages of 15 and 50 years, as compared with 1821. At this time, we have in each 100 persons, only 36·10 under 15 years, against 39·08, in 1821, and on the other hand, we now have, between 15 and 50, the proportion of 50·25 living, against only 46·80 in 1821. Taking the whole period from birth to 50 years of age, there are at this time, living in England and Wales 86·35 persons in each 100, the proportion having in 1821 been 85·88, showing a difference of about 1 person in 200. The actual numbers living between the periods of life here designated, and their increase between the two periods, were:—

| Numbers living :— | 1821 | 1841 | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 15 years . . . . . | 4,681,345 | 5,723,782 | 1,042,437 |
| Between 15 and 50 years . . | 5,606,113 | 7,969,171 | 2,363,058 |
| Total under 50 years . | 10,287,458 | 13,692,953 | 3,405,495 |
| Above the age of 50 years. . | 1,691,417 | 2,213,636 | 522,219 |
| Population of England and Wales | 11,978,875 | 15,906,589 | 3,927,714 |

The increase in the whole population during the 20 years, has therefore been 32·79 per cent. Under 15 years the increase is only 22·26 per cent, while between 15 and 50 it is 42·15 per cent., and in the remaining period of life, viz., from 50 years upwards, the increase is 30·87 per cent.

During the early years of life, every person is, in some degree or other, a charge upon the community. It must, therefore, be favourable to the growing wealth of a nation, that the proportion which the number of children bears to the whole population, should be small, while it is necessary to that end that the proportionate number of those who have ceased to be burthensome, and who form the productive part of the people—the working bees of the hive—should be large. It is, of course, not intended by this remark to say, that it is of advantage that the actual number of children should be small; the reverse of this must manifestly be the fact, since it is only from among them that the productive class can be recruited, as its members shall pass onward to the vale of years, or downward to the grave. What is meant by the remark is, that a country is then placed in the most favourable circumstances for advancement when it has the largest proportionate number of its inhabitants of an age suited to active employments. If this be true, England must at this time be in a more favourable position as regards its material progress than it held 20 years ago.

It is unfortunate that we have not the means of inquiring fully how this question stood at the census of 1831. It was considered by the gentleman under whose management the arrangement of our population returns was then placed, that the proportionate ages in a country, might be assumed as constant quantities, or nearly so, and that as we had procured those proportions in 1821, it would suffice to ascertain the number of males who were living at the ages of 20 years and upwards. This opinion we now see was not well founded, and it must be regretted that an inquiry which would have afforded so good a test of the profitable progress of our numbers was then so very sparingly made.

It should be stated that in comparing the numbers of the population in 1821, with those at the last census, the entire population living at the former period has been distributed among the different ages, on the assumption that the proportions exhibited by the ages actually ascertained, would have been equally exhibited, had the ages of the whole population been determined.

Following this assumption, we find that the actual number of male persons, 20 years of age and upwards, living at the three periods 1821, 1831, and 1841, and the proportions which they bore to the whole male population of England and Wales, were as follows :—

| | Number. | Centesimal proportion to population. | Increase from preceding causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1821 . . . | 2,890,829 | 49·55 | .. |
| 1831 . . . | 3,394,690 | 50·13 | 17·43 |
| 1841 . . . | 4,127,175 | 52·89 | 21·57 |

It has been shown that the proportionate numbers of the living above 50 years, are not liable to much variation, and that the fluctuations apply almost entirely to persons under that age. The figures last given are in this respect highly satisfactory, as exhibiting a growing improvement in the duration of human life. In 1821, the number of male persons 20 years of age and upwards, in each 10,000, was 4,955. In 1831 it had advanced to 5,013, showing an improvement of 58 persons; and in 1841, the improvement had gone forward in so much greater a degree, that there were of those ages, 5,289 persons in 10,000, or 276 more than in 1831, and 334 more than in 1821. The centesimal increase in the population generally of England and Wales, between 1831 and 1841, was not quite so great as had been found during the preceding ten years, but if we limit the calculation to males of 20 years and upwards, a very different result appears. The increase among them during the 10 years, from 1821 to 1831, having been 17·43 per cent, while in the following 10 years it has amounted to 21·57 per cent. Making allowance in both cases for the number of emigrants, as explained in a former communication to the Society, the increase of population generally in England and Wales, between 1821 and 1831, was 17·05 per cent., while between 1831 and 1841 it was 17·33 per cent. The increase of males 20 years old and upwards, was therefore greater than the general increase, by 38 persons in 10,000 in the first 10 years, and by 424 persons in 10,000 during the 10 years that have just elapsed.

The country is thus shown to be in an advancing condition as regards its power of production and of action, even to a greater degree than is indicated by the actual increase of its numbers. We have not only more working men among us, but the proportion which they bear to the less profitable parts of the community has been continually becoming greater.

The Commissioners employed under the Census Act of 1841, have made a distinction throughout their returns between persons under, and those over 15 years of age. It is probable that, on the average, this will be the period of life at which they cease to be a burthen or charge upon society, and begin to replace the cost of their rearing and education. We have already observed that the proportionate increase under 15 years, during the 20 years 1821 to 1841, was less than the general increase, while the increase of those between 15 and 50, as much exceeded it. Among the tables offered in illustration of these remarks, will be found one in which the centesimal proportions of the male and female population in each county below 15, and above that age, are stated for the years 1821 and 1841, from which it will be seen that in a greater or less degree the beneficial change has gone forward in every county of England and Wales, as respects the male population, and as respects females also in every county, with the exceptions of Rutland and Radnor. In Rutland there were in each 10,000 females,—

In 1821 . . . . 3,591 under 15 years.
1841 . . . . 3,685 ,,

and in Radnor there were,—

In 1821 . . . . 3,742 ,,
1841 . . . . 3,764 ,,

These two are the smallest counties of England and Wales. Their female inhabitants were in 1821, 20,457; 1831, 21,862; 1841, 23,045, and it must be obvious that any accidental circumstances would easily produce a variation from the general result to the small extent here noticed.

It was shown on a former occasion, that dividing the counties of England and Wales respectively into equal parts, as respects their rank agriculturally, *i. e.*, separating the 42 counties and ridings of England, and the 12 counties of Wales into 21 and 6, of the most agricultural, and an equal number of the least agricultural, the increase between 1831 and 1841, in the actual numbers of the latter division, was in England twofold, and in Wales threefold greater than occurred in the more agricultural counties. Adopting the same division, it will be found, that the population under 15 and over that age, distinguishing males from females, were divided in the following proportions:—

| | 1821 | | | | 1841 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | Females. | | Males. | | Females. | |
| | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. |
| ENGLAND. | | | | | | | | |
| Most agricultural . | 40·18 | 59·82 | 37·33 | 62·67 | 37·54 | 62·46 | 36·15 | 63·85 |
| Least agricultural . | 40·46 | 59·54 | 37·70 | 62·30 | 38·65 | 61·35 | 36·83 | 63·17 |
| WALES. | | | | | | | | |
| Most agricultural . | 41·41 | 58·59 | 37·02 | 62·98 | 38·48 | 61·52 | 35·35 | 64·65 |
| Least agricultural . | 40·85 | 59·15 | 37·81 | 62·19 | 37·66 | 62·34 | 36·13 | 63·87 |

The difference of occupation does not, therefore, appear to have been productive of much difference in the proportionate number of children. In every 10,000 of the population, there were in the more agricultural counties of England,—

In 1821 . . . 3,895 males and females under 15 years.
1841 . . . 3,684 ,, ,,

In the less agricultural counties, the numbers in 10,000, were,—

In 1821 . . . . . 3,908
1841 . . . . . 3,774

In Wales,—

In 1821, more agricultural counties . . 3,921
less ,, . . 3,933
In 1841, more ,, . . 3,691
less ,, . . 3,690

Taking the whole of the 42 counties and ridings of England and the 12 Welsh counties under examination, the proportions of children and adults, assuming as before 15 as the limit between the two stages, were as follows:—

| | 1821 | | | | 1841 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England. | | Wales. | | England. | | Wales. | |
| | Males. | Females | Males. | Females | Males. | Females | Males. | Females |
| Children . . . . | 40·50 | 37·68 | 40·49 | 37·68 | 37·02 | 35·13 | 37·83 | 35·79 |
| Adults . . . . | 59·50 | 62·32 | 59·51 | 62·32 | 62·98 | 64·87 | 62·17 | 64·21 |

Tables have been constructed, and are given as an appendix to these remarks, which show the number of males and females at each ascertained age, which were returned in 1821 and 1841, and the proportions which each class bore to the whole population. The actual numbers living at each stage in 1821, calculated on the assumption already adopted of the proportionate ages of those not returned, having been the same as of those ascertained, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Under 5 years . . . . . | 1,781,259 |
| 5 and under 10 years. . . . | 1,565,639 |
| 10 ,, 15 ,, . . . | 1,334,447 |
| 15 ,, 20 ,, . . . | 1,188,304 |
| 20 ,, 30 ,, . . . | 1,885,475 |
| 30 ,, 40 ,, . . . | 1,413,507 |
| 40 ,, 50 ,, . . . | 1,118,827 |
| 50 ,, 60 ,, . . . | 789,408 |
| 60 ,, 70 ,, . . . | 547,435 |
| 70 ,, 80 ,, . . . | 273,118 |
| 80 ,, 90 ,, . . . | 75,467 |
| 90 and upwards . . . . . | 5,989 |
| | 11,978,875 |

If the rapid increase of population be a proof of the prosperity of a country, then have we every reason to be satisfied with our progress. In 40 years, from 1801 to 1841, our numbers have grown, in England and Wales alone, from 8,872,980 to 15,911,725, being an increase of 7,038,754, or within a very small fraction of 2 per cent. annually, calculated upon the population of 1801. During this time we have been sending forth emigrants by tens of thousands to our various colonies, where their presence conduces in fully as great a degree to increase the power and resources of England, as it would have done, had they continued at home. This rate of increase is far greater than has been made during the same time in France, whence there has been little or no emigration. The population in 1801 of the departments which now comprise that kingdom, was 27,349,003, and in 1841, had increased to 34,194,875, or 25 per cent, not quite one-third of the rate of increase in England. If we compare the progress in this respect, of the two countries, at those intermediate periods when enumerations have taken place in both, we obtain the following result:—

| | England and Wales. | France. | Increase per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | England. | France. |
| 1801 . . | 8,872,980 | 27,349,003 | .. | .. |
| 1821 . . | 11,978,875 | 30,461,875 | 35·00 | 11·38 |
| 1831 . . | 13,897,187 | 32,569,223 | 16·01 | 6·91 |
| 1841 . . | 15,911,725 | 34,194,875 | 14·49 | 4·99 |

The progress in England, great as it is when compared with another prosperous European kingdom, assumes a different character when contrasted with the progress of the United States of America. There, the population in 1800 was 5,305,925, and in 1840 had reached 17,062,566, showing an increase of 11,756,641, or 221½ per cent., more than 5½ per cent. per annum. This result is fully accounted for by the conditions in which the United States are placed, and which are so very different from those which exist in old settled countries like France and England.

The population returns of France do not make any distinction in regard to ages, and we are thus unable to make any comparison beyond that already offered between the two countries. Not so in America. The ages are there given at the same stages as those adopted in the English returns of 1821. The proportionate numbers at each age in 10,000 persons were as follows; for the sake of ready comparison the proportions in England in 1841 are added.

| | United States of America. | England and Wales. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years . . . . . | 1,744 | 1,324 |
| 5 and under 10 years . . . | 1,417 | 1,197 |
| 10 ,, 15 ,, . . . | 1,210 | 1,089 |
| 15 ,, 20 ,, . . . | 1,091 | 997 |
| 20 ,, 30 ,, . . . | 1,816 | 1,780 |
| 30 ,, 40 ,, . . . | 1,160 | 1,289 |
| 40 ,, 50 ,, . . . | 732 | 959 |
| 50 ,, 60 ,, . . . | 436 | 645 |
| 60 ,, 70 ,, . . . | 245 | 440 |
| 70 ,, 80 ,, . . . | 113 | 216 |
| 80 ,, 90 ,, . . . | 32 | 59 |
| 90 and upwards. . . . . | 4 | 5 |
| | 10,000 | 10,000 |

The condition of England as far as depends upon the ages of the population is placed in a comparatively favourable light by these figures. While we have to provide for the sustenance and education of only 3,610 in each 10,000, the United States are thus burthened in respect of 4,371 in that number; and while we have 5,025 in 10,000 between 15 and 50, and who are thus in a condition to add to the general wealth, there are in the United States only 4,799 in 10,000 between those ages. We have thus in every 10,000 of the population 226 more persons whose energies are available for the sustenance of 761 fewer children than are living in the United States. Of persons above 50 years we have 1,365 living, while in the United States the proportion is only 830, showing that the rapid growth of their population is not attributable to the great duration of life, but arises from the number and fruitfulness of marriages, aided in a considerable degree, no doubt, by immigration.

In taking the census in the United States, the white population is distinguished from the coloured race, and this latter is divided into two classes, viz. free and slave. The returns already noticed have reference to the white inhabitants only. The ages of the coloured people are distinguished at different stages from those adopted for the whites, classing together all under 10 years; all between 10 and 24; all between 24 and 36; all between 36 and 55; all between 55 and 100; and all

who are 100 and upwards. To the following figures, which necessarily follow this arrangement, there are added the proportionate numbers (by approximation) of the white inhabitants of the same ages, viz.

| | Free Coloured. | Slaves. | Whites. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 10 years . . | 2,884 | 3,394 | 3,161 |
| 10 to 24 ,, . . | 2,831 | 3,141 | 3,027 |
| 24 to 36 ,, . . | 1,993 | 1,910 | 1,786 |
| 36 to 55 ,, . . | 1,519 | 1,144 | 1,414 |
| 55 to 100 ,, . . | 756 | 406 | 612 |
| 100 and upwards . . | 17 | 5 | .. |
| | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

Comparing the whites with the free coloured population it will appear that the coloured people are in the most favourable condition; the proportion of children is smallest; during the period of activity, on the contrary, the proportion living are greater than those of the whites, and a larger proportion attain to longevity. But when we compare the condition in these respects of the slave population with that of the other two classes, we find it to be the least favourable of the whole; the proportion of children is greatest, while the remaining parts of the population, those in the vigour of life, and those who have attained to greater years, are less than the proportions of the whites, and far less than those experienced by such of the same race as are in the possession of freedom. It would appear that the climate of the United States, or some other influences, are more favourable to the African than to the European races, but that those advantages are far more than counterbalanced by the evils that attend upon them in the condition of slavery.

In the kingdom of Denmark, exclusive of the duchies, the population increased between 1801 and 1834, from 925,680 to 1,223,797, or 32·20 per cent., being very nearly one per cent. per annum. The ages of the people at both periods are given in decennial periods: their proportionate numbers to each 10,000 persons living were:—

| | 1801 | 1834 |
|---|---|---|
| From 1 to 10 years . . . | 2,310 | 2,322 |
| 11 to 20 ,, . . . | 1,746 | 2,105 |
| 21 to 30 ,, . . . | 1,614 | 1,627 |
| 31 to 40 ,, . . . | 1,330 | 1,339 |
| 41 to 50 ,, . . . | 1,160 | 982 |
| 51 to 60 ,, . . . | 901 | 796 |
| 61 to 70 ,, . . . | 615 | 521 |
| 71 to 80 ,, . . . | 258 | 243 |
| 81 to 90 ,, . . . | 62 | 61 |
| 91 and upwards . . . | 4 | 4 |
| | 10,000 | 10,000 |

For want of the numbers between the ages of 10 and 20 we cannot make any comparison between Denmark and England as regards the proportionate numbers of children and adults. Taking only the proportions under 10 years it would appear that Denmark is preferably circumstanced; but if we embrace in our examination the next decennial period, we shall find the case somewhat altered, the proportion of the

population over 20 years having been in 1801, 5,944 in 10,000; in 1834, 5,573.

It will be remembered that the proportions over 20 years in England and Wales were in each 10,000, in 1821, 5,100; in 1841, 5,393.

Thus while England has been improving in this respect Denmark has been retrograding, although in 1834 that country was still more favourably circumstanced than England now is.

In Sardinia the population amounting to 4,125,735 in 1838, was found to exist in the following proportions :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years . . . | 1,190 in | 10,000 |
| 5 to 10 ,, . . . | 1,142 | ,, |
| 10 to 20 ,, . . . | 2,080 | ,, |
| 20 to 30 ,, . . . | 1,682 | ,, |
| 30 to 40 ,, . . . | 1,342 | ,, |
| 40 to 50 ,, . . . | 1,050 | ,, |
| 50 to 60 ,, . . . | 781 | ,, |
| 60 to 70 ,, . . . | 505 | ,, |
| 70 to 80 ,, . . . | 190 | ,, |
| 80 to 90 ,, . . . | 36 | ,, |
| 90 and upwards . . . | 2 | ,, |
| | 10,000 | |

These are favourable proportions, more so even than those of England at the census of 1841.

It would have been satisfactory could we have examined these returns in connexion with accurate tables of mortality; and some years hence, when the admirable system of registration recently established in England shall afford sufficient data for that purpose, we may be able to determine problems in regard to the subject of population, as to which we must remain in doubt at present. A partial examination has been made of the returns of deaths made by the Registrar-general during the three years ending 30th June, 1838, 1839, and 1840, but these are too limited in point of time to furnish any very satisfactory results. Comparing those returns with the parish register abstracts, which were published with the population returns of 1831, we soon find how insufficient those registers are, and how unsafe it would be to form any conclusions from them. It has always been known that those registers included only the burials which took place in consecrated grounds, and that they must therefore be incomplete in a very considerable degree; but it has at the same time been held, that as they embraced a period of 18 years, and included the ages of nearly 4,000,000 of persons who died within that period, the proportion of deaths recorded at various ages might be received as accurate data for calculation.

In a table given in the Appendix will be found the number of deaths registered at different ages during each of the three years ending 30th June, 1838, 1839, and 1840 as returned to the Registrar-general; the aggregate of these three years; the number of deaths at different ages recorded in the parish registers during the 18 years from 1813 to 1830, and the proportions of those deaths in each 10,000 that occurred at different ages.

From this table it would appear, that the proportionate number of deaths under five years of age has been very materially greater during the three years ending June, 1840, than it was during the 18 years

ending with 1830. This result is contrary to the general and probably well founded opinion that a larger proportion of infants are reared now than were reared in the earlier years of this century, through the general adoption of vaccination, and the spread of more rational methods of treating the diseases of infancy. It is contrary also to the evidence afforded by the comparative ages of persons now living, as already has been sufficiently pointed out.

It is evident that the returns of deaths from the parish registers for the 18 years from 1813 to 1830 were very greatly deficient in the numbers registered. The population has increased since 1821 (about midway between 1813 and 1830) only 33 per cent. while the yearly burials as returned to the Registrar-general are 55 per cent. greater than those recorded in the 18 years. May we not conjecture that an unduly small proportion of infants were buried in consecrated grounds? If so, this would account for the discrepancy that has been noticed, but we are not possessed of any data by which to certify the error.

Those among us to whom it shall be permitted to know the result of the census to be taken at the close of the decennary period upon which we have now entered, will have more various and better materials than we possess for the examination of questions connected with the growth of population. The system of a general registration of births and deaths with a record of the ages at which the latter have occurred, will then have been in full operation for thirteen years, and these records examined in connexion with the result of the enumeration of the people, will afford an admirable test of the general condition and progress of the nation.

Some tables, not particularly alluded to in this paper, are added in the Appendix, which exhibit the proportions of deaths at different ages in various countries, and which may be useful to such as wish to carry further their inquiries on this important subject.

## Appendix.

*Statement of the Number and Centesimal Proportions of Deaths that occurred at different Ages in the Kingdom of Denmark in the individual Years* 1802 *and* 1833, *and in the* 32 *Years from* 1802 *to* 1833 *inclusive.*

| Ages. | 1802 to 1833 | | 1802 | | 1833 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Deaths. | Centesimal Proportions. | Number of Deaths, | Centesimal Proportions. | Number of Deaths. | Centesimal Proportions. |
| Under 10 Years . . | 316,185 | 38·24 | 10,024 | 43·95 | 12,053 | 40·00 |
| 10 and under 20 . | 33,914 | 4·10 | 796 | 3·49 | 1,556 | 5·16 |
| 20 ,, 30 . | 46,010 | 5·56 | 1,016 | 4·45 | 1,810 | 6·01 |
| 30 ,, 40 . | 49,230 | 5·96 | 1,253 | 5·49 | 2,101 | 6·97 |
| 40 ,, 50 . | 56,704 | 6·86 | 1,474 | 6·47 | 2,274 | 7·55 |
| 50 ,, 60 . | 72,132 | 8·73 | 1,875 | 8·22 | 2,701 | 8·96 |
| 60 ,, 70 . | 98,450 | 11·91 | 2,583 | 11·32 | 3,163 | 10·50 |
| 70 ,, 80 . | 97,739 | 11·82 | 2,365 | 10·37 | 2,958 | 9·81 |
| 80 ,, 90 . | 49,659 | 6·01 | 1,247 | 5·47 | 1,362 | 4·52 |
| 90 ,, 100 . | 6,321 | 0·77 | 166 | 0·73 | 151 | 0·50 |
| 100 and upwards . | 326 | 0·04 | 10 | 0·04 | 6 | 0·02 |
| | 826,670 | 100·00 | 22,809 | 100·00 | 30,135 | 100·00 |

*Statement of the Number of Persons living at different Ages in England and in Wales respectively, and in England and Wales collectively, as ascertained by the Census of* 1821; *showing also the Proportions in each* 10,000 *Persons who were then living at each Age specified.*

ENGLAND.

| Ages. | Number living. | | | Proportion per 10,000. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Males and Females. |
| Under 5 Years | 739,762 | 725,202 | 1,464,964 | 1,538 | 1,444 | 1,492 |
| 5 to 10 ,, | 645,735 | 636,604 | 1,282,339 | 1,342 | 1,268 | 1,304 |
| 10 to 15 ,, | 562,209 | 530,226 | 1,092,435 | 1,169 | 1,056 | 1,112 |
| 15 to 20 ,, | 475,052 | 499,638 | 974,690 | 988 | 995 | 992 |
| 20 to 30 ,, | 706,757 | 845,469 | 1,552,226 | 1,470 | 1,684 | 1,578 |
| 30 to 40 ,, | 555,713 | 607,867 | 1,163,580 | 1,156 | 1,210 | 1,184 |
| 40 to 50 ,, | 452,514 | 468,336 | 920,850 | 941 | 933 | 936 |
| 50 to 60 ,, | 320,092 | 328,077 | 648,169 | 666 | 653 | 659 |
| 60 to 70 ,, | 215,263 | 230,009 | 445,272 | 448 | 458 | 453 |
| 70 to 80 ,, | 106,697 | 114,572 | 221,269 | 222 | 228 | 225 |
| 80 to 90 ,, | 27,052 | 32,564 | 59,616 | 56 | 65 | 60 |
| 90 to 100 ,, | 1,995 | 2,888 | 4,883 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 100 and upwards | 57 | 111 | 168 | . . | . . | . . |
| Total . . | 4,808,898 | 5,021,563 | 9,830,461 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

WALES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 Years | 51,817 | 49,487 | 101,304 | 1,515 | 1,382 | 1,447 |
| 5 to 10 ,, | 48,123 | 45,853 | 93,976 | 1,407 | 1,281 | 1,342 |
| 10 to 15 ,, | 41,404 | 39,140 | 80,544 | 1,210 | 1,093 | 1,150 |
| 15 to 20 ,, | 34,534 | 35,931 | 70,465 | 1,009 | 1,003 | 1,006 |
| 20 to 30 ,, | 49,023 | 55,869 | 104,892 | 1,433 | 1,560 | 1,498 |
| 30 to 40 ,, | 37,949 | 41,640 | 79,589 | 1,109 | 1,163 | 1,140 |
| 40 to 50 ,, | 29,815 | 32,641 | 62,456 | 871 | 912 | 892 |
| 50 to 60 ,, | 22,112 | 24,083 | 46,195 | 646 | 673 | 659 |
| 60 to 70 ,, | 16,246 | 19,175 | 35,421 | 475 | 535 | 506 |
| 70 to 80 ,, | 8,335 | 10,076 | 18,411 | 244 | 282 | 262 |
| 80 to 90 ,, | 2,535 | 3,751 | 6,286 | 74 | 105 | 89 |
| 90 to 100 ,, | 258 | 392 | 650 | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| 100 and upwards | 3 | 18 | 21 | . . | . . | . . |
| Total . . | 342,154 | 358,056 | 700,210 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

ENGLAND AND WALES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 Years | 791,579 | 774,689 | 1,566,268 | 1,537 | 1,440 | 1,487 |
| 5 to 10 ,, | 693,858 | 682,457 | 1,376,315 | 1,347 | 1,269 | 1,307 |
| 10 to 15 ,, | 603,613 | 569,366 | 1,172,979 | 1,172 | 1,059 | 1,114 |
| 15 to 20 ,, | 509,586 | 535,569 | 1,045,155 | 989 | 996 | 992 |
| 20 to 30 ,, | 755,780 | 901,338 | 1,657,118 | 1,467 | 1,675 | 1,574 |
| 30 to 40 ,, | 593,662 | 649,507 | 1,243,169 | 1,153 | 1,207 | 1,180 |
| 40 to 50 ,, | 482,329 | 500,977 | 983,306 | 936 | 931 | 934 |
| 50 to 60 ,, | 342,204 | 352,160 | 694,364 | 664 | 654 | 659 |
| 60 to 70 ,, | 231,509 | 249,184 | 480,693 | 450 | 463 | 457 |
| 70 to 80 ,, | 115,032 | 124,648 | 239,680 | 223 | 232 | 228 |
| 80 to 90 ,, | 29,587 | 36,315 | 65,902 | 58 | 68 | 63 |
| 90 to 100 ,, | 2,253 | 3,280 | 5,533 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 100 and upwards | 60 | 129 | 189 | . . | . . | . . |
| Total . . | 5,151,052 | 5,379,619 | 10,530,671 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

*Statement of the Number of Persons living at different Ages in England and in Wales respectively, and in England and Wales collectively, as ascertained by the Census of* 1841; *showing also the Proportions in each* 10,000 *Persons who were then living at each Age specified.*

ENGLAND.

| Ages. | Number living. | | | Proportion per 10,000. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Males and Females. |
| Under 5 Years | 981,731 | 995,856 | 1,977,587 | 1,347 | 1,299 | 1,323 |
| 5 to 10 ,, | 891,892 | 894,917 | 1,786,809 | 1,223 | 1,168 | 1,195 |
| 10 to 15 ,, | 824,140 | 800,491 | 1,624,631 | 1,131 | 1,045 | 1,086 |
| 15 to 20 ,, | 731,722 | 757,304 | 1,489,026 | 1,004 | 989 | 996 |
| 20 to 25 ,, | 678,888 | 782,827 | 1,461,715 | 932 | 1,022 | 978 |
| 25 to 30 ,, | 573,253 | 635,742 | 1,208,995 | 787 | 830 | 809 |
| 30 to 35 ,, | 530,835 | 570,055 | 1,100,890 | 728 | 744 | 736 |
| 35 to 40 ,, | 408,532 | 425,068 | 833,600 | 560 | 555 | 558 |
| 40 to 45 ,, | 410,917 | 428,593 | 839,510 | 564 | 560 | 561 |
| 45 to 50 ,, | 294,210 | 305,731 | 599,941 | 404 | 399 | 401 |
| 50 to 55 ,, | 288,223 | 307,531 | 595,754 | 395 | 401 | 399 |
| 55 to 60 ,, | 176,506 | 188,419 | 364,925 | 242 | 246 | 244 |
| 60 to 65 ,, | 195,293 | 215,109 | 410,402 | 268 | 281 | 275 |
| 65 to 70 ,, | 112,333 | 129,180 | 241,513 | 154 | 169 | 162 |
| 70 to 75 ,, | 97,219 | 111,924 | 209,143 | 135 | 146 | 140 |
| 75 to 80 ,, | 51,550 | 59,306 | 110,856 | 72 | 78 | 75 |
| 80 to 85 ,, | 28,494 | 35,565 | 64,059 | 39 | 47 | 43 |
| 85 to 90 ,, | 9,182 | 12,463 | 21,645 | 12 | 16 | 14 |
| 90 to 95 ,, | 2,236 | 3,575 | 5,811 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 95 to 100 ,, | 443 | 798 | 1,241 | . . | 1 | 1 |
| 100 and upwards | 71 | 141 | 212 | . . | . . | . . |
| | 7,287,670 | 7,660,595 | 14,948,265 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Not ascertained | 35,559 | 11,157 | 46,716 | | | |
| Total . . | 7,323,229 | 7,671,752 | 14,994,981 | | | |

WALES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 Years | 60,996 | 60,579 | 121,575 | 1,367 | 1,307 | 1,336 |
| 5 to 10 ,, | 56,102 | 55,437 | 111,539 | 1,257 | 1,196 | 1,226 |
| 10 to 15 ,, | 51,681 | 49,960 | 101,641 | 1,158 | 1,077 | 1,117 |
| 15 to 20 ,, | 45,502 | 46,469 | 91,971 | 1,020 | 1,002 | 1,011 |
| 20 to 25 ,, | 40,055 | 42,829 | 82,884 | 898 | 924 | 911 |
| 25 to 30 ,, | 33,784 | 35,226 | 69,010 | 757 | 760 | 759 |
| 30 to 35 ,, | 30,606 | 31,209 | 61,815 | 686 | 673 | 679 |
| 35 to 40 ,, | 23,997 | 23,930 | 47,927 | 538 | 516 | 527 |
| 40 to 45 ,, | 22,292 | 23,102 | 45,394 | 500 | 498 | 499 |
| 45 to 50 ,, | 17,519 | 18,974 | 36,493 | 393 | 409 | 401 |
| 50 to 55 ,, | 17,331 | 19,133 | 36,464 | 388 | 412 | 401 |
| 55 to 60 ,, | 12,140 | 13,449 | 25,589 | 272 | 290 | 281 |
| 60 to 65 ,, | 12,689 | 15,204 | 27,893 | 284 | 328 | 306 |
| 65 to 70 ,, | 7,770 | 9,489 | 17,259 | 174 | 205 | 190 |
| 70 to 75 ,, | 6,283 | 8,058 | 14,341 | 141 | 173 | 158 |
| 75 to 80 ,, | 3,771 | 4,905 | 8,676 | 85 | 106 | 95 |
| 80 to 85 ,, | 2,453 | 3,698 | 6,151 | 55 | 80 | 68 |
| 85 to 90 ,, | 908 | 1,364 | 2,272 | 20 | 30 | 25 |
| 90 to 95 ,, | 242 | 463 | 705 | 6 | 10 | 8 |
| 95 to 100 ,, | 52 | 123 | 175 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 100 and upwards | 10 | 26 | 36 | . . | 1 | . . |
| | 446,183 | 463,627 | 909,810 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Not ascertained | 1,529 | 269 | 1,798 | | | |
| Total . . | 447,712 | 463,896 | 911,608 | | | |

*Statement of the Number of Persons living, &c.*—continued.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

| Ages. | Number living. | | | Proportion per 10,000. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Males and Females. |
| Under 5 Years | 1,042,727 | 1,056,435 | 2,099,162 | 1,348 | 1,300 | 1,324 |
| 5 to 10 ,, | 947,994 | 950,354 | 1,898,348 | 1,226 | 1,170 | 1,197 |
| 10 to 15 ,, | 875,821 | 850,451 | 1,726,272 | 1,132 | 1,047 | 1,089 |
| 15 to 20 ,, | 777,224 | 803,773 | 1,580,997 | 1,005 | 989 | 997 |
| 20 to 25 ,, | 718,943 | 825,656 | 1,544,599 | 930 | 1,017 | 974 |
| 25 to 30 ,, | 607,037 | 670,968 | 1,278,005 | 785 | 826 | 806 |
| 30 to 35 ,, | 561,441 | 601,264 | 1,162,705 | 726 | 740 | 733 |
| 35 to 40 ,, | 432,529 | 448,998 | 881,527 | 559 | 553 | 556 |
| 40 to 45 ,, | 433,209 | 451,695 | 884,904 | 560 | 556 | 558 |
| 45 to 50 ,, | 311,729 | 324,705 | 636,434 | 403 | 400 | 401 |
| 50 to 55 ,, | 305,554 | 326,664 | 632,218 | 396 | 402 | 399 |
| 55 to 60 ,, | 188,646 | 201,868 | 390,514 | 244 | 248 | 246 |
| 60 to 65 ,, | 207,982 | 230,313 | 438,295 | 269 | 283 | 277 |
| 65 to 70 ,, | 120,103 | 138,669 | 258,772 | 155 | 171 | 163 |
| 70 to 75 ,, | 103,502 | 119,982 | 223,484 | 134 | 148 | 141 |
| 75 to 80 ,, | 55,321 | 64,211 | 119,532 | 71 | 79 | 75 |
| 80 to 85 ,, | 30,947 | 39,263 | 70,210 | 40 | 48 | 44 |
| 85 to 90 ,, | 10,090 | 13,827 | 23,917 | 13 | 17 | 15 |
| 90 to 95 ,, | 2,478 | 4,038 | 6,516 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| 95 to 100 ,, | 495 | 921 | 1,416 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 and upwards | 81 | 167 | 248 | . . | . . | . . |
| | 7,733,853 | 8,124,222 | 15,858,075 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Not ascertained | 37,088 | 11,426 | 48,514 | | | |
| Total . . | 7,770,941 | 8,135,648 | 15,906,589 | | | |

*Statement of the Centesimal Proportions of Males and Females respectively, in each County of England and Wales, who were under and who were over 15 Years of Age, as ascertained in the Years* 1821 *and* 1841.

ENGLAND.

| Counties. | 1821 | | | | 1841 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | Females. | | Males. | | Females. | |
| | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. |
| Bedford . . . | 41·38 | 58·62 | 37·85 | 62·15 | 39·68 | 60·32 | 36·27 | 63·73 |
| Berks . . . | 40·08 | 59·92 | 37·55 | 62·45 | 36·88 | 63·12 | 35·62 | 64·38 |
| Bucks . . . | 40·74 | 59·26 | 37·35 | 62·65 | 38·36 | 61·64 | 36·05 | 63·95 |
| Cambridge . . | 40·18 | 59·82 | 38·82 | 61·18 | 38·35 | 61·65 | 37·56 | 62·44 |
| Chester . . . | 42·67 | 57·33 | 40·00 | 60·00 | 38·12 | 61·88 | 36·32 | 63·68 |
| Cornwall . . . | 41·51 | 58·49 | 37·59 | 62·41 | 40·84 | 59·16 | 36·96 | 63·04 |
| Cumberland . . | 40·73 | 59·27 | 36·29 | 63·71 | 37·54 | 62·46 | 34·63 | 65·37 |
| Derby . . . | 41·52 | 58·48 | 40·01 | 59·99 | 37·49 | 62·51 | 37·11 | 62·89 |
| Devon . . . | 40·81 | 59·19 | 36·01 | 63·99 | 37·59 | 62·41 | 33·69 | 66·31 |
| Dorset . . . | 40·72 | 59·28 | 36·32 | 63·68 | 39·12 | 60·88 | 35·63 | 64·37 |
| Durham . . . | 41·05 | 58·95 | 37·34 | 62·66 | 38·32 | 61·68 | 36·75 | 63·25 |
| Essex . . . | 41.01 | 58·99 | 39·33 | 60·67 | 37·72 | 62·28 | 37·49 | 62·51 |
| Gloucester . . | 39·84 | 60·16 | 37·07 | 62·93 | 36·93 | 63·07 | 33·64 | 66·36 |
| Hereford . . . | 37·76 | 62·24 | 36·37 | 63·63 | 34·44 | 65·56 | 34·19 | 65·81 |

*Statement of the Centesimal Proportions of Males and Females, &c.*—continued.

| Counties. | 1821 | | | | 1841 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | Females. | | Males. | | Females. | |
| | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. |
| Hertford | 41·76 | 58·24 | 38·74 | 61·26 | 38·42 | 61·58 | 36·32 | 63·68 |
| Huntingdon | 41·24 | 58·76 | 39·97 | 60·03 | 38·26 | 61·74 | 37·54 | 62·46 |
| Kent | 41·76 | 58·24 | 39·55 | 60·45 | 36·60 | 63·40 | 35·28 | 64·72 |
| Lancaster | 44·09 | 55·91 | 40·72 | 59·28 | 37·36 | 62·64 | 35·71 | 64·29 |
| Leicester | 39·10 | 60·90 | 37.83 | 62·17 | 37·34 | 62·66 | 35·98 | 64·02 |
| Lincoln | 39·48 | 60·52 | 37·99 | 62·01 | 37·00 | 63·00 | 36·66 | 63·34 |
| Middlesex | 36·49 | 63·51 | 31·43 | 68·57 | 32·52 | 67·48 | 29·16 | 70·84 |
| Monmouth | 36·81 | 63·19 | 37·25 | 62·75 | 33·96 | 66·04 | 36·66 | 63·34 |
| Norfolk | 39·80 | 60·20 | 37·04 | 62·96 | 37·65 | 62.35 | 35·11 | 64·89 |
| Northampton | 39·43 | 60·57 | 37·18 | 62·82 | 36·93 | 63·07 | 36·23 | 63·77 |
| Northumberland | 40·43 | 59·57 | 36·47 | 63·53 | 36·79 | 63·21 | 34·17 | 65·83 |
| Nottingham | 40·27 | 59·73 | 37·98 | 62·02 | 37·72 | 62·28 | 36·09 | 63·91 |
| Oxford | 38·45 | 61·55 | 37·68 | 62·32 | 37·23 | 62·77 | 36·53 | 63·47 |
| Rutland | 38·71 | 61·29 | 35·91 | 64·09 | 37·16 | 62·84 | 36·85 | 63·15 |
| Salop | 39·70 | 60·30 | 37·87 | 62·13 | 36·39 | 63·61 | 35·97 | 64·03 |
| Somerset | 40·34 | 59·66 | 35·89 | 64·11 | 37·28 | 62·72 | 34·26 | 65·74 |
| Southampton | 41·87 | 58·13 | 38·35 | 61·65 | 36·57 | 63·43 | 34·88 | 65·12 |
| Stafford | 42·52 | 57·48 | 40·36 | 59·64 | 38·40 | 61·60 | 39·29 | 60·71 |
| Suffolk | 41·17 | 58·83 | 37·65 | 62·35 | 38·34 | 61·66 | 36·39 | 63·61 |
| Surrey | 38·37 | 61·63 | 35·49 | 64·51 | 35·79 | 64·21 | 32·52 | 67·48 |
| Sussex | 42·60 | 57·40 | 42·06 | 57·94 | 38·82 | 61·18 | 37·30 | 62·70 |
| Warwick | 37·60 | 62·40 | 36·73 | 63·27 | 36·80 | 63·20 | 35·27 | 64·73 |
| Westmoreland | 39·30 | 60·70 | 37·40 | 62·60 | 36·40 | 63·60 | 36·63 | 63·37 |
| Wilts | 40·26 | 59·74 | 36·58 | 63·42 | 37·73 | 62·27 | 36·27 | 63·73 |
| Worcester | 39·31 | 60·69 | 37·00 | 63·00 | 37·42 | 62·58 | 36·19 | 63·81 |
| York, East Riding | 40·05 | 59·95 | 36·99 | 63·01 | 35·18 | 64·82 | 34·15 | 65·85 |
| —— City & Ainsty | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33·69 | 66·31 | 30·94 | 69·06 |
| —— North Riding | 39·70 | 60·30 | 36·80 | 63·20 | 36·20 | 63·80 | 34·26 | 65·74 |
| —— West Riding | 42·89 | 57·11 | 41·28 | 58·72 | 38·77 | 61·23 | 38·20 | 61·80 |
| | 40·50 | 59·50 | 37·68 | 62·32 | 37·02 | 62·98 | 35·13 | 64·87 |

WALES.

| Counties. | 1821 | | | | 1841 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | Females. | | Males. | | Females. | |
| | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. | Under 15. | Over 15. |
| Anglesea | 43·12 | 56·88 | 37·62 | 62·38 | 39·44 | 60·56 | 34·52 | 65·48 |
| Brecon | 37·71 | 62·29 | 36·19 | 63·81 | 34·27 | 65·73 | 35·15 | 64·85 |
| Cardigan | 42·97 | 57·03 | 38·79 | 61·21 | 39·80 | 60·20 | 34·54 | 65·46 |
| Carmarthen | 43·35 | 56·65 | 37·97 | 62·03 | 40·58 | 59·42 | 35·97 | 64·03 |
| Carnarvon | 41·81 | 58·19 | 37·18 | 62·82 | 37·85 | 62·15 | 35·67 | 64·33 |
| Denbigh | 40·68 | 59·32 | 38·01 | 61·99 | 39·49 | 60·51 | 35·79 | 64·21 |
| Flint | 41·74 | 58·26 | 39·42 | 60·58 | 38·09 | 61·91 | 37·51 | 62·49 |
| Glamorgan | 39·84 | 60·16 | 38·07 | 61·93 | 35·66 | 64·34 | 36·70 | 63·30 |
| Merioneth | 39·61 | 60·39 | 34·82 | 65·18 | 36·63 | 63·37 | 33·92 | 66·08 |
| Montgomery | 39·87 | 60·13 | 36·84 | 63·16 | 37·76 | 62·24 | 37·15 | 62·85 |
| Pembroke | 42·91 | 57·09 | 36·63 | 63·37 | 40·31 | 59·69 | 34·33 | 65·67 |
| Radnor | 39·97 | 60·03 | 37·42 | 62·58 | 36·95 | 63·05 | 37·64 | 62·36 |
| | 40·49 | 59·51 | 37·68 | 62·32 | 37·83 | 62·17 | 35·79 | 64·21 |

*Statement of the Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, during each of the three Years ending 30th June* 1838, 1839, *and* 1840, *as returned to the Registrar-General—the aggregate of those Numbers—the Number of Deaths at different Ages, recorded in the Parish Registers during* 18 *Years,* 1813 *to* 1830—*and the Proportions of those Deaths in each* 10,000 *that occurred at different Ages.*

| Ages. | Number of Deaths Registered. | | | | | Proportion of Deaths in 10,000 at different Ages. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 3 Years, 1838—1840 | 18 Years, 1813—1830 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 3 Years, 1838—1840 | 18 Years, 1813—1830 |
| Under 5 years . . | 131,034 | 130,695 | 141,747 | 403,476 | 1,358,942 | 3,911 | 3,959 | 4,056 | 3,976 | 3,451 |
| 5 and under 10 . . | 15,440 | 15,716 | 18,459 | 49,615 | 166,995 | 460 | 476 | 528 | 489 | 424 |
| 10 ,, 15 . . | 8,684 | 8,994 | 9,469 | 27,147 | 104,479 | 259 | 272 | 271 | 267 | 265 |
| 15 ,, 20 . . | 11,448 | 11,697 | 12,345 | 35,490 | 134,940 | 342 | 354 | 353 | 350 | 343 |
| 20 ,, 30 . . | 26,363 | 26,289 | 26,722 | 79,374 | 307,726 | 787 | 796 | 765 | 782 | 781 |
| 30 ,, 40 . . | 22,954 | 22,349 | 22,992 | 68,295 | 264,844 | 685 | 677 | 658 | 673 | 672 |
| 40 ,, 50 . . | 21,595 | 20,752 | 20,889 | 63,236 | 259,814 | 644 | 629 | 597 | 623 | 660 |
| 50 ,, 60 . . | 21,437 | 20,797 | 20,854 | 63,088 | 275,761 | 640 | 630 | 596 | 621 | 700 |
| 60 ,, 70 . . | 27,482 | 26,613 | 26,824 | 80,919 | 361,258 | 820 | 806 | 768 | 798 | 917 |
| 70 ,, 80 . . | 28,748 | 27,639 | 28,982 | 85,369 | 413,236 | 858 | 837 | 829 | 842 | 1,049 |
| 80 ,, 90 . . | 17,263 | 16,102 | 17,259 | 50,624 | 252,811 | 515 | 487 | 496 | 499 | 642 |
| 90 ,, 100 . . | 2,529 | 2,403 | 2,787 | 7,719 | 35,790 | 79 | 77 | 83 | 80 | 96 |
| 100 and upwards . | 105 | 103 | 121 | 329 | 1,900 | | | | | |
| Ages unknown . . | 874 | 858 | 651 | 2,383 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 335,956 | 331,007 | 350,101 | 1,017,064 | 3,938,496 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

*Statement of the actual Number, and the Centesimal Proportions of Deaths that occurred at different Ages in the Cities of London, Paris, and Brussels respectively, in each of the three Years* 1838, 1839, *and* 1840.

| Ages. | LONDON, (the Metropolis). | | | | | | PARIS. | | | | | | BRUSSELS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Deaths. | | | Centesimal Proportions. | | | Number of Deaths. | | | Centesimal Proportions. | | | Number of Deaths. | | | Centesimal Proportions. | | |
| | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 |
| *Under 5 yrs of age | 21,556 | 18,813 | 18,455 | 40·42 | 40·29 | 40·94 | 7,831 | 7,808 | 8,544 | 30·68 | 31·20 | 30·50 | 2,459 | 1,823 | 2,108 | 52·32 | 46·21 | 48·45 |
| Between 5 and 10 | 2,297 | 2,440 | 2,342 | 4·31 | 5·23 | 5·20 | 1,003 | 1,048 | 1,337 | 3·93 | 4·19 | 4·77 | 158 | 117 | 137 | 3·36 | 2·96 | 3·15 |
| ,, 10 and 15 | 798 | 859 | 846 | 1·50 | 1·84 | 1·88 | 541 | 550 | 688 | 2·12 | 2·20 | 2·46 | 180 | 183 | 166 | 3·83 | 4·64 | 3·82 |
| ,, 15 and 20 | 1,176 | 1,108 | 990 | 2·20 | 2·38 | 2·20 | 998 | 952 | 1,060 | 3·91 | 3·80 | 3·78 | | | | | | |
| ,, 20 and 30 | 3,766 | 3,337 | 3,085 | 7·06 | 7·16 | 6·85 | 3,595 | 3,301 | 3,741 | 14·08 | 13·19 | 13·36 | 307 | 353 | 335 | 6·53 | 8·95 | 7·70 |
| ,, 30 and 40 | 4,477 | 3,883 | 3,633 | 8·39 | 8·32 | 8·07 | 2,337 | 2,342 | 2,391 | 9·15 | 9·36 | 8·54 | 344 | 295 | 298 | 7·32 | 7·48 | 6·85 |
| ,, 40 and 50 | 4,647 | 3,999 | 3,738 | 8·72 | 8·56 | 8·27 | 2,031 | 2,170 | 2,333 | 7·96 | 8·67 | 8·33 | 291 | 266 | 302 | 6·19 | 6·74 | 6·94 |
| ,, 50 and 60 | 4,336 | 3,660 | 3,384 | 8·13 | 7·84 | 7·50 | 1,881 | 1,924 | 2,052 | 7·37 | 7·69 | 7·32 | 232 | 209 | 225 | 4·94 | 5·30 | 5·17 |
| ,, 60 and 70 | 4,694 | 3,936 | 3,774 | 8·80 | 8·44 | 8·37 | 2,184 | 2,123 | 2,353 | 8·56 | 8·48 | 8·40 | 293 | 269 | 306 | 6·23 | 6·82 | 7·03 |
| ,, 70 and 80 | 3,851 | 3,169 | 3,245 | 7·22 | 6·81 | 7·23 | 2,172 | 1,968 | 2,380 | 8·51 | 7·86 | 8·50 | 271 | 255 | 304 | 5·77 | 6·46 | 6·98 |
| ,, 80 and 90 | 1,53 | 1,295 | 1,366 | 2·87 | 2·79 | 3·05 | 890 | 785 | 1,039 | 3·48 | 3·14 | 3·71 | 153 | 158 | 155 | 3·25 | 4·01 | 3·56 |
| 90 and upwards | 201 | 156 | 196 | 0·38 | 0·34 | 0·44 | 63 | 56 | 92 | 0·25 | 0·22 | 0·33 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 0·26 | 0·43 | 0·35 |
| Ages unknown . | 268 | 113 | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 53,597 | 46,768 | 45,132 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 25,526 | 25,027 | 28,010 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 4,700 | 3,945 | 4,351 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |
| Proportion of deaths to population.—One in | 34·90 | 40·00 | 41·45 | .. | .. | .. | 35·61 | 36·32 | 32·45 | .. | .. | .. | 22·64 | 27·05 | 24·53 | .. | .. | .. |
| *Deaths under 1 year | 10,152 | 8,951 | 8,793 | 18 94 | 19·15 | 19·48 | 4,117 | 4,140 | 4,348 | 16·12 | 16·54 | 15·52 | 1,387 | 1,145 | 1,292 | 29·51 | 29·02 | 29·69 |
| ,, 2 years | 5,402 | 4,244 | 4,393 | 10·07 | 9·07 | 9·73 | 1,629 | 1,498 | 1,702 | 6·37 | 5·98 | 6·07 | 531 | 315 | 415 | 11·29 | 7·91 | 9·53 |

## *On the Condition of the Working Classes in the Inner Ward of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square.* By C. R. Weld, Esq.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 21st November*, 1842.]

(The inquiry was originated by the Right Hon. Viscount Sandon, M.P. and V.P. of the Society, and conducted at his Lordship's expense.)

The portion of St. George's parish selected for investigation is known as the Inner Ward, and is bounded on the north by part of Oxford-street, on the south by Piccadilly, on the east by part of Regent-street, Old Burlington-street, and Sackville-street, and on the west by Park-lane. It is subdivided by the Association for Visiting and Relieving the Poor into nine districts, called after the places of worship of the Established Church, and these districts have been consecutively examined by an agent appointed for the purpose. The principal quarters where the working classes reside are—

In Church district—Lancashire-court, Avery-row, and the Mews.

In Hanover district—Oxford-buildings, Grosvenor-market, Robert-street, Gilbert-street, Thomas-street, and Thomas-court.

In St. Mark's district—Brown-street, Hart-street, Providence-court, North-row, Queen-street, and George-street.

In St. Mary's district—Lees mews and Reeves mews.

In South Audley-street district—Street's-buildings and Farm-street.

In Berkeley district—Hayes mews, Lambeth mews, and the upper end of Clarges-street.

In Curzon district—Shepherd's-market and adjoining streets, Carrington-street, Carrington mews, Carrington-place, and Brick-street.

In Albemarle district—Snead's gardens.

In Trinity district—South Bruton mews and Barlow mews.

The population of the entire parish, according to the late census, was 66,433. There were 7,628 houses inhabited, 342 uninhabited, and 187 building. But the Inner Ward does not comprise, perhaps, more than one half of the whole. The number of houses visited by the agent was 690, and the number of families 1,465, which consisted of 2,804 children and 3,141 adults; together, 5,945 individuals. The age of division between children and adults, here adopted, is 15 years.

The greater part of the parish, being occupied by the houses of the higher classes and of opulent tradesmen, this portion of the metropolis does not offer so wide a field for inquiry into the state of the working classes as most others; but the latter are in the present case placed in a peculiar position by their proximity to so large a number of their superiors in fortune.

In several parts of the inner ward the agent found families confined in small streets, courts, and yards, of which Lancashire-court and Oxford-buildings may be mentioned as examples. The rents paid are extremely high, 4*s*. 3*d*. being the average sum, as will be seen by the tables appended; 4*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. were the usual sums paid for an unfurnished room on the second or third floor, while in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, the average amount of rent paid by the working classes is only 2*s*. 11¼*d*. Many families unable to pay the above amount of rent inhabit miserable little garrets and front and back cellars in confined situations, at a rent of 1*s*. 6*d*. or 2*s*. a-week. In the latter numerous families complained of damp, and rheumatism

was found to be rather prevalent. The high rents and want of employment were adduced as reasons for the number of articles that were pledged. There was a general complaint made of the difficulty of obtaining employment during the past season. In winter many families stated that they were in the habit of pawning part of their furniture and releasing it in summer, as they can only obtain employment during the "season." Many, however, stated that they were assisted by the Coal Society, in connexion with the Parochial District Society, in Grosvenor mews. The rents are generally collected weekly, and the landlords are obliged to be very strict, being also working people and under heavy rents. The poorer tenants are, however, dealt with more leniently, and the arrears of their rents are frequently respited until the return of the busy season.

Some houses were found tenanted by ten, eleven, and twelve separate families, being one family to each room. There were seldom more than nine or ten persons found in a family; in one case, however, sixteen were found. The number of rooms amounted to 2,188, which gives $1\frac{1}{2}$ rooms to each family, and 2·7 persons to each room. The number of beds was 2,510, which affords an average of 2·3 persons of both sexes and of all ages to each bed, whilst in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, the number of beds found among 275 families gave an average of 3 individuals to each bed, thus showing a great difference in favour of the physical comfort of the working classes in St. George's parish. The families and individuals residing in mews over stables and coach-houses were found to be more comfortably and commodiously lodged, and their rooms better furnished, than those lodging in streets. The proportion of sick to those well was 14·1 per cent. Water was very good and abundantly supplied in the majority of houses, though there were some places where complaints were made, not of any deficiency of supply, but of the cisterns, butts, &c., being too small to contain a good stock between the days when it is turned on. The privies were generally decent, but it is to be regretted that but one privy should be accessible to frequently as many as 30 or 40 individuals.

Regarding the occupations of the heads of families, it will be observed that a large proportion consist of coachmen, grooms, and persons otherwise employed in the service of the nobility and gentry. In fact, 34 per cent. were engaged in occupations of the above nature; the women were generally not employed from home, about one-ninth were engaged in needlework, and one fourth in washing and domestic service. All classes complained that work had been very difficult to procure, particularly during the past season. Many tailors declared that they seldom got more than three or four months full work in the year; large numbers of journeymen arriving in London from the country at the commencement of the season, and remaining in town as long as there is any work to be obtained. Very few children were found to be employed, the sons and daughters of the working people being generally, when old enough, sent as apprentices to tradesmen, or put out to service.

The moral condition of the families, as represented by a return of religious books found in their dwellings, and their professed attendance at places of worship, is far superior to the state of the working classes in the parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster. In that portion of St. George's parish forming the subject of the present inquiry, 98 per cent. professed to belong to some religious denomination,

and 93 per cent. to attend public worship, while in the above mentioned parishes in Westminster one-fifth of the families visited stated that they did not belong to any religious denomination, and only one-half professed to attend any place of public worship. In St. George's parish 88 per cent. of the families were found to have a Bible, Testament, or Prayer-book; some of the former were of a superior description. Many of the children had been presented with Bibles on leaving St. George's school. Forty-two per cent. of the families visited stated that they read newspapers. It will be observed in the table giving the names of the papers read, and the number of families reading them, that the "Weekly Dispatch" has nearly as large a circulation among these families as all the other papers collectively. The returns of children attending school show that 57·3 per cent. of the total number of children belonging to the families visited were in the habit of attending day or Sunday schools.

The agent found a considerable number of the parents extremely solicitous to give their children as good education as they could command, and were not ashamed to confess how much they had felt the want of some education during their own lives. A few of those mothers who instructed their children at home, alleged as their reason for so doing their objection to their associating with other children whose behaviour they did not approve, and the fear of their being exposed to contagious disorders; an apprehension which was also expressed by some of the working classes in Westminster.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the heads of the families were born in London, 53 per cent. in other parts of England, 5·3 per cent. in Ireland, and 1·7 per cent. in Scotland. The length of time during which the families usually stated that they had resided in their dwellings was very short.

## Appendix.

I.—*Population and State of Health of the Families of the Working Classes, in the Inner Ward of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Families visited | | 1,465 |
| Male Children | Well | 1,261 |
| | Ill | 122 |
| Female Children | Well | 1,323 |
| | Ill | 98 |
| | Total | 2,804 |
| Adult Males | Well | 1,240 |
| | Ill | 174 |
| Adult Females | Well | 1,227 |
| | Ill | 339 |
| Aged and Infirm Males | Well | 12 |
| | Ill | 27 |
| Aged and Infirm Females | Well | 43 |
| | Ill | 79 |
| | Total | 3,141 |
| | Number of Children | 2,804 |
| | Total Population | 5,945 |
| | Of whom are Ill | 839 |

II.—*Dwellings.*

| | Number of Families. | Number of Rooms. |
|---|---|---|
| Single Rooms for each Family | 929 | 929 |
| Two ,, ,, | 408 | 816 |
| Three ,, ,, | 94 | 282 |
| Four ,, ,, | 17 | 68 |
| Five ,, ,, | 8 | 40 |
| Six ,, ,, | 4 | 24 |
| Seven ,, ,, | 1 | 7 |
| Eight ,, ,, | 1 | 8 |
| Not ascertained | 3 | .. |
| Total | 1,465 | 2,174 |

III.—*Beds.*

| | Number of Families. | Number of Beds. |
|---|---|---|
| One Bed to each Family | 623 | 623 |
| Two ,, ,, | 638 | 1,276 |
| Three ,, ,, | 154 | 462 |
| Four ,, ,, | 21 | 84 |
| Five ,, ,, | 8 | 40 |
| Six ,, ,, | 3 | 18 |
| Seven ,, ,, | 1 | 7 |
| Dwellings without a Bed | 7 | .. |
| Not ascertained | 10 | .. |
| Total | 1,465 | 2,510 |

IV.—*Country of the Heads of the Families.*

| | |
|---|---|
| London | 550 |
| Other parts of England | 779 |
| Ireland | 85 |
| Scotland | 27 |
| Wales | 10 |
| Foreign Countries | 14 |
| Total | 1,465 |

V.—*Religious Books.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Families possessing Bible, Testament, and Prayer Book | 999 |
| ,, ,, Bible and Prayer Book only | 50 |
| ,, ,, Testament and Prayer Book only | 48 |
| ,, ,, Bible only | 92 |
| ,, ,, Testament only | 48 |
| ,, ,, Prayer Book only | 62 |
| ,, ,, Religious Books | 1,299 |
| ,, not possessing any Religious Book | 166 |
| Total | 1,465 |

VI.—*Occupations of the principal Members of the Families.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Men employed in Building Trades | 119 |
| ,, Clothing Trades | 184 |
| ,, as Coachmen, Footmen, Grooms, &c. | 496 |
| ,, as Labourers and Porters | 173 |
| ,, in Occupations not classified | 401 |
| Not employed | 77 |
| Not ascertained | 3 |
| Total | 1,453 |
| Women employed in Domestic Service | 338 |
| ,, Needlework | 179 |
| ,, not Employed industrially | 1,026 |
| Total | 1,543 |
| Total Employed | 2,996 |

VII.—*Religion professed by the Heads of the Families.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Professing to be Members of the Church of England | 1,233 |
| ,, Roman Catholics | 77 |
| ,, Dissenters | 124 |
| ,, of no Religious Profession | 19 |
| Not ascertained | 12 |
| Total | 1,465 |
| Number of Families who attend Public Worship | 1,360 |
| ,, ,, do not attend Public Worship | 90 |
| ,, ,, Not ascertained | 15 |
| Total | 1,465 |

VIII.—*Newspapers read by the Families visited.*

| | Number of Families. |
|---|---|
| Times | 57 |
| Chronicle | 14 |
| Morning Herald | 11 |
| Morning Post | 9 |
| Morning Advertiser | 83 |
| Weekly Dispatch | 283 |
| Sunday Times | 79 |
| Bell's Life in London | 23 |
| Weekly Chronicle | 13 |
| Northern Star | 1 |
| Temperance Journal | 4 |
| Penny Sunday Times | 15 |
| Miscellaneous | 24 |
| Not ascertained | 26 |
| Number of Families reading Newspapers | 616 |
| ,, not reading Newspapers | 823 |
| Total | 1,465 |

IX.—*Attendance of the Children at School.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Children attending Day Schools | Males | 339 |
| | Females | 301 |
| ,, ,, Sunday Schools | Males | 229 |
| | Females | 290 |
| ,, ,, Infant Schools | Males | 230 |
| | Females | 219 |
| Total | | 1,608 |
| Male Children not attending School | | 585 |
| Female ditto ditto | | 611 |
| Total | | 2,804 |

X —*Weekly Payments of the Children attending School.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1*d.* and not exceeding 3*d.* | 216 |
| Exceeding 3*d.* and not exceeding 6*d.* | 151 |
| ,, 6*d.* ,, 9*d.* | 30 |
| ,, 9*d.* ,, 1*s.* 0*d.* | 44 |
| ,, 1*s.* 0*d.* ,, 1*s.* 3*d.* | 25 |
| ,, 1*s.* 3*d.* ,, 1*s.* 6*d.* | 29 |
| ,, 1*s.* 6*d.* ,, 2*s.* 0*d.* | 13 |
| ,, 2*s.* 0*d.* ,, 3*s.* 6*d.* | 2 |
| ,, 3*s.* 6*d.* ,, 4*s.* 6*d.* | 3 |
| Not ascertained | 1 |
| Total | 514 |
| Not paying any sum for Schooling | 1,094 |
| Total | 1,608 |

XI.—*Description of Pictures found in the Dwellings.*

| Description.. | Number of Rooms. |
|---|---|
| Serious | 84 |
| Theatrical and Amatory | 56 |
| Miscellaneous | 768 |
| Rooms without any | 1,266 |
| Total | 2,174 |

XII.—*Length of time which the principal Members of the Families have resided in their Dwellings.*

| | |
|---|---|
| From 1 Month to 6 Months | 278 |
| ,, 6 ,, 1 Year | 290 |
| ,, 1 Year to 3 ,, | 356 |
| ,, 3 ,, 6 ,, | 234 |
| ,, 6 ,, 9 ,, | 119 |
| ,, 9 ,, 12 ,, | 62 |
| ,, 12 ,, 15 ,, | 43 |
| ,, 15 ,, 20 ,, | 50 |
| ,, 20 ,, 30 ,, | 21 |
| ,, 30 ,, 40 ,, | 8 |
| Not ascertained | 4 |
| Total | 1,465 |

XIII.— *State of the Supply of Water in the Houses.*

| | Number of Houses. |
|---|---|
| Plentiful | 576 |
| Scanty | 83 |
| Not ascertained | 31 |
| Total Number of Houses visited | 690 |

XIV.—*State of the Privies.*

| | Number of Houses. |
|---|---|
| Decent | 340 |
| Not Decent | 17 |
| Not ascertained | 333 |
| Total Number of Houses visited | 690 |

XV.—*Rents paid by the Working Classes for their Dwellings.*

| | | | | | | Number of Families. | Annual Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | | *s.* | *d.* | | |
| Paying a Weekly Rent of | 1 | 0 | and not exceeding | 1 | 6 | 16 | 52 |
| Ditto exceeding | 1 | 6 | ,, | 2 | 0 | 33 | 145 |
| ,, ,, | 2 | 0 | ,, | 2 | 6 | 93 | 544 |
| ,, ,, | 2 | 6 | ,, | 3 | 0 | 105 | 750 |
| ,, ,, | 3 | 0 | ,, | 3 | 6 | 136 | 1,149 |
| ,, ,, | 3 | 6 | ,, | 4 | 0 | 159 | 1,547 |
| ,, ,, | 4 | 0 | ,, | 4 | 6 | 162 | 1,790 |
| ,, ,, | 4 | 6 | ,, | 5 | 0 | 176 | 2,174 |
| ,, ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, | 5 | 6 | 102 | 1,392 |
| ,, ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, | 6 | 0 | 44 | 657 |
| ,, ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, | 6 | 6 | 13 | 211 |
| ,, ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, | 7 | 0 | 18 | 310 |
| ,, ,, | 7 | 0 | ,, | 7 | 6 | 28 | 527 |
| ,, ,, | 8 | 0 | ,, | 10 | 0 | 25 | 585 |
| ,, ,, | 10 | 0 | ,, | 20 | 0 | 13 | 507 |
| Not ascertained | | | | | | 66 | 815 |
| Paying no Rent | | | | | | 276 | .. |
| | | | Total | | | 1,465 | 13,155 |

In estimating the annual amount of rent, an average weekly rent of 1*s.* 3*d.* has been taken for the first line, 1*s.* 9*d.* for the second, 2*s.* 3*d.* for the third, and so on, an addition of 6*d.* being made at every step. Where the rent has not been ascertained, the average of the rest has been taken.

The preceding abstracts afford no data for comparison with the census of population, nor with the figures contained in the following statistics of education in St. George's parish; the results which they afford being available only for a mutual comparison, by which the leading features of the condition of the 1,465 families visited will at once be obtained. There is no separate census of the Inner Ward, by which to distinguish its total population from that of the rest of the parish; the families visited were only those residing in the poorest localities of the Ward; and the following results of an inquiry respecting the state of education in the whole of it will show that these abstracts cannot comprise even all those resident in the district who send their children to the Charity and Sunday schools.

## *On the State of Education in the Inner Ward of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square.* By the Rev. E. Wyatt Edgell.

(The Inquiry was made by the Writer, that its results might accompany the preceding.)

In this district there are 1,390 children attending charity day schools: besides which there are children to the amount of 600 (more or less) who attend Sunday schools only. And there are 792 who are at private schools of various kinds, besides 95 boys at the Diocesan School.

### Charity Day Schools.

There are 1,390 children in 7 schools of this description, viz.:—

In the national schools 275 boys, 175 girls.
In Miss S. Gower's school 25 girls.
In two Church infant schools 520 children.
In two Dissenting infant schools (one of which is partly a British and Foreign school), 253 children.
In a Roman Catholic school 142 children.

Of the aggregate number there are—boys, 742; girls, 648. The general average attendance is said to be not more than three-fourths of the whole number. On this last point, however, the teachers' information was very vague.

The national and one of the infant schools above mentioned as belonging to the church, are as good as any of the kind which I have seen. The Farm-street infant school is a very fair one, conducted by an able master. This master is a dissenter, although it is not a dissenting school. The dissenting school at Oxford-buildings combines the British and Foreign with the infant system: it is wretchedly dirty, and the children are the most unhealthy looking that I have seen in any part of London; but it is conducted with ability. The Roman Catholic school was instituted but lately, and in opposition to the last-mentioned one, in order to prevent its drawing away the children of the Irish who frequent Oxford market. It is a very poor school.

### Sunday Schools.

Of *Sunday schools*, there are only 7 in this district; 6 belonging to evangelical dissenters, and 1 to Roman Catholics. But in considering the Sunday schools of the district, it must be borne in mind, that the National and Church infant schools collect their children on Sundays previously to the services; and they may therefore be considered as *virtually* Sunday schools; indeed, the infant schools admit scholars on Sundays, who do not attend on week days, to the amount of 20 or 25, and this system is increasing.

The *Sunday schools*, strictly so called, (*i. e.*, schools having voluntary teachers, who attend in the morning and afternoon, and take their several classes), are confined to the evangelical dissenters. The best specimen I have ever witnessed of this kind of school is at Robert-street chapel. It has 250 children on the books, and an average attendance of 220; the sexes being equal. The children are as well clothed

as at a gentleman's school; each class has a young man or woman as teacher; and the two elder classes, containing 40 almost adults, are under the superintendent. The Sunday school at Farm-street is of the same kind; but the locality is not so good, and the children are poorer. The evening school at Oxford-buildings is chiefly composed of young men, from 15 to 20 years of age, and some quite adults. The other schools are smaller, but they have all the same advantage of voluntary teachers.

The whole number of children attending the Sunday schools is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| At schools of Evangelical dissenters . . . . | 665 |
| At a small Roman Catholic Sunday school . . | 12 |
| Sunday scholars only, at the church schools . . | 25 |
| | 702 |

It is impossible to ascertain how many of the scholars in dissenters' Sunday schools attend day schools also; but, looking to the small number of dissenting charity day schools, I should think that we might reckon 600 as the total sum of *Sunday scholars only*.

## Private Schools.

The children who attend private schools of all kinds in this district, besides the 95 boys at the Diocesan school, are 792; they may be classed as follows:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At dames' schools . . . . . | 63 | 116 | 179 |
| At common and middling day schools | 240 | 353 | 593 |
| At a superior day school . . . . | .. | 20 | 20 |
| | 303 | 489 | 792 |

The above are all the children who attend any private schools within the district. They are all *day scholars*. There is no boarding school in the district; nor any school, except the one noticed as containing 20 girls, which can be said to have children above the rank of middling tradespeople.

### 1. *Dames' Schools.*

The 179 dames' scholars are contained in 12 schools of very different number, some having 24, others only 7 scholars.

And it is somewhat singular that the largest dames' schools should be situated in the immediate neighbourhood of George-street and South Audley-street infant schools. Upon the whole, however, the dames' scholars bear but a small proportion to the charity scholars (only 1 to 8); and one can hardly grudge them this share which they have in the instruction of the rising generation; for they are for the most part respectable decent women, and seem to take great care of their scholars.

Three of the dames belong to the church; seven are dissenters. I could not ascertain what the other two were. Five or six professed to be religious characters.

Their standard of instruction is not very high, as may be supposed, but the children pay 6*d.* per week for it on the average; the lowest charge being 4*d.*, the highest 10*d.* None attempt writing or arithmetic.

### 2. *Common and Middling Day Schools.*

The children in common and middling day schools amount to 593. The nature of their education will be understood best by the following classification:—

(1.) Boys amount to 240.

(*a.*) There are 180 boys who attend *boys' schools*, *i. e.*, schools conducted by masters, and containing boys only, without any admixture of girls. The charge for each boy's schooling varies* from 2*l.* to 15*s.* per quarter; but owing to the master's profit upon books, &c., the real charge is much more than this.

I apprehend that the education of these boys is confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, almost exclusively; the only exceptions which I could learn being, that in one school, there were six boys taking lessons in French; in another, there was instruction in drawing; and in a third, (which contained only 12 boys) the master professed to teach classics, &c.; but I did not understand that any boys were actually learning them.

In private boys' day schools it would not be fair to expect much, if any, religious and moral instruction. When the question was put to the masters, however, they generally said that they considered it part of their duty to look to this matter. They are all of the church.

(*b.*) There are 60 little boys attending common day schools kept by females. These are infants under seven years of age, generally accompanying their sisters.

(2.) Girls attending common and middling day schools amount to 353. These are contained in 21 schools, all kept by females.

The amount of their education is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Girls learning | French . . . . . | 55 |
| ,, | music . . . . . | 59 |
| ,, | writing and arithmetic . . . . | 205 |
| ,, | only reading and spelling . . . | 148 |

It would be interesting if we could ascertain from what class of society the children here enumerated as attending the private schools come; especially if we could know who are the 59 young ladies learning music, and the 55 learning French. But such information was very difficult to obtain, and when obtained, could not be depended on.

Several mistresses have informed me that butchers and public-house keepers were their best customers: such persons being generally anxious to have their daughters well educated; and, moreover, being punctual in their payments, and generally long resident in one spot. Usually, however, the masters or mistresses, when questioned on this subject, merely

* I could only ascertain the charge in 3 schools out of the 6. The masters were very unwilling to communicate information.

answer that their "school is very select," in a manner which shows they are suspicious of one's meaning. Upon the whole, judging from appearances, I should say, that the 353 girls, and 180 boys here described as common and middling day scholars were the children of superior mechanics, and of the middling, but not the higher class of shopkeepers.

In the 9 schools which I have called "common day," there are 203 girls, paying each on the average 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. In the 12 which I have called "middling day," there are 150 girls, paying each 19*s.* per quarter. Both these sums are exclusive of extras.

The mistresses of these private schools are, what might be expected, well informed young women. They are all of the Established Church.

### 3. *Superior Schools.*

There is one school of a superior description to any above noticed. It is the only superior school in the district. I do not know of anything worthy of remark in it, unless it be the circumstance, that amongst all the list of accomplishments which they profess to teach, I do not see any mention of dancing. It established a remark made to me by a middling school-mistress, that dancing is much less common than formerly.

*General List of Schools.*

| | Scholars. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| **Charity Schools.** | | | | |
| Belonging to Church . { Infant | 2 | 298 | 222 | 520 |
| Belonging to Church . { For older children | 2 | 275 | 200 | 375 |
| ,, to Dissenters { Infant | 1 | 75 | 75 | 150 |
| ,, to Dissenters { Do, & British & Foreign | 1 | 52 | 51 | 103 |
| ,, to Roman Catholics { Do, & British & Foreign | 1 | 42 | 100 | 142 |
| | 7 | 742 | 648 | 1,390 |
| **Sunday Scholars only.** | | | | |
| Belonging to Church | .. | Sexes equal. | about | 25 |
| ,, to Dissenters (*about*) | 6 | | | 563 |
| ,, to Romanists | 1 | | | 12 |
| | 7 | .. | .. | 600 |
| **Private Schools.** | | | | |
| Diocesan School | 1 | 95 | .. | 95 |
| Boys' schools | 6 | 180 | .. | 180 |
| Girls' schools { Common day | 12 | 42 | 203 | 245 |
| Girls' schools { Middling day | 9 | 18 | 150 | 168 |
| Dames' schools | 12 | 63 | 116 | 179 |
| Superior school | 1 | .. | 20 | 20 |
| | 41 | 398 | 489 | 887 |
| Total | 55 | .. | .. | 2,969 |

## *Report of the Education Committee of the Statistical Society of London on the Borough of Finsbury.*

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 16th January*, 1843.]

Your Committee, appointed to inquire into the state of education in the Metropolis, having reported on the City of Westminster in the year 1837 and 1838, now submit a further statement with regard to the Borough of Finsbury.* Their labours have been interrupted during intervals from various causes; one of which was the extreme difficulty of procuring agents, at once sufficiently active and trustworthy for so confidential and laborious an employment. Another cause, which might be mentioned, was the unwillingness of the proprietors of schools to give the required information—a disposition which was not manifested by any means to the same degree in Westminster.

### *Definition and Description of the Districts.*

The field of your Committee's labours has been the Borough of Finsbury exclusive of its suburban parishes: in other words, it has been all that part which is covered with streets and houses, and the population of which may be considered as strictly speaking a town population. The borough thus restricted comprises the following parishes and parts of parishes: St. James' and St. John's, Clerkenwell; St. Luke's; St. George's, Bloomsbury; St. George the Martyr; St. Giles's; part of St. Andrew's; part of St. Sepulchre's; part of St. Botulph's; and a very small part of Islington, extending across the City-road.

The population of these parishes is 179,961. They form an area of 1000 acres, which may be described as nearly a square, bounded on the north by the Regent's canal, on the south by the City of London, on the east by the borough of the Tower Hamlets, and on the west by the borough of Marylebone and the City of Westminster. General readers, however, will better understand the nature and extent of the district when they are told that it includes (on the north) all that part of London which they pass in going from the Regent's Park to the Bank, and (on the south) the Charter-house, Smithfield Market, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Seven Dials, and St. Giles's.

It would of course be vain to attempt to give any general description of the character, habits, and pursuits of so large a population as is contained within these limits; nevertheless there are some particular localities to which it will be necessary to dedicate a short space before proceeding to the more immediate subject of your Committee's labours. These are *Clerkenwell*, *St. Giles's*, and *Saffron Hill*.

Clerkenwell is known as being the principal place in England for the manufacture of watches and jewellery. In looking over the census lists of this district, it would appear that every other male returns himself as jeweller or watchmaker, or as belonging to some of the numerous subdivisions of the latter trade. It has, however, none of the usual characteristics of a manufacturing town. There are many miles of open well-ventilated streets containing exclusively small private houses which

* They have also completed a survey of the schools in *the City* and in *Marylebone*, and are at present engaged in the parish of St. George's in the East. But as these districts are surveyed on a somewhat different principle, it has been considered preferable to reserve them for a separate paper.

look neat and comfortable; and a stranger is not struck by the appearance of extreme misery and wealth alternating with each other in close juxtaposition. The cause of this peculiarity of Clerkenwell, which so distinguishes it from other parts of the metropolis, is to be found in the nature of the manufacture, which requires no machinery or large buildings, but is carried on by the workmen at their own residences. Small private schools abound throughout this district. The charity schools are few, and struck your Committee as being by no means good.

South of Clerkenwell is situated the Saffron Hill District, proverbially the dirtiest in London; very possibly the dirtiest in the world. At least it would be difficult to imagine a more thorough combination of the worst characteristics of an English and a continental town, the closeness darkness, and confinement of the former with all the disgusting objects of the latter, than is exhibited in the small streets and alleys between Saffron Hill and Fleet ditch. The trades carried on are those of horse killers, horse-hair dressers, feather curers, &c. Some alleys consist of lodging-houses occupied exclusively by Italian boys. Your Committee counted eight of these, each containing from 30 to 40 boys, and each under the superintendance of a man and his wife, who bring them over to this country as a speculation. The alleys so inhabited had a somewhat picturesque or foreign appearance: the rest looked like what they were, abodes of unmixed filth and wretchedness. St. Giles's is not quite so dirty, but it is very similar to the district last mentioned. In one important particular, it is still more remarkable, viz. in the number of persons living in the same dwelling: 25 to a house was the average throughout many schedules of census.

But the most striking circumstance connected with the two last-mentioned districts, and with the subject now before us, is the total want of any private schools for the reception of children of the poorest classes. Indeed, the absence of private schools throughout all the very poor districts is one of the most remarkable facts elicited by the present inquiry. The Saffron Hill district was searched by three of your committee's agents on three several occasions at considerable intervals of time, but no dame school or common day school was found by either; that part of St. Giles's parish which extends northward from St. Giles's church, and which is inhabited exclusively by Irish, contained no dame school; and again, in the whole of Whitecross registry, a much larger district than either of the former, (although perhaps not so exclusively poor,) there were only three. Moreover the testimony of the agents on this head is confirmed by the census lists of 1841, which have been minutely examined with a view to this very question.

### *Classification and Description of the Schools.*

Your Committee will now proceed to consider the schools which they were able to discover in the district, according to the quality of instruction given in them, adopting the same classification that they followed in their former reports.

I. Dame Schools; by which term is to be understood schools kept by females of the lower class, and in which the amount of weekly payment for a child does not average above 5*d*. The number which your Committee succeeded in finding and visiting was 180, containing 2,693 children, of which number half were under and half above five years of

age; the number of girls to that of boys being as 16 to 11. The quality of instruction given in these schools differs so little from that which has been described in your Committee's former reports, that it would be going over the same ground unnecessarily to dwell longer upon it. The subjoined tables show the number of children whom the dames considered able to read, write, sew, &c. Table XII. shows the books used; but, meagre as this list is, it gives too favourable a view of their library; for, in fact, they seldom possess any other than a Vyse's Spelling Book, and a few picture books, which the children bring with them.

II. Common Day Schools, conducted sometimes by a master, who receives only boys, sometimes by a mistress, who receives only girls, but in most cases by a mistress, who receives both. In this last case they resemble dame schools, and are only distinguished from them by the difference of the terms for instruction; the price in one averaging 11*d.*, in the other not quite 5*d.*

Of these schools your Committee succeeded in finding and examining 137, with 169 teachers; not that in such schools they had ushers or assistants, but that two sisters, or a mother and daughter, sometimes conducted them together. These schools have upon an average 25 scholars; the whole number of scholars being 3,416, nearly five-sixths of whom were above 5 years old: in respect of sex the girls rather predominated.

III. Middling Schools.—Of these, the number, throughout the borough, which your committee were enabled to examine was 75; of which 15 were kept by masters, and were for boys only; 44 were kept by mistresses, and were for girls only; while 16 were kept by mistresses, or masters and mistresses, and received both sexes. The whole number of children educated in these schools was 2,107, or 28 on the average to each school; 884 being boys, and 1,223 girls.

IV. Superior Schools.—A fourth division or class of schools appears in the Tables under this head; but as the census of only a small number could be procured, and the description of them would be of no interest, your committee merely notice them, and refer the reader to the Tables.

V. Charity Schools.—These schools may be classed as (1) *Sunday schools;* (2) *charity schools, in which the instruction is gratuitous to all;* (3) *charity schools, in which the instruction is gratuitous only to a part;* (4) *charity schools, in which the instruction is not gratuitous;* (5) *infant schools; and* (6) *schools in prisons.* The second head embraces most of those schools in which there is an endowment, and in which the children are clothed; the fourth head embraces parish national schools, and the British and Foreign schools.

Other classifications might have been adopted, each with its peculiar advantages; but the present one is perhaps the most convenient.

*General Remarks on the Character of the Schools and Teachers.*

I. In the charity schools there is a marked difference between those which are endowed, and those which are supported by subscriptions, the former being much the most orderly and efficient. Again, of schools supported by subscription, those which give the instruction gratuitously are very superior in this respect to those which exact payment from the

children. In the last-mentioned case, and especially where the existence of the school depends on children's payments, *it may be doubted whether any moral good is conferred at all.* It is natural to suppose that the desire of masters and mistresses so situated would be rather to attract children to the school and to induce them to remain in it, than to keep them under strict discipline; and this supposition is very generally borne out by the actual appearance of those schools.

II. In the dame schools your Committee found no poverty or dirt at all similar to that described in the Manchester and Liverpool reports. The houses they were held in were as good as others in the same locality. Except in a few instances, where they were held over old boot and shoe shops, or old clothes shops, there was nothing particularly disgusting in them. There was only one instance of a school held in a cellar. This general appearance of the dames' schools, combined with the fact before alluded to, of none ever being found in the lowest situations, leads to the conclusion that they are not attended by children of parents in the very lowest grade of life, such either not being able, or not caring to pay any sum for their children's schooling. Hence may be inferred the great benefit which must arise from the location of charity schools in bad neighbourhoods. In a decent neighbourhood, where the effect of a charity school is only to draw away the children from the surrounding dames and common day schools, the advantage of it is very questionable: at least it resolves itself into a question between the relative merits of the respective teachers. But in such localities as St. Giles and Saffron Hill, it can hardly do otherwise than produce unmixed good, and every child received into it may be considered as so much saved from the general mass of ignorance and vice.

III. The characters of the masters and mistresses who keep private schools for the poorest classes, is a subject well deserving all the attention which can be bestowed upon it; because it must be remembered that these are the persons whom any general system of charitable education will displace; and it is surely worth while to consider, before displacing them at an immense cost, how far the change is likely to be for the better.

The first thing which strikes a visitor with respect to the proprietors of these schools, is *the immense preponderance of female teachers;* the schoolmistresses being to the schoolmasters in the ratio of nine to one*, although the children placed under their care are in respect of sex nearly equal; about 11 females to 9 males.

The greatest portion of them seemed to be persons of good moral, and many of them of decidedly religious characters. The mistresses of common day schools were sometimes young persons unable to go out to service from ill health, or desirous of staying at home with a sick or aged parent, and glad to add something to their means of maintenance, in which cases they were not of course the most active of

* The circumstance of so large a proportion of boys being under female superintendence according to the private or (if it may be so called) "voluntary" system of education is worthy of remark, because the opinion of the promoters of charitable education at the present moment is much in favour of employing male teachers in preference to females, wherever circumstances will admit of it; a policy which seems to your Committee very questionable.

teachers; but in other cases again they were very efficient persons, generally the daughters of journeymen, and living in the houses of their parents: few were of the lowest class; that is to say, they were generally more respectable than the average of the population in the same street or alley.

The following curious details, extracted from the tables of Finsbury, will throw further light on the character and history of this class of persons. They may be relied on for their accuracy; and, although they may perhaps appear at first sight to be unnecessarily minute, a reader who takes an interest in the subject, will not despise them on that account.

Of 299 teachers, 200 belonged to the Established Church; 87 were orthodox dissenters, including Wesleyans; 6 were Roman Catholics; 2 Quakers; 1 Swedenborgian; 2 did not know to what they belonged; and 1 informed us that she did "not belong to any sect in particular."

Of 304, 38 said that they adopted the profession of teacher from preference; 264 said they adopted it for a maintenance; and 2 that they did so on account of ill health.

Of 290 who were asked the question whether they devoted their whole time to the school, 29 answered that they also kept a shop, or had other laborious occupation; 21 females that they maintained themselves by needlework; and the rest that they had no other employment than the school; but it must of course be understood that the dames do their own household work.

Of 294, 176 were Londoners; 111 came out of the country; 7 were Irish; and 1 Swiss. Of those who came from the country, there was rather a predominence of persons from Norfolk and Suffolk. This, if it be anything more than chance, may be accounted for by the circumstance of Finsbury being the side of London lying towards those counties; there appears no ground for the idea that teachers of schools come from any one part of the kingdom more than another.

Of 290, only 60 professed to have been educated for the employment.

Of 296, 73 represented themselves as having been engaged in teaching above 20 years; 70 between 10 and 20 years; and the remainder had begun less than 5 years.

Of the 317 schools, one-seventh had commenced before 1820, one-sixth between 1820 and 1830, and the rest (214) between 1830 and 1839.

IV. The middling day schools form a class which is usually looked upon as the least interesting portion of your Committee's labours; and it is true, they form that portion with which the philanthropist and the public in general least concern themselves. Nevertheless there are circumstances connected with these schools, which render them in more respects than one, objects worthy of attention.

It has already been stated that the census of these schools is imperfect, owing in some degree to the difficulty of finding them, and in a still greater degree to the extreme difficulty of obtaining answers from the proprietors when they were found. The reason which the proprietors generally alleged for refusing their information, was the fear that some Government measure was in agitation, of which the effect would be to take their business out of their hands. Some perhaps may really have

entertained this notion, and others may have alleged it merely as an excuse; but be this as it may, we have no right to complain of their incivility. Indeed, when we consider the nature of a schoolmaster's employment, the fatigue and exhaustion attendant upon it, the readiness of children to take advantage of anything that interrupts their studies, and the annoyance of being intruded upon by an importunate agent, we can hardly be surprised at their refusing to answer the long string of questions put to them. Our surprise is rather that they should have troubled themselves to frame any excuse at all, and that they should not oftener have turned your committee out of their houses quicker than they came in.

With such difficulties to contend against, your indulgence must be claimed for not presenting you with a more perfect census of the middling schools. But whilst your committee confess that the enumeration of these schools is imperfect, when considered in the light of a general census, they must add that they have every reason to believe that the description given of each *individual* school is correct. The masters and mistresses who did answer their questions, could have had no interest for answering them inaccurately; and, indeed, the very circumstance, that out of a large body of persons, some alleged public motives for refusing their information, affords ground for presuming that those who gave it, did so conscientiously.

For the reasons above stated, it appears that there is little use in endeavouring to institute a comparison between the number of children mentioned in the Tables and the whole amount of the population. But there are other questions suggested by the Tables, such as, *What class of persons are they who send their children to these schools? What sum do they pay?* and *What amount of instruction do they receive in return for their payments?* which are highly interesting, inasmuch as that could they be perfectly answered, they would tend to show the amount of education possessed by the middle classes of London. The present inquiry does not indeed enable us to answer them all satisfactorily; but it enables us to make a nearer approximation to an answer than has ever been attained hitherto, or than probably will ever be attained again.

1st. *With regard to the class of persons whose children attend these schools.* Whenever the question was put to the proprietors, their answer immediately was, "*Oh! none but children of the highest respectability come to my school.*" Their information, therefore, does not amount to much; but from information which the agents gained from other sources, it would appear that the class of persons in question are the middling shopkeepers; not those who keep shops in the principal thoroughfares, but such as form the great mass throughout London. There were instances of journeymen sending their children to middling schools, and possibly, on the other hand, some lawyers' clerks and professional men may do so likewise; but, generally speaking, the persons in question are *middling shopkeepers.*

2dly. *As to the amount which these persons pay for their children's education.*—In the middling schools which your Committee examined, the children paid each, on the average, 23*s.* per quarter, or 4*l.* 12*s.* per annum; and, as the number of children in each school averaged

28, the annual receipt of the proprietor would be about 130*l.* per annum. But these are the direct payments: and, besides these, there are other sources of profit, such as extra charges for certain accomplishments, and principally the profit which the proprietors make upon the books and stationery, which they issue to the children. Perhaps 30*s.* per quarter (or 6*l.* per annum) is the average payment of children at middling schools. Now, although, on the one hand, this sum appears a very inadequate remuneration for intelligent and well-qualified teachers, who give up the whole of their time to their wearisome employment (and, indeed, many of them, whose pupils fell short of the above average, complained bitterly of not being able to procure by their profession an income sufficient for the necessaries of life), yet, on the other hand, 6*l.*, or even 4*l.*, is a large sum for tradesmen to pay for each child's education; and their case is indeed rendered harder by the circumstance that persons very little below them in rank may educate their children for nothing at a national school.*

3rdly. *As to the education given in these schools.*—It probably differs from that given in national schools rather in point of quantity and of certainty than in point of quality. At the national school, an industrious child *may* learn to read and write, and to do accounts; at the middling school it is *more certain* of learning these accomplishments, and learns them *quicker;* more pains are taken with children of slow capacities, and less opportunity is allowed for idleness: but it may be doubted, whether any higher *kind* of learning is imparted in the middling schools than in charity schools.

The Tables annexed to the Reports will give some further insight into the quality of the instruction which is *professed* to be given. But they must be considered as the maximum, and received with the understanding that the children described as learning geography, history, or grammar, are merely reading books, in which those sciences are mentioned. In the boys' schools, as before mentioned, the greatest stress was laid on the accomplishment of writing: the first object of the schoolmaster was always to show his copy books as proof of his scholars' proficiency. Nor is this circumstance surprising, when we consider how entirely the chance of a child's rising from the rank of mechanic to that next above depends on the circumstance of his writing a good hand; and, consequently, how anxious the parents are that he should excel in this particular.

V. The only further remark which your Committee have to make (and it is a very satisfactory one) is, that they found no schools established with the view of inculcating infidelity. It has been said that such schools exist in London, but none such, nor any approaching to that description, at least professedly, were found, although a particularly close search was made for them in the neighbourhood of Socialist institutions.

The following Tables describe in detail the state of Education in Finsbury at the time when the date from which they are derived were collected, viz., in 1839-40.

* The natural inference to be derived from what is here said, is that the middling classes will readily send their children to Diocesan or Commercial Schools when such institutions become common; and the success of the Diocesan School in the City, which now contains 400 boys, confirms us in this opinion.

TABLE I.—DAY SCHOOLS.—*Summary of Schools and of Children, exclusive of Sunday Schools.*

| DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS. | Number of Schools. | Number of Teachers. | Number of Scholars. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| Dame schools . . . . . | 180 | 185 | 1,088 | 1,605 | 2,693 |
| Common day schools for boys . . . . | 30 | 31 | | | |
| ,, ,, girls . . . . | 34 | 40 | 1,656 | 1,760 | 3,416 |
| ,, ,, boys and girls . | 73 | 98 | | | |
| Middling day schools for boys . . . . | 15 | 19 | | | |
| ,, ,, girls . . . . | 44 | 77 | 884 | 1,223 | 2,107 |
| ,, ,, boys and girls . | 16 | 22 | | | |
| Superior day schools for boys . . . . | 11 | 36 | | | |
| ,, ,, girls . . . . | 14 | 33 | 755 | 549 | 1,304 |
| ,, ,, boys and girls . | 8 | 16 | | | |
| Total of day schools supported solely by the parents . . . . . | 425 | 557 | 4,383 | 5,137 | 9,520 |
| Infant schools assisted by the public . . | 15 | 26 | 862 | 1,431 | 2,293 |
| Charity schools and schools attached to public institutions . . . . . | 60 | 73 | 4,123 | 2,236 | 6,359 |
| Total of day schools . . . . . | 500 | 656 | 9,368 | 8,804 | 18,172 |
| Total of evening schools . . . . . | 15 | * | 71 | 126 | 197 |
| Total of day and evening schools . . . | 515 | 656 | 9,439 | 8,930 | 18,369 |

* All the evening schools are kept by masters or mistresses of day schools.

## TABLE II.—DAY SCHOOLS.—*Date of Establishment.*

There were founded, in or before 1820, 26 dame schools, 17 common day and 9 middling day schools, 10 superior schools, and 38 charity schools. Of these last 7 were founded in the seventeenth century and 14 in the eighteenth.

Between 1821 and 1830 were founded 29 dame schools, 31 common day and 28 middling day schools, 13 superior schools, 6 infant schools, and 8 charity schools.

Since 1830 were founded 125 dame schools, 89 common day and 37 middling day schools, 8 superior schools, 10 infant schools, and 10 charity schools.

The dates of the foundation of 1 middling school, 2 superior schools, 1 infant school, and 1 charity school were not ascertained. The three prison schools are omitted altogether from this Table.

## TABLE III.—DAY SCHOOLS.—*Modes in which Supported.*

Of the 60 charity schools, 5 are supported by endowments; 13 are supported by public subscriptions; 24 are supported by subscriptions, aided by collections in churches and chapels; and 4 by endowments, subscriptions, and collections united. One is maintained by the superintendent, aided by the children's payments; and in the two or three cases which are said to be supported by subscriptions, it is presumed that the whole, or nearly the whole subscription, is from an individual.

1. *Wholly free*—no part of the expense of the education being borne by the scholars.

Clothes and education are provided for all the children in the following schools :—

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Clerkenwell parochial, containing | 250 | 160 |
| 2 St. Luke's ditto | 120 | 100 |
| 2 St. Sepulchre's ditto | 45 | 30 |
| 2 St. Andrew's ditto | 135 | 135 |
| 2 St. George's, Bloomsbury, and St. Giles's | 101 | 61 |
| 4 Associated Roman Catholic schools | 468 | 224 |
| Shilton's endowed school | 50 | .. |
| Red-coat school | 40 | .. |
| 2 Orphan working schools | 50 | 50 |
| Master bakers' orphan school | 8 | 12 |
| Spa-fields chapel school | 30 | 25 |
| Theobald's-row industrial school | .. | 30 |
| | 1297 | 827 |

All are educated free, and partly clothed, in St. Giles's Irish free school, containing 65 boys and 50 girls. In St. George the Martyr parochial schools, containing 82 boys and 67 girls, 42 of each sex are clothed. In the Pentonville school, containing 60 of each sex, 25 of each are clothed; and in a Roman Catholic school, containing 80 boys, a few are clothed.

Education is provided free for all the scholars in the following schools :—Spencer-place industrial, containing 60 girls; Lady Owen's grammar-school, containing 60 boys; in St. John's chapel school, containing 104 boys; in the Haberdashers' Company's school, containing 100 boys; and in a Roman Catholic school, containing 100 boys.

To the above may be added the workhouse and the prison schools, together with those for the blind.

Education is provided free to part of the scholars in the North London British schools, St. John's local school, the mathematical foundation school, and Fisher-street school.

Of the 15 infant schools, 2 are supported from the funds of the parochial schools to which they are attached; 1 is supported by the mistress herself, assisted by payments from the scholars; 6 by public subscription and collections in churches or chapels; 1 by subscriptions alone; 1 by collections alone. Of the remaining 4, the means by which they are supported were not ascertained.

The expenses of the Sunday-schools are defrayed, in 13 instances, by subscription, in 4 by collections, in 7 by collections and subscriptions united, in 2 by a district visiting society, in 1 by the Wesleyan Society, in 2 by the funds of the day school to which they are attached, and in 2 the means of support were not ascertained.

2. *Partially free*—part of the expenses being borne by the scholars.

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In charity schools | 1,486 | 866 | 2,352 |
| In infant schools | 862 | 1,431 | 2,293 |
| | 2,348 | 2,297 | 4,645 |

3. *Not free*—the whole expense being borne by the scholars.

There are in the dame, common day, middling day, and superior schools which have been visited, 9,445 scholars, with 197 in the evening schools, making in all 9,642, of whom 4,454 are boys and 5,188 are girls whose parents pay for their education.

TABLE IV.—DAY SCHOOLS.—*Weekly or Quarterly Charge for Instruction in Schools supported entirely by Payments of the Scholars.*

| Rates of Payment. | | Dame. | | Common Day. | | Middling. | | Superior. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Schools. | Scholars | Schools. | Scholars | Schools. | Scholars | Schools | Scholars |
| | £. s. d. | | | | | | | | |
| Weekly | 0 0 2 | 5 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 0 3 | 29 | 475 | 1 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 0 4 | 59 | 779 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 0 6 | 70 | 1,148 | 18 | 365 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 0 8 | 7 | 112 | 15 | 336 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 0 9 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 94 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 0 10 | 5 | 70 | 19 | 500 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 1 0 | .. | .. | 34 | 951 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 1 3 | .. | .. | 11 | 244 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 1 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 99 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 1 6 | .. | .. | 6 | 200 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 1 9 | .. | .. | 3 | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Quarterly | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 72 | .. | .. |
| | 0 10 6 | .. | .. | 3 | 74 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 12 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 46 | .. | .. |
| | 0 13 0 | .. | .. | 1 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 0 15 0 | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | 14 | 349 | 2 | 85 |
| | 0 16 0 | .. | .. | 1 | 36 | 4 | 114 | .. | .. |
| | 0 18 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 38 |
| | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 54 | .. | .. |
| | 1 1 0 | .. | .. | 5 | 112 | 32 | 982 | 7 | 256 |
| | 1 5 0 | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | 1 | 16 | .. | .. |
| | 1 8 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 42 | .. | .. |
| | 1 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 25 | 1 | 19 |
| | 1 11 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 16 | 4 | 130 | 4 | 410 |
| | 1 16 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 30 |
| | 1 17 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 30 | .. | .. |
| | 2 2 0 | .. | .. | 1 | 23 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 83 |
| | 2 11 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 30 | .. | .. |
| | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 50 |
| | 3 6 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 24 | .. | .. |
| | 3 16 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | 4 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 30 |
| | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 30 | 1 | 28 |
| Annual . . . . | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 118 |
| Total . . . . | | 176 | 2,651 | 131 | 3,293 | 71 | 2,035 | 26 | 1,147 |
| Schools in which the rate of payment was not ascertained | | 4 | 44 | 6 | 123 | 4 | 72 | 7 | 157 |
| Total of schools and scholars . . . | | 180 | 2,693 | 137 | 3,416 | 75 | 2,107 | 33 | 1,304 |
| Average weekly charge . . . | | $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ | | $11d.$ | | .. | | .. | |
| Average quarterly charge . . . | | .. | | $17s.$ | | $23s.$ | | $36s.$ | |

NOTE.—In the dame schools the charge above specified is for reading and needlework, including writing and arithmetic, which are taught by them in very few instances. (See Table VI.) In the other schools the highest charge has been taken, excluding the charge for such extras as are only taught to a few scholars.

TABLE V.—DAY SCHOOLS.—*Ages of Children.*

| Description of Schools. | Under 5 Years. | Between 5 and 15 Years. | Above 15 Years. | Ages not ascertained. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dame schools . . | 1,414 | 1,279 | .. | .. | 2,693 |
| Common . . . | 599 | 2,769 | 10 | 38 | 3,416 |
| Middling . . . | 181 | 1,858 | 68 | .. | 2,107 |
| Superior . . . | 63 | 1,057 | 98 | 86 | 1,304 |
| Infant . . . . | 1,457 | 656 | .. | 180 | 2,293 |
| Charity . . . | 79 | 6,086 | 194 | .. | 6,359 |
| Evening . . . | .. | 132 | 65 | .. | 197 |
| Total . . | 3,793 | 13,837 | 435 | 3 04 | 18,369 |

TABLE VI.—DAY SCHOOLS.—*Subjects professed to be taught in each Class of Schools.*

| SUBJECTS. | Number of Children under Instruction. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dame. | Common. | Middling. | Superior. | Evening. | Charity. | Total. |
| Reading . . . | 1,482 | 2,959 | 1,990 | 1,210 | 197 | 5,738 | 13,576 |
| Writing . . . | 80 | 1,381 | 1,372 | 1,092 | 197 | 4,716 | 8,838 |
| Arithmetic . . | 28 | 1,247 | 1,305 | 1,081 | 193 | 4,446 | 8,300 |
| Sewing . . . | 897 | 1,333 | 1,119 | 462 | 3 | 2,254 | 6,068 |
| Knitting . . . | 9 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 280 | 315 |
| Grammar . . . | 41 | 1,352 | 1,548 | 1,110 | 113 | 753 | 4,917 |
| Geography . . | 52 | 1,239 | 1,523 | 1,094 | 78 | 1,342 | 5,328 |
| History . . . | 32 | 1,211 | 1,524 | 1,021 | 46 | 1,066 | 5,000 |
| Drawing . . . | .. | 66 | 195 | 265 | .. | 306 | 832 |
| Classics . . . | .. | 11 | 52 | 228 | .. | 5 | 296 |
| Geometry . . . | .. | 10 | 106 | 69 | 11 | 115 | 311 |
| Mensuration . . | .. | 14 | 46 | 67 | 11 | 60 | 198 |
| French . . . . | .. | 26 | 222 | 398 | 4 | .. | 650 |
| Total number of scholars in all the schools . . . | 2,693 | 3,416 | 2,107 | 1,304 | 197 | 6,359 | .. |
| Domestic duties . | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 688 | 690 |
| Morals . . . . | 2,539 | 3,159 | 1,807 | 1,058 | 46 | 6,259 | 14,868 |
| Religious duties . | 2,539 | 3,154 | 1,807 | 1,058 | 46 | 6,259 | 14,863 |

NOTE.—The infant schools are omitted in this Table, because it would be impossible to draw the line between those who do and do not learn reading, arithmetic, geography, &c., in schools conducted on that system.

TABLE VII.—DAY SCHOOLS.—*Methods of Instruction professed to be pursued.*

Dame schools—total number 180. In 26 of these the children are classed; 81 profess to question the children in what they learn. There are no visitors, nor periodical examinations; nor is the monitorial system adopted in any of them.

Common day schools—total number 137. Classes in 77; children questioned in 86; and periodical examinations in 7. The monitorial system is not adopted in any, nor are there any visitors.

Middling day schools—total number 75. Monitorial system in 5; periodical examinations in 11. There are no visitors.

Superior day schools—total number 33. Classes in 23; monitorial system in 1; children questioned in 23; periodical examinations in 8. There are no visitors.

Charity-schools—total number 60. Classes in all; children questioned in 57; monitorial system adopted in 51; periodical examinations in 38; visitors to 57.

Infant schools—total number 15. Classes in 13; children questioned in 10; monitorial system adopted in 12; visitors to 10.

### Table VIII.—Day Schools.—*Instruction in Geography.*

Maps and globes, with mathematical instruments, are used in one charity school, in 7 common day schools, 16 middling day schools, and in all the superior schools from which the information could be obtained. In one of these last is an apparatus for teaching chemistry, and various other mechanism for facilitating instruction in the physical sciences.

Maps only are used in 32 charity schools, in 6 infant schools, in 28 common day schools, and in 29 middling day schools.

Neither maps nor globes are used in 7 charity schools, in 44 common day schools, and in 2 middling day schools.

In 12 middling day schools the answer "yes," was placed in the column enquiring "whether maps or globes are used," without defining to which the "yes" applied.

In the cases of the remaining schools, viz. 58 common day schools, 16 middling schools, all the dame schools, 20 charity schools, and 9 infant schools, the column inquiring whether maps and globes were used was not filled up, from which it is presumed that they are not used.

### Table IX.—Day Schools.—*Schools having Lending Libraries, and Charitable or Provident Institutions attached to them.*

| | Lending Libraries. | Clothing Societies. | Benefit Clubs. | Savings Banks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charity Day Schools. . . | 25 | 14 | 2 | 13 |
| Infant Schools . . . . | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| | 27 | 16 | 2 | 15 |

### Table X.—Day Schools.—*Information relative to the Teachers of Day and Evening Schools.*

#### Dame Schools.—Teachers 185.

Of these

108 are members of the Established Church, 54 are Orthodox Dissenters, 2 are Roman Catholics, and 2 did not know to what denomination of Christians they belonged.

89 were born and educated in London, 74 in the country, and 2 in Ireland.

6 profess to have been educated for the employment, 164 do not.

166 were induced to undertake their school as a means of subsistence, 6 gave as their reason for undertaking it a preference to the employment, and 2 gave as their reason "ill health, which prevented them from doing anything else."

122 have no other employment besides their school, and attending to their own domestic affairs.

21 also take in needlework, and 25 also keep a shop, or exercise some laborious trade in addition to their school.

#### Common Day Schools.—Teachers 137.

Of these

92 are of the Established Church, 33 are Orthodox Dissenters, 4 are Roman Catholics, 2 are Quakers, 1 is a Swedenborgian, 1 considered herself as belonging to no particular sect of Christians.

87 were born and educated in London, 37 in the country, 5 in Ireland, and 1 in France.

54 profess to have been educated for the profession, 76 do not.
32 were induced to undertake their profession of teacher from preference to the employment, 98 from necessity, or as a means of subsistence.
128 have no other occupation, 4 have other occupations.

MIDDLING DAY SCHOOLS.—TEACHERS 75.

Of these,
63 are members of the Established Church, 12 are Orthodox Dissenters, and 1 a Swedenborgian.
49 were born and educated in London, 24 in the country, and 1 in Switzerland.
17 profess to have undertaken their schools from preference for the employment, 55 undertook it as a means of subsistence or support.
51 profess to have been educated for the employment, 22 do not.
None have any other occupation.

SUPERIOR DAY SCHOOLS.—TEACHERS 29.

Of these
26 are members of the Established Church, 4 are Orthodox Dissenters, 1 a Quaker, and 1 belongs to "no particular sect of Christians."
18 were born and educated in London, 7 in the country.
24 profess to have been educated for the profession, 4 do not.
13 profess to have undertaken the employment through preference for it, 15 as a means of support.
None have any other occupation.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—TEACHERS 57.

Of these
34 are members of the Established Church, 17 are Orthodox Dissenters, and 6 Roman Catholics.
28 were born and educated in London, 20 in the country, and 3 in Ireland.
26 profess to have been educated for the employment, 24 do not.
26 were induced to undertake it from preference, 26 as a means of support.
None have any other occupation.

INFANT SCHOOLS.—TEACHERS 16.

Of these
11 are members of the Established Church, and 5 are Orthodox Dissenters.
9 were born and educated in London, 6 in the country, and 1 in the West Indies.
10 profess to have been regularly instructed for the employment, 5 do not.
12 were induced to undertake the employment through preference for it, 4 through necessity, or as a means of support.

TABLE XI.—DAY SCHOOLS.—*Time which the Teachers in the Day and Evening Schools have been engaged in that Office.*

| SCHOOLS. | Number of Years engaged in Teaching. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Number of Schools. | Less than 1. | 1 and less than 2. | 2 and less than 3. | 3 and less than 4. | 4 and less than 5. | 5 and less than 10. | 10 and less than 20. | 20 and upwards. | Not ascertained. |
| Dame schools | 180 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 35 | 30 | 31 | 14 |
| Common ditto | 137 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 40 | 42 | 7 |
| Middling ditto | 75 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 26 | 22 | .. |
| Superior ditto | 33 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 7 | 14 | 4 |
| Infant ditto | 15 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Charity ditto | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 8 |
| Total | 500 | 24 | 27 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 98 | 124 | 122 | 33 |

TABLE XII.—DAY SCHOOLS.—*List of Books found in the Dame and Common Day Schools.*

| | Dame. | Comm. Day. | | Dame. | Comm. Day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bible | 100 | 112 | Pilgrim's Progress | 2 | .. |
| Testament | 122 | 111 | Hymns for Infant Minds | 1 | .. |
| Prayer Book | 1 | .. | Crumbs from the Master's Table | 1 | .. |
| Church Catechism | 23 | 5 | Mother's Catechism | 1 | .. |
| Assembly's ditto | 2 | 2 | Marchmont's Tales | 1 | .. |
| Watts's ditto | 16 | 1 | Universal Poems | 1 | .. |
| Watts's Hymns | 46 | 15 | Literary Hive | 1 | .. |
| Cottage ditto | 3 | .. | Goldsmith's History of Rome | .. | 3 |
| Sunday School Union books (various) | 32 | 6 | ,, Greece | .. | 3 |
| Crossman | 1 | .. | ,, England | .. | 73 |
| Murray's Scripture History | .. | 1 | ,, Geography | .. | 31 |
| Scripture Questions and Answers | 1 | .. | Morell's History of Rome | .. | 1 |
| Scripture Truths | 1 | .. | ,, Greece | .. | 1 |
| Child's Instructor | 1 | .. | Harrison's Geography | .. | 1 |
| Clerkenwell Hymns | 1 | .. | Guy's ditto | .. | 9 |
| Pentonville ditto | 1 | .. | Murray's ditto | .. | 1 |
| Wortley's ditto | 1 | .. | Mavor's ditto | 1 | .. |
| Sunday School Union ditto | 1 | .. | Keith on the Globes | .. | 2 |
| Easy ditto | 1 | .. | Catechism of Geology | .. | 1 |
| Geography and History by a Lady | .. | 1 | Easy Reading | 20 | 2 |
| Murray's Grammar | 17 | 98 | Primers (various) | 57 | .. |
| Davis's ditto | .. | 1 | Kelly's Reading Book | .. | 1 |
| Enfield's Speaker | . | 14 | Alphabets (various) | 40 | 8 |
| Chambers' ditto | .. | 1 | Child's First and Second Books | 17 | 2 |
| Jones's ditto | .. | 1 | Looking Glass | 1 | .. |
| Walkingham's Arithmetic | .. | 21 | Robin Hood | 1 | .. |
| Guy's ditto | .. | 1 | Pinnock's Works | 17 | 81 |
| Joyce's ditto | .. | 1 | Pike's History | .. | 1 |
| Carpenter's ditto | .. | 1 | Holmes's History | .. | 1 |
| Woodward's ditto | .. | 2 | Atkin's Poems | .. | 1 |
| Keith's ditto | .. | 1 | Mangnall's Questions | .. | 13 |
| Blair's Catechism | .. | 4 | Byland's History | .. | 1 |
| Butler's Selection | .. | 1 | Mrs. Jamieson's Voyages and Travels | .. | 1 |
| Spelling Books:— | | | Johnson's Dictionary | .. | 9 |
| Vyse's | 48 | 38 | Eton Latin Grammar | .. | 2 |
| Mavor's | 41 | 79 | Wanostrocht's Grammar | .. | 1 |
| Guy's | 11 | 51 | Hudson's French ditto | .. | 1 |
| Carpenter's | 10 | 36 | Levizac's ditto | .. | 2 |
| Cobbett's | .. | 2 | Telemaque | .. | 1 |
| Dilworth's | 5 | .. | Numa Pompilius | .. | 1 |
| Other | 58 | 60 | Perrin's Fables | .. | 1 |
| Papa's Gift | 1 | 1 | Shakspear | .. | 1 |
| Mother's Bequest | 1 | .. | Pope's Homer | .. | 1 |
| Bilboy's Nursery Book | 1 | .. | Dryden's Virgil | .. | 1 |
| Child's own Guide | 1 | .. | | | |

The following tables refer to 32 Sunday schools, concerning which all the particulars could be obtained. There were, however, several very large Sunday schools belonging to Dissenters, concerning which no information could be procured, and the existence of which was only ascertained from the Sunday School Union Reports.

TABLE XIII.—SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—*Date of Establishment.*

| | Schools. | Scholars. |
|---|---|---|
| In or before 1820 . . | 8 with | 1,983 |
| From 1821 to 1830. . | 11 ,, | 1,253 |
| Since 1830 . . . . | 12 ,, | 1,330 |
| Not mentioned . . . | 1 ,, | 400 |
| Total . . . | 32 ,, | 4,966 |

TABLE XIV.—SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—*Size of Sunday Schools.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Sunday Schools in which the scholars do not exceed 100 on the books. . . . . | 14 |
| Number of Sunday Schools in which the scholars on the books do exceed 100 . . . . . | 18 |
| | 32 |

TABLE XV.—SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—*Number of Scholars to a Teacher.*

| Denominations. | Schools. | Teachers. | Total of Scholars. | Average Number of Scholars to a Teacher. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Established Church . . | 14 | 165 | 1,492 | 9 |
| Wesleyan . . . . . | 8 | 109 | 1,280 | $11\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Independent . . . . | 4 | 85 | 923 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Independent and Baptist. | 1 | 34 | 397 | $11\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Baptist . . . . . | 2 | 40 | 324 | 8 |
| Lady Huntingdon . . | 2 | 57 | 467 | 8 |
| Various . . . . . | 1 | 12 | 83 | 7 |
| Total . . . . | 32 | 502 | 4,966 | 9·89 |

TABLE XVI.—SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—*Employment of School hours.*

| Schools. | Total Time in School. | Time devoted to Direct Instruction. | Schools. | Total Time in School. | Time devoted to Direct Instruction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1 School | $1\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | Not stated | In 1 School | $3\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 Schools | $1\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 Schools | 4 . . . | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 2 ,, | 2 . . . | 2 | 2 ,, | 4 . . . | 4 |
| 2 ,, | $2\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ,, | $4\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | Not stated |
| 3 ,, | $2\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | Not stated | 1 ,, | 5 . . . | 5 |
| 1 ,, | 3 . . . | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 ,, | $5\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | 3 |
| 3 ,, | 3 . . . | 3 | 1 ,, | $5\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | $5\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 2 ,, | 3 . . . | Not stated | 1 ,, | 6 . . . | Not stated |
| 1 ,, | $3\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ,, | 6 . . . | 3 |
| 1 ,, | $3\frac{1}{2}$ . . . | 3 | 1 ,, | 6 . . . | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |

TABLE XVII.—SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—*Mode of Conducting.*

Out of 32 Sunday schools, 29 have visitors, 1 has no visitor, in 2 the information was not obtained.

In 11 examinations are held, in 4 there are no examination, and in 17 cases the information was not obtained.

In all the 32 Sunday schools, they profess to question the children in what they learn.

TABLE XVIII.—SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—*Libraries and Societies attached to Sunday Schools.*

A lending library is attached to 8 schools; viz., 1 Baptist, containing 114 scholars; 1 Independent and Baptist, containing 397 scholars; 5 Wesleyan, containing 604 scholars; and 1 Lady Huntingdon, containing 120 scholars.

A lending library with a clothing society are attached to 3 schools; viz. 1 Wesleyan, containing 400 scholars; and 2 Established Church, containing 348 scholars.

A lending library and a sick fund are attached to 5 schools; viz., 2 Established Church, containing 330 scholars; 2 Independent, containing 673 scholars; and 1 "mixed" (or "various"), containing 83 scholars.

A lending library with a saving's bank are attached to 3 schools: viz., 2 Established Church, containing 177 scholars; and 1 Lady Huntingdon, containing 347 scholars.

A lending library with a benefit society are attached to 1 Baptist school, containing 210 scholars.

Thirteen schools; viz., 8 Established Church, 2 Wesleyan and 3 Baptist, are without either lending library, or other society attached to them.

TABLE XIX.—*General Summary of Schools and Scholars in the Borough of Finsbury.*

| Description of Schools. | Total of Borough. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Age. | | | | Sex. | |
| | Schools. | Scholars. | Under 5. | Between 5 and 15. | Above 15. | Ages not ascertained. | Male. | Female. |
| SUNDAY SCHOLS . . . | 40 | 7,992 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| DAY SCHOOLS: | | | | | | | | |
| Dame Schools . . . | 180 | 2,693 | 1,414 | 1,279 | .. | .. | 1,088 | 1,605 |
| Common Day Schools. | 137 | 3,416 | 599 | 2,769 | 10 | 38 | 1,656 | 1,760 |
| Middling ditto . . . | 75 | 2,107 | 181 | 1,858 | 68 | .. | 884 | 1,223 |
| Superior ditto . . . | 33 | 1,304 | 63 | 1,057 | 98 | 86 | 755 | 549 |
| Supported solely by the Scholars . . . . | 425 | 9,520 | 2,257 | 6,963 | 176 | 424 | 4,383 | 5,137 |
| Infant Schools assisted by the public . . | 15 | 2,293 | 1,457 | 656 | .. | 180 | 862 | 1,431 |
| Charity and Endowed Schools . . . . | 60 | 6,359 | 79 | 6,086 | 194 | .. | 4,123 | 2,236 |
| Supported or aided by charity . . . . | 75 | 8,652 | 1,536 | 6,742 | 194 | 180 | 4,985 | 3,667 |
| EVENING SCHOOLS . . | 15 | 197 | .. | 132 | 65 | .. | 71 | 126 |
| Total . . . | 547 | 23,335 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,741 or 50·32 per cent. | 11,594 or 49·68 per cent. |

*Results of some Inquiries into the Condition and Education of the Poorer Classes in the Parish of Marylebone, in* 1838. By R. W. Rawson, Esq.

An experiment was made in the course of 1836 by the Central Society of Education, with the view of obtaining a correct account of the manner in which the children of the poor living in a part of the populous and rich parish of St. Marylebone are reared and instructed. The result of this inquiry was given in the first publication of the Central Society, and excited so much attention, that a meeting was held in the vestry-room of the parish on the 15th February in the year 1838, at which meeting a committee of parishioners was formed and a subscription raised, in order to extend the inquiry to other districts of the parish. The first district examined under the direction of this local committee was a place (Callmel-buildings) chiefly, if not entirely, inhabited by Irish, and the result of this investigation having been already given in the columns of the Athenæum, it is not necessary further to advert to it here. The statements now brought forward apply to other districts in the same parish, and include investigations made into the condition of the inhabitants of 205 separate houses, containing 859 families, and comprising 2,624 individuals, of whom 1,274 were children.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Houses examined | | | 205 |
| Rooms examined | Inhabited | 735 | 845 |
| | Uninhabited | 110 | |
| Number of families | Married | 693 | 859 |
| | Single | 166 | |
| Consisting of individuals | | | 2,624 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of these were | 131 | married couples without children. | | | |
| ,, | 83 | ,, | with 1 child = | 83 | children. |
| ,, | 88 | ,, | 2 children | 176 | ,, |
| ,, | 73 | ,, | 3 ,, | 219 | ,, |
| ,, | 57 | ,, | 4 ,, | 228 | ,, |
| ,, | 36 | ,, | 5 ,, | 180 | ,, |
| ,, | 13 | ,, | 6 ,, | 78 | ,, |
| ,, | 4 | ,, | 7 ,, | 28 | ,, |
| ,, | 4 | ,, | 8 ,, | 32 | ,, |
| ,, | 2 | ,, | 9 ,, | 18 | ,, |
| | 491 | married couples, with . . | | 1,042 | children, |

Averaging 2·12 to each.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, | 89 | widowers and widows without children. | | | |
| ,, | 49 | ,, | with 1 child = | 49 | children. |
| ,, | 34 | ,, | 2 children | 68 | ,, |
| ,, | 15 | ,, | 3 ,, | 45 | ,, |
| ,, | 10 | ,, | 4 ,, | 40 | ,, |
| ,, | 2 | ,, | 5 ,, | 10 | ,, |
| ,, | 1 | ,, | 6 ,, | 6 | ,, |
| ,, | 2 | ,, | 7 ,, | 14 | ,, |
| | 202 | widowers and widows, with . . | | 232 | children. |

Averaging 1·14 to each.

Total number of { Families . . . 693
Children . . . 1,274
Averaging 1·83 child to each.

Single persons . { Male . . . 83 } 166
Female . . 83 }

Of the 14 families with 6 children in each, 6 were Irish, and 8 English.
,, 6 ,, 7 ,, 3 ,, 3 ,,
,, 4 ,, 8 ,, 0 ,, 4 ,,
,, 2 ,, 9 ,, 1 ,, 1 ,,

A larger proportion of young children under 5 years of age was found in Irish than in English families.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number occupying | part of a room . . | 159 | families, and 196 | single persons. |
| ,, | one room . . . | 382 | ,, 56 | ,, |
| ,, | two rooms . . . | 61 | ,, 2 | ,, |
| ,, | three rooms . . . | 5 | ,, 0 | ,, |
| ,, | four rooms . . . | 1 | ,, 0 | ,, |

Total number of persons in each house :—

| Houses. | Individuals. | Houses. | Individuals. | Houses. | Individuals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 contained . . | 1 | 3 contained . . | 16 | All Irish :— | |
| 14 ,, . . | 2 | 2 ,, . . | 17 | 1 contained . . | 30 |
| 10 ,, . . | 3 | Mostly Irish families :— | | 3 ,, . . | 31 |
| 16 ,, . . | 4 | 6 ,, . . | 18 | 2 ,, . . | 32 |
| 12 ,, . . | 5 | 2 ,, . . | 19 | 1 ,, . . | 34 |
| 17 ,, . . | 6 | 3 ,, . . | 20 | 2 ,, . . | 35 |
| 14 ,, . . | 7 | 1 ,, . . | 21 | 1 ,, . . | 36 |
| 11 ,, . . | 8 | 5 ,, . . | 22 | 3 ,, . . | 37 |
| 7 ,, . . | 9 | 1 ,, . . | 23 | 1 ,, . . | 40 |
| 9 ,, . . | 10 | 3 ,, . . | 24 | 2 ,, . . | 41 |
| 12 ,, . . | 11 | 1 ,, . . | 25 | 1 ,, . . | 42 |
| 8 ,, . . | 12 | 0 ,, . . | 26 | 2 ,, . . | 44 |
| 9 ,, . . | 13 | 5 ,, . . | 27 | 1 ,, . . | 45 |
| 4 ,, . . | 14 | 2 ,, . . | 28 | 1 ,, . . | 48 |
| 6 ,, . . | 15 | 0 ,, . . | 29 | | |

Total number of houses, 205 ; average number of persons in a house, 12·8.

Total number of persons in each room, exclusive of persons occupying more than one room :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | rooms contained | 1 person. | 26 | rooms contained | 8 persons. |
| 136 | ,, | 2 persons. | 11 | ,, | 9 ,, |
| 90 | ,, | 3 ,, | 7 | ,, | 10 ,, |
| 93 | ,, | 4 ,, | 1 | ,, | 11 ,, |
| 79 | ,, | 5 ,, | 1 | ,, | 12 ,, |
| 61 | ,, | 6 ,, | 1 | ,, | 13 ,, |
| 47 | ,, | 7 ,, | | | |

Average 4 persons in each room.

One of the peculiarities observed among the Irish was the custom of taking in sub-tenants, either permanent residents or lodgers for the night, principally the former. The instances of such practice among the English were very rare.

The combinations were as follow, viz. :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 45 | instances there were | 1 | family and | 1 | individual living in one room. |
| 18 | ,, | 1 | ,, | 2 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, | 4 | ,, |
| 2 | ,, | 1 | ,, | 5 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, | 6 | ,, |
| 17 | ,, | 2 | ,, | 0 | ,, |
| 9 | ,, | 2 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| 3 | ,, | 2 | ,, | 2 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 2 | ,, | 3 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 2 | ,, | 4 | ,, |
| 3 | ,, | 3 | ,, | 0 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 3 | ,, | 2 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 4 | ,, | 0 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 4 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| 16 | ,, | 0 | ,, | 2 | ,, |
| 4 | ,, | 0 | ,, | 3 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 0 | ,, | 4 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 0 | ,, | 5 | ,, |

The size of the rooms varies from 15 ft. by 14 ft., and 8 ft. high, to 7 ft. by 6 ft., and 7½ ft. high. The average of all is 11¼ ft. by 9 ft., and 7½ ft. Some of the smallest are the most crowded. In one house, occupied by Irish, there is a room 9½ ft. by 9 ft., and 7 ft. high, in which reside a widow with five grown-up and two young children, and a relation, a labourer, altogether nine individuals; and in another room in the same house, 8 ft. by 10 ft., and 7 ft. high, are two widows, each with two children, and a spinster, in all seven persons.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of 358 men . . | 183 | could read and write. |
| | 54 | could read only. |
| | 121 | could not read or write. |
| Of 439 women . . | 112 | could read and write. |
| | 82 | could read only. |
| | 245 | could not read or write. |

This statement, it must be borne in mind, is made upon the declaration of the parties themselves. The agents employed affirmed that they considered it the truth; but it is probable that several declared themselves able to read and write who could do neither, and the degree of knowledge in many cases was doubtless very slight.

It is to be remarked that the Irish are less educated than the English. The following statement will distinguish Horace-street, inhabited almost exclusively, and Edward's-place, principally inhabited by Irish, from the remaining streets, occupied almost entirely by English :—

| Horace Street. | | Edward's Place. | | Other Streets. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| 62 | 25 | 23 | 14 | 98 | 73 | Could read and write. |
| 22 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 22 | 57 | Could read only. |
| 69 | 140 | 16 | 50 | 36 | 45 | Could not read or write. |

Callmel-buildings, occupied solely by Irish, was not examined in the same manner, or rather, an abstract in the same form was not made; but it is stated that the number of parents who can read and

write is 200; of those who can do neither, 236; which corroborates the preceding observation respecting the superior education of the English.

The same fact is further proved by the number of families who have books. In the three streets, principally Irish, including Callmel-buildings, 126 families have books, and 11 have tracts, while 342 have neither. Among the English, on the other hand, 131 have books, and 7 tracts, while only 73 have neither.

Of the male parents, 252 could use carpenters' tools; 293 could not. Of the females, 689 could wash and sew; only 5 could not; and I have not had an opportunity for inquiring whether any particular circumstances attended those 5 instances.

The degree of education among the young people may be learned from the following statements:—

Of 413 males and 412 females—

| Males. | | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| 124 | were at school. | 92 |
| 289 | were not at school. | 320 |
| 162 | could read. | 133 |
| 251 | could not read. | 279 |
| 103 | could write. | 66 |
| 310 | could not write. | 346 |
| 175 | could repeat the Lord's Prayer. | 177 |
| 238 | could not repeat it. | 235 |
| 47 | could use carpenters' tools. | 116 could wash and sew. |
| 366 | could not use them | 77 could sew only. |
| | | 219 could do neither. |
| 48 | | 1 were engaged or being instructed in some trade. |
| 365 | were not either. | 411 |

In considering the amount of education, as indicated by the number of the preceding who go to school and are able to read or write, it is indispensable, however, to know the ages. Among the whole 825, in the foregoing statement, 127 (69 males and 58 females) are above the age of 15, and cannot therefore be considered children; while another portion are mere infants, as appears by the following statement:—

| Years of Age. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 1 | 25 | 27 |
| Above 1 | 21 | 21 |
| ,, 2 | 28 | 23 |
| ,, 3 | 24 | 26 |
| ,, 4 | 26 | 26 |
| Under 5 years | 124 | 123 |
| Above 5 | 26 | 29 |
| ,, 6 | 25 | 27 |
| ,, 7 | 20 | 20 |
| ,, 8 | 26 | 25 |
| ,, 9 | 25 | 23 |
| Between 5 and 10 | 122 | 124 |
| Above 10 | 23 | 20 |
| ,, 11 | 15 | 26 |
| ,, 12 | 15 | 27 |
| ,, 13 | 15 | 11 |
| ,, 14 | 22 | 15 |

| Years of Age. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Above 15 | 10 | 9 |
| Between 10 and 15 | 100 | 108 |
| Above 16 | 13 | 13 |
| ,, 17 | 10 | 7 |
| ,, 18 | 8 | 15 |
| ,, 19 | 11 | 5 |
| ,, 20 | 10 | 5 |
| ,, 21 | 2 | 4 |
| ,, 22 | 4 | 3 |
| ,, 23 | 4 | 1 |
| ,, 24 | 2 | 1 |
| ,, 25 | 2 | 1 |
| ,, 26 | 0 | 2 |
| ,, 27 | 0 | 1 |
| ,, 28 | 1 | 0 |
| ,, 30 | 2 | 0 |
| Above 15 | 69 | 58 |

The proportion of the English children that attend school is somewhat larger than that of the Irish.

203 out of 835 Irish, or 1 in 4·1 attend school.
124 ,, 439 English, or 1 in 3·5 ,,

This probably arises from some superior facilities which the English have for sending their children to school free of expense, as appears from the following statement:—

Of 189 children (144 English and 45 Irish)—

| English. | Irish. |
|---|---|
| 77 | 11 receive schooling gratis. |
| 67 | 34 have the cost of their schooling paid by their parents. |

The proportion who pay nothing is, in the case of the English, 53 per cent.; in that of the Irish, only 24.

In Callmel-buildings (Irish), not included in the above, 73 pay; 44 are instructed gratis. The proportion here is 38 per cent.

The weekly sums paid for schooling are,

1st. The rates per week for each child sent:—

| Payment. *s.* | *d.* | Number who Pay. English. | Irish. | Payment. *s.* | *d.* | Number who Pay. English. | Irish. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | 2 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 6 | 3 | 17 | | | | |

Average, 4¾*d.*—English, 4*d.*, Irish, 5¾*d.*—Average in Callmel-buildings, 5¼*d.*

2nd. The sums paid weekly by parents for all their children:—

| *s.* | *d.* | English. | Irish. | *s.* | *d.* | English. | Irish. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 0 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | | | | |

From the two preceding statements it appears that the Irish pay a higher rate than the English for the schooling of their children; and pay larger sums weekly for that purpose.

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*Government Expenditure on Education in England*, 1841–42. By Seymour Tremenheere, Esq., F.S.S.

The statistics of applications for aid from the Parliamentary Grant, which have been considered and determined by the Committee of Council on Education in the year 1841–42, are given in Appendix B to the minutes of that year. The applications were, with few exceptions, for aid towards the erection of school-buildings. The grant for the year was 30,000*l.* The sums allotted by their Lordships, and accepted by the applicants, amounted to 27,249*l.* Nineteen cases were still pending for the remainder. The following table exhibits the proportions in which the sum allotted had been received by the three classes of applicants; namely, by national schools in England and Wales, by various Scotch schools, and by schools connected with the British and

Foreign Society. It also shows the amount of local subscriptions, called forth by the public grant, together with the number of children for whom it was proposed to provide instruction :—

| Class of Schools applying, 1841–42. | Applications for Aid towards the Erection of new Schools. | Applications for Additions to former Grants. | Sum allotted and accepted. | Per Centage on Total Amount of Grant. | Estimated Cost of Buildings to be erected. | Per Centage on Total Amount of Grant. | Number of Children to be provided for. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | | £ | | |
| National Schools . | 200 | 2 | 21,330 | 71·10 | 98,217 | 327·39 | 40,668 |
| Scotch . . . . | 19 | 5 | 4,144 | 13·81 | 9,462 | 31·54 | 4,603 |
| British and Foreign. | 11 | 2 | 1,775 | 5·92 | 5,509 | 18·36 | 2,493 |
| Total . . | 230 | 9 | 27,249 | 90·83 | 113,188 | 377·29 | 47,764 |

The exertions of the Established Church to supply the educational wants of her members, are as conspicuous in this as in the previous return. From this table, it may be interesting to attempt a calculation of the total progress made within the year, in connexion with the public grant, towards overtaking the still existing deficiencies in the means of elementary education for the labouring classes. The population of England and Wales, and Scotland, may be now placed at 19,000,000. One-and-a-half per cent. per annum upon this,* gives a yearly increase of 285,000. About one-fifth of this number, or 57,000, may be taken to be between the ages of 5 and 15.† How many of these would belong to the class of persons requiring the assistance of schools of this kind, there are no means of precisely estimating. From the tables and calculations given in Mr. Porter's Progress of the Nation, pages 51 and 64, they may, perhaps, be reckoned at two-thirds of the whole, or 38,000. But as the school-years of those whose lives are destined to manual labour can seldom be reckoned at more than 5, half of that number, or 19,000, may be considered as an approximation to the number of children yearly added to the population of England and Wales, and Scotland, for whom education should be provided in our elementary schools. Deducting, therefore, 19,000 from the 47,764 in the above table, it would appear that provision has been made, during 1841–42, in elementary schools, for 28,764 children of the labouring classes who were previously in want of it, and a step made to that extent towards supplying past deficiencies.

Of the total number of applications, only 107 present specifically a statement of the expected annual income of the school. The aggregate so stated amounts to 9,022*l*., or an average of 84*l*. to each school. When it is remembered that this 84*l*. is to meet current expenses as well as the salary of the master, it must be considered low, even if all the schools

* According to Mr. Porter's corrected per centage of increase, from 1831 to 1841, the total increase between those periods was 16·82.—*Journal of Statistical Society*, vol. iv. p. 279.

† According to the Population Returns for 1821, it is nearly one-fourth. But I believe one-fifth (24·15) is the usual calculation.

were small and had only one master or mistress to provide for. They are, however, on the contrary, chiefly large schools; requiring, probably, in most cases, both a master and mistress. The total number of children provided for in these 107 schools is 20,409, giving an average of 190 to each. Of these—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | are to have | less than | 100 children. |
| 40 | ,, | between | 100 and 200 children. |
| 47 | ,, | ,, | 200 and 500 children. |
| 107 | | | |

But as regards expected income, to meet current expenses as well as salaries,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | estimate their income at | less than | 50*l.* |
| 27 | ,, | between | 50*l.* and 80*l.* |
| 11 | ,, | ,, | 80*l.* and 100*l.* |
| 22 | ,, | only, above | 100*l.* |
| 107 | | | |

In other words, while of the above schools 81 per cent. are to consist of from 100 to 500 children, nearly the same proportion, or 79 per cent., can only calculate upon incomes under 100*l.* It is quite clear, therefore, from this statement, that the standard of remuneration, as above exhibited, is still far below what is requisite to secure the services of masters, properly qualified for the important duty of conducting the elementary education of the country.

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## *Some Observations on the Book Trade, as connected with Literature, in England.* By G. P. R. James, Esq.

It is more difficult to obtain any correct statistical notions regarding the commercial relations of literature than to give a clear view of any of the ordinary transactions of trade. Two very powerful motives combine to involve the book trade in mystery—vanity and self-interest; and very keen eyes indeed are required to penetrate the veil which has been studiously cast around most of the transactions connected with this subject, and see distinctly all that lies beneath. Under these circumstances, the present paper can but aim at approximations on some points, while on the others it must leave the ground untouched.

Except on one point, and that one of minor importance, the interests of authors and publishers are identical; and yet a very false ground has been taken on both sides, which has led to equal injury to publishers, to authors, to the public, and to literature itself. The single point on which, even under a very narrow view of the subject, the interests of the two classes, authors and booksellers, are opposed, is the proportion of the profits proceeding from literary exertion which each should receive; and though it is not our intention here to enter upon any of the invidious topics which arise out of this point of opposition, it has been necessary to show clearly that such a point does exist, and whereabouts it lies.

The multiplication of books by the art of printing of course changed the whole system of literary remuneration. Previously to the invention

of that art, the system of copying by hand, while it raised the value of each manuscript of any celebrated work, required no great outlay on the part either of the author or the copyist, and few, if any, copies were made upon mere speculation. But as soon as we had learned to employ moveable types, the great object of obtaining a number of copies with little more labour than was at that period required to produce one, immediately generated the system of speculating upon a future demand, and of producing more copies than those already ordered, or of which the sale was secure. The bookselling business thence became completely a new trade, which rested almost entirely upon the speculation of how many copies of each particular work the public was likely to buy, and upon this calculation naturally depended the expenses to which the owner of a work would go. The expense was frequently great, especially at periods when paper was very dear. The author of a work could frequently ill afford to encounter that expense, and thus rose up that trade in which a sort of double speculation is made by the bookseller, in calculating, first, the sum which he ought to give to the author for the right of publishing his work, and secondly, the amount which he ought to spend in hand labour and materials.

A publisher's expenses, then, remain to the present day divided under these two heads—remuneration to the author, and cost of publication. The latter head comprises at present a number of incidental expenses, some of which, of considerable magnitude, were not known to the earlier publishers. In general they are as follows: printing, paper, hot or cold pressing, stitching, boarding, advertising, besides the usual shop and warehouse expenses. The most heavy items, however, are the printing, paper, and advertisement. The printing divides itself again into two heads, composition and press work; the former being a fixed expense of so much per sheet, the latter varying according to the number printed; and thus the proportionate cost per copy of each work diminishes as the number increases. The expense of paper, however, has always been one of the heaviest, and is so still, although the price of that commodity has very greatly diminished. But the most severe tax upon booksellers in general is that of advertisement, which has grown up more from custom than necessity, which no one can doubt has been carried to a vicious extent, but which cannot be reduced except by general consent, as, merit being equal, there can be no doubt the work most extensively advertised will meet with the largest sale. In saying that advertisement has been carried to a vicious extent, I mean merely to speak of legitimate advertisement, for the purpose of making generally known the fact of a book's publication. But we must not fail to notice a system, almost universal, and having for its object to call the public attention to particular works by commendatory paragraphs, either extracted from reviews or manufactured in the offices of publishers themselves. This forms another, and often a heavy item in the expenses of publication; and coincident with this is the system of sending copies of each work to various public journals for the purpose of obtaining favourable notice in their columns.

Such being the different items of expense attendant upon the publication of works in England, we may as well make some comparison, though we cannot do so very accurately, between the cost of production in England and other countries, before we proceed to fresh branches of

this subject. For this purpose we will take an ordinary octavo volume of the form called demy, such as is usually employed for historical works in England, and we will calculate the edition at 1,000. The cost of producing in this country one volume of 26 sheets, or 416 pages, comprising composition, press-work, and paper of a good quality, without calculating stitching, boarding. advertisements, or any of the publication expenses, will vary from 99*l.* to 110*l.*, corrections not included. In Belgium, the cost of producing the same volume will be from 74*l.* to 86*l.* At the latter price the printing will be beautiful and close, and the paper thick and of a fine quality. The difference in the cost of production, in short, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, between England and Belgium, ranges between 22 and 25 per cent. The cost of producing in England a post octavo volume, that is to say, the size in which romances are generally published, will vary from 65*l.* to 70*l.* per 1,000 copies. The cost in France and Belgium is very nearly in the same proportion of about 22½ per cent. less than in England. The price per volume in England of a work by a good author, published on good paper, is 10*s.* 6*d.*, and in France ordinarily from 7 francs 10 centimes to 8 francs, or from 6*s.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*—from 40 to 43 per cent. less. This would seem an enormous difference; but we have shown that the cost of production is 22½ per cent. more in England, which will reduce the difference to 20½ per cent. as its highest term. An allowance is then to be made for the excessive amount of advertisements which the usages of England require, and also for the difference of price in every article of first necessity in England and France in order to put authors and publishers exactly in the same position in the two countries. When these deductions have been fully made, a difference of somewhat more than 10 per cent. will still be found between the price of books in England and in France; and it becomes a matter of legitimate inquiry why are books relatively 10 per cent. dearer in England than on the continent, and ought they to be so. The answer made to this inquiry usually is, that the sale is so much greater in France as to afford very much greater compensation, both to authors and booksellers, in that country than they can obtain in England, even with the additional 10 per cent. of which we have spoken. The fact is undeniable, as we shall soon proceed to prove; but whether the inference drawn from it, that it is right, even in a commercial point of view, to fix that additional 10 per cent. upon the price of books, is more than doubtful.

Although it is impossible for us to state the number of copies of popular works that are sold in France, so as to make a comparison with the numbers sold in England, where perhaps it might be equally difficult to arrive at the facts, yet we have received from a source on which we can rely such statements regarding the remuneration to French authors as will at once show that the sale of books in that country must be infinitely more extensive than in our own. We shall therefore proceed to give some facts in regard to the sums received by authors, for the purpose of proving the great sale which works must have in France, and then direct our inquiries to the causes of the comparative insignificance of the book trade in England.

There are two ways, we are told, of remunerating authors in France. The first and most ordinary with writers of no great repute is to fix a certain sum per copy and volume printed, varying from one to two francs.

Thus for a work of one volume, of which an edition of 2,000 copies is printed, an author of no high repute would gain from 2,000 to 4,000 francs, or from 80*l.* to 160*l.*, and if of more than one volume at the same rate. These volumes are generally in 12mo., and it is necessary to remark that each volume in this calculation does not contain more literary matter than one-half an ordinary English volume, post octavo. Thus for a composition equalling in extent one volume of an English romance a French writer of the second or third class gains from 160*l.* to 320*l.*, as much, or more, than the most celebrated writers in England can obtain per volume for their works. At the first outset of their literary career the famous Balzac and the no less famous George Sand were paid at the rate of two francs per volume for every copy printed, yielding them a profit of about 8,000 francs for each work. But as their reputation increased and their fame spread this system was abandoned, and very large sums indeed have been given for the copyright of various works by each of these authors. Thus we are credibly informed, that for a work in two volumes, in amount of literary matter not more than one volume of an English romance, Balzac can at any time command the sum of 30,000 francs, or more, which is a much higher rate of remuneration than has ever been obtained by any English writer. We find that Chateaubriand, for the copyright of his complete works, after the first sale of many of them was past, received from the publisher, L'Advocat, the sum of 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.*, and we are assured he once asked 100,000 Prussian dollars, or about 15,000*l.* for his memoirs alone. Monsieur de Lamartine received from the publisher, Gosselin, 80,000 francs, or 3,200*l.* for his Voyage en Orient, or Travels in the East, and 20,000 francs, or 800*l.* for his Harmonies Poetiques. Victor Hugo's drama of Hernani produced 12,000 francs, or 480*l.*, by the sale of the first and second editions, besides all the profits derived from the representation on the stage, which have been calculated at about 2,000*l.* Henri III., brought in to Alexandre Dumas, a very inferior writer, 30,000 francs, or 1,200*l.* Besides these we might cite the celebrated work of Monsieur Thiers, the History of the French Revolution, which was sold for a larger sum than any we have named, and also the History of the Consulate, sold, before it is written, for more than the Revolution.

These facts will prove the immense difference that exists between literature as a profession in France and in England; for it is not too much to say that there is no author now living in this country who could obtain 500*l.* per volume for any prose work; and the general rate of remuneration to British authors, as compared with those of France is about one to five, nor does even this proportion hold good in the higher classes of literature, but merely in the lighter but more popular species of production. Poetry has no sale; history, as compared with the time, labour, and expense required for its production, is an absolute and serious loss; and the only two classes of books which have any very extensive sale are works of prose fiction, and works of education. Amongst the writers of prose fiction, a very few of the most celebrated receive considerable sums, but, in proportion to the literary matter produced, certainly not more than one-fourth of the sums received by French authors of the same degree of celebrity. It must also be recollected that the great facility of the French language renders the act of composition much

more rapid to the French author than to the English one. Thus Victor Hugo has been known to compose a work calculated to produce to him more than 2,000*l.* in twenty-one days. Monsieur de Vigny wrote his Chatterton in seventeen nights; and Alexandre Dumas, a drama, in three acts, in eleven days. The sum given for Lalla Rookh, undoubtedly one of the most popular poems that ever was published, namely, 3,000*l.*, is now spoken of in England as one of the marvels of past days, when the bookselling trade was at its very height. Such is the state of literary remuneration in England, and it is very important indeed to inquire what is the cause of a fact so lamentable, for we believe that it is but fair to assume that this state is lamentable, and that the depression of intellectual industry can never be for the benefit of the nation.

First let us ask whether literary men share in the same proportion in the profits of their works as is the case in France. Perhaps not, for it will be seen that the ordinary remuneration in France is for every copy published two francs out of seven francs ten centimes, the selling price of the work, or four-fifteenths, although men of high literary repute receive very much more in proportion, while in England it cannot be reckoned at more than one in four at the very utmost. But, nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that the want of sufficient remuneration to literary men in this country does not in any great degree depend upon the profits between themselves and the booksellers being unequally distributed, but rather upon the actual depression of the book trade. This depression, in a mere commercial point of view, is a very great evil, for it must be recollected that it is not alone the literary man and the bookseller who are affected by it, but the printer, the paper-maker, and all the manifold artizans engaged in the preparation and sale of new works.

What does this depression proceed from? Is it that the literature of England is inferior in itself to that of the rest of the world? Is it lower in its character and its objects? Is there less talent employed in this sphere of action? Or is it that the British public have naturally less taste for literature? Are we a less reading people?

Or, again, are there any physical obstructions constantly acting against the advance of this branch of commerce in our own country totally independent of the qualities of the writers and the character of the public? It is scarcely necessary to point to the various names which have adorned, and do still adorn British literature, in order to show that the want of demand for books does not in the slightest degree depend upon any want of talent in the literary men of the country, although certain causes, which we shall speak of hereafter, may prevent them at present from exerting their abilities to the utmost extent by rendering it directly contrary to their interest to do so. But at the same time their works even at present do not shrink from comparison with the productions of any other nation, and those of some five or six of our living authors may be said to be more generally translated into foreign languages than the works of any other country. Neither can the state of depression which we speak of be said to proceed from any peculiarity in the national character which indisposes the public to read. On the contrary, we are pre-eminently a studious and thoughtful people, and if, perhaps, inferior to the Germans in this respect, certainly superior to the French in all those qualities of mind which require literary food. Gaiety, amuse-

ment, conversation, are much more the natural objects of a Frenchman, and occupy more of his time; so that there is no reason whatsoever to suppose that the national mind of Englishmen is unsusceptible of enjoying to the highest pitch the pleasures of literature. Neither is it, as has been sometimes supposed, that the persons who speak and understand our language are less in number than those who understand French, which causes the lamentable difference between the book trade of the two countries; for if we take in the East and West Indies and our various colonies, the number of British subjects using our own tongue will be found greater than that of the subjects of France; and though there may be a larger body of the subjects of other states who speak the French language, we must recollect that both in the case of French and English books, foreigners are supplied almost entirely by the piratical publishers. Such being the case it would seem necessary to look for the chief causes of the great inferiority of the book trade in England when compared with that of France to some artificial impediment to its natural progress either in the system of conducting it or the circumstances which surround it. The most apparent of those impediments are, perhaps, the following:—1. Price. 2. The multitude and variety of newspapers. 3. The course pursued by the various literary journals. 4. The want of due protection at home and abroad against foreign pirates. 5. A total want of encouragement to literature on the part of the government.

In regard to the first of these impediments, viz., price. This has undoubtedly some effect in decreasing the sale of books in England, and we believe that the price might be lowered with advantage to the author, the bookseller, and the public. But in comparing the state of the book-trade in England with that in France, we cannot allow much for the difference of price, having shown that books are relatively but 10 per cent. dearer in this country than they are with our neighbours. Nevertheless the public feels in some degree aggrieved at the price of books in this country, knowing that Government have relieved the paper-makers from a considerable part of the excise duty; that paper has, in consequence of this and other circumstances, fallen greatly in price; but that the public has not been suffered to benefit in the slightest degree by this diminution. Neither has the decrease in the duty upon advertisements produced a corresponding decrease in the price of books. This, however, may be accounted for in some degree by the effects of the system of piracy, which we shall have to speak of hereafter, and which has been gradually extending almost to the total destruction of British literature. The second cause we have mentioned is the immense sale of our innumerable daily and weekly journals, which present to the reading public such a mass of valuable and interesting matter as to occupy a great portion of that time which would otherwise be spent in reading books. The third cause we have mentioned is the course pursued by the literary papers. The habit which most journals have of receiving every new publication as it appears, and of giving both an outline of the story and long extracts from the work, (a custom much more general in this country than in France,) certainly does diminish the general sale of books, though where properly exercised it may direct the attention of the public to the higher and better works as they are published. It unfortunately happens, however, that many persons who read do so merely

for the purpose of keeping themselves up to the current of information so as to bear their part in conversation, and for this purpose the critical sketches we have mentioned are quite sufficient, without the trouble or expense of reading the works that are the subjects thereof. It is impossible, however, ever to wish that a stop should be put to this practice, as fair criticism is always desirable, and itself forms a valuable branch of national literature. The fourth cause is the want of due protection both at home and abroad against foreign piracy, which exists to a most ruinous extent, as we shall proceed to show. The circumstances under which this nefarious traffic is carried on are as follows:—The law which ensures to every British author an exclusive right of publishing his own works for a certain period has been found perfectly effectual against piracy in Great Britain. Shortly after the peace, however, a bookseller in Paris commenced a system of republishing all popular English works; ere long another adopted the same course in the French capital, and the system has been subsequently adopted by numerous publishers in other countries. At first it would appear that the pirated editions of these works printed on the continent was intended solely for the supply of English travellers and residents abroad; but very speedily the publishers saw the means of profitably extending their sale, and measures were taken for throwing great numbers of these works into the British colonies, the Channel Islands, and England itself. The means resorted to have been various. All the ordinary modes of smuggling have been employed, but especially that of sending over the works in sheets placed in layers between sheets of French works, and as it is impossible to expect that custom-house officers should examine every sheet in a large bale, which pays duty by weight, this method has been very successful. As, however, there can be no doubt of the fact that the moment a copy of one of those reprints reaches England, it is a piracy in the eye of the law, and is subject to seizure and confiscation, means might have been taken to stop the sale of these pirated editions in England, had not a most unfortunate arrangement been made with the customs by which the officers were permitted to pass a single copy of each of these pirated works in the baggage of travellers coming from the continent. Thenceforward the British author and publisher lost all check upon the pirated editions. It was easy at any time to say when a pirated work was found that it was imported as a single copy by permission of the customs. The difficulties of conviction were increased in an infinite proportion, and it became scarcely worth while to seek for or prosecute the perpetrators of the fraud upon the British bookseller. The means, too, of sending over the works by single copies was in reality adopted even to a greater extent than the more precarious one of smuggling. The Government justified the fraud to the extent of a single copy of each work; the barrier was broken down, and the trade was carried on to a degree that is scarcely conceivable. The sale of English editions of popular works in our colonies is utterly at an end, and at one port alone, between Michaelmas, 1840, and Michaelmas, 1841, inclusive, upwards of 1,500 copies of British works were shown by the register of the custom-house of that port to have entered under favour of the Treasury Minute, which permitted the importation of single copies in travellers' baggage. It must be remarked, however, that the register did not by any means indicate the full number of works imported, for as these pirated editions paid the

highest duty upon books, the officers regarded it merely as a measure of finance, and constantly weighed the pirated works with the others, bearing the same rate of duty, without much examination. Thus the writer of this paper two years ago imported 25 volumes of pirated works which paid the duty but were never registered at all; and it would not be too much to estimate that the number actually imported under favour of the Treasury Minute was three times the number shown by the register. Thus if we consider that 1,500 copies were registered at one port alone, and that the real number must have been three times the apparent number, what must have been the importation through all the ports on the British coast and in our various colonies, and what must have been the detriment to the British book trade by this tolerated fraud? To calculate the loss, also, which that important branch of our national industry has sustained, even in the home and colonial demand, by the republication of popular English works by foreign printers, we must add the numbers smuggled to those openly introduced in single copies.

The effect of this system upon British authors and publishers may be judged by the fact that within three days, or four at the most, after a popular English work has reached Paris, it is reprinted verbatim and sold at once at one-sixth of the English price. Two other editions are printed in Germany, sometimes three; an edition in Belgium; and innumerable editions in America. Each country fastens upon that portion of the British dominions most within reach, and employs means to supply it immediately with the work to the loss of both British author and publisher. The chief if not the entire sale of popular works in England is confined to circulating libraries and book clubs, and averages from 500 to 2,000 copies of each work; the first being a good sale for a work of tolerable merit, the second an extraordinary sale for the work of a very popular author. How this sale is injured by the constant influx of the foreign reprints may be easily understood, and the fact is notorious that all the circulating libraries upon the coast, and for nearly 40 miles inland, together with a great number of the small libraries round London, are supplied entirely with these pirated editions. The strong representations which have been lately addressed to government have induced the Treasury to make a slight modification in regard to the importation of single copies in travellers' baggage. It is now required that a book of this description should be cut open and apparently used before it can be suffered to pass; but this measure has been proved to be totally inefficient in stopping the introduction of these works for circulating libraries; for the simple process of boarding, to which they are all subjected as soon as received by a keeper of a circulating library, renders them just as good for all his purposes as if they had never been touched, even if they are what is termed dogseared before he receives them. Nothing, in short, but absolute and total prohibition will ever have the effect of diminishing, in any important degree, the introduction of these works into Great Britain itself, or will enable the custom-house officers of our colonies to stop the unlimited influx of the pirated copies which has at present totally annihilated the trade in the genuine editions.

More than 380 volumes, each of them containing one or more works, have been published by Messrs. Baudry and Galignani, in Paris. We have every reason to believe that depôts of these works have been

formed at Calais, Boulogne, and all the sea-port towns of France. The publishers openly advertise that they will deliver these works in England, at a charge for the carriage, amounting to 10*d.* per volume, and as each traveller is permitted to bring over a single copy of each work, an order from London for one copy of the whole collection will amply repay the piratical publishers for sending over a clerk as a traveller to introduce that single set as a part of his baggage, as the charge for carriage would amount to no less than 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, which would pay the whole expenses of his journey to Paris and back, and give him more than a guinea a-day for trouble. We do not say that this is done, but we do say that it may be done any day, and that according to the existing regulations, the books may be in a perfectly fit state for the use of a circulating library, book club, or even private individual who intends to have them boarded or bound, without the possibility of the custom-house officers refusing to pass them. It is also a well known fact that sums are continually given to the poorer classes of travellers between the continent and England to take single copies over for the use of circulating libraries. The system is, in short, thoroughly organized, and it is not too much to say that there are as many copies of a foreign reprint sold in England, as there are of the English edition. This is one of the great cankerworms which have eaten into the heart of the British book trade, and although it may be said in answer to this, that the fact of these foreign piracies does not affect the comparison between England and France, inasmuch as French works are universally pirated by foreign booksellers also, yet we must contend that England suffers infinitely more from many circumstances. In the first place, France has not one-tenth part of the number of subjects non-resident upon her actual soil that England has; in the second place, her colonies are infinitely smaller and fewer in extent; and in the third place, the introduction of pirated copies into any part or dependence of that kingdom is totally prohibited and guarded against with the utmost strictness and severity: and thus, while the piracy of English works besides supplying all the foreigners who read English, supplies an infinite number of British subjects in every part of the world, and in England itself, the piracy of French works supplies not so much Frenchmen as foreigners who read French. Consequently, the system affects British authors and publishers to a much greater extent than it injures the literary men and booksellers of France. There is every reason to believe also, that by greatly diminishing the sale it has raised, and keeps up the price of books in England, as without renouncing all remuneration for copyright whatsoever, the British bookseller can enter into no competition with the foreign piratical publisher, and is consequently obliged to compensate for the decreased sale by the increased price of the books themselves. At all events it is certain that since the general piracy of English works commenced the price of books has greatly increased in England.

To remedy these evils, a Bill was brought into Parliament and passed some years ago, for enabling ministers to treat with foreign powers, in regard to the mutual protection of copyright. The intentions of Parliament in this respect have never been carried out to a satisfactory conclusion. So little, indeed, do the French government seem to have been made aware of the views of Great Britain on this question, that in a letter just received from one of the most enlightened and respectable

men in Europe, Monsieur A. Firmin Didot, the following sentences occur. "The French book trade proposed the recognition of literary property without even exacting reciprocity (from other nations). That which prevented the adoption by the French Chambers of the reciprocal recognition of literary property between France and England was the fear of seeing England receive the Belgian piracies of French works." Thus the government of France could never have been made fully aware of the views and purposes of the British legislature in passing the Act to which we refer, or such an apprehension could not have been suffered to exist for a moment in the French Chambers. It is very possible that impediments, of which we know nothing, may have prevented the two Governments from opening their views fully to each other upon this subject; but the impolicy of any unnecessary delay upon the part of Great Britain may be judged from the following calculation of the loss which this country has sustained. Galignani and Baudry have reprinted 380 volumes of English works; about 100 volumes have been reprinted by other French piratical publishers. Of these volumes, each weighing one pound, 2,000 copies have been printed at the lowest average. Thus, in France alone, 960,000 lbs. weight of foreign paper has been employed, which in England would have paid a duty of 6,000*l.*, even at the present low duty. In Germany, America, and Belgium, a much greater amount has been lost; and in fact, taking the whole of the various piratical editions of English books, which are published throughout the world, including the newspaper editions of America, in which a popular work of three volumes is printed and sold for 25 cents; it has been computed that at least eight times the quantity of paper, and more than eight times the quantity of labour is employed by foreigners in reprinting English works than is employed by English booksellers in producing the genuine editions.

The last great impediment which has acted to keep the book trade of Great Britain behind the rest of the world has been the want of all encouragement to literature by the government of the country. In France, for two centuries, every effort has been made by monarchs and statesmen to elevate, honour, and reward literary merit: posts, offices, distinctions, and recompenses have been showered upon the heads of deserving authors: the people have been taught, from the time of Cardinal Richelieu up to the present day, to consider their literature as a part of their national glory, and to rank their literary men with their heroes and their statesmen. In England nothing has been done at all. We shall not pause long upon this part of the subject, as the whole details of a statistical character may be very briefly summed up. In France every man of merit has been rewarded and honoured; in England, two have met with some distinction in a very long lapse of years. No one can doubt that the unceasing care and attention bestowed upon the interests of literature, and the importance attached to them in France ever since the reign of Louis XIII., has been the cause not only of producing books to read, but of producing the taste for reading them; and this is, undoubtedly, one of the reasons why sums can be given by French booksellers for works to be sold at a comparatively small price, which English booksellers could in no degree afford. In England, on the contrary, literature has received no encouragement whatever. It has

always been in a very low state, has never advanced in proportion with other branches of industry, and has of late rapidly and constantly declined.

It has been contended that no benefit would accrue to literature, even if such encouragements as distinctions and rewards were bestowed upon literary men. But before such an assertion is made the experiment ought to be tried. It has been so in other countries, and uniformly with success. In England it has never been tried at all; the importance of a healthy national literature has been misappreciated by every successive government, and utter indifference has been displayed towards the best interests of letters. It is not that this minister or that has shown a dislike to literature; it is, that collectively all have done worse. We speak not of any particular period of history, but during its whole range they have set the nation an example of treating it with cold contempt. We have no reason to believe that they have doubted, and considered and pondered whether honours and rewards, and instant attention to cases of complaint, and active exertions to protect from aggression, are really better for literature than leaving it to fight its own battles and do the best for itself; but almost all ministers and statesmen in this country have been indifferent to it altogether, have undervalued its importance as a part of the national glory, and have misappreciated its influence upon mankind.

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## *Real Property, Population, and Pauperism in England and Wales.*

The following Tables have issued from the office of the Poor Law Commissioners during the past year, and contain materials of the greatest interest at the present moment, and of a permanent value sufficient to claim a record in these pages. All except the second are contained in the Appendix to the Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioners. It is not to be supposed that the real property of the country is assessed at its full value to the poor's rate; but improved assessments have brought the present statement so much nearer to accuracy than any already adduced, as to permit an attempt to estimate the per centage of the poor's rates upon the rental, and the total riches or poverty of each county by the proportion which the rental bears to its population and acreage. Still this statement of the rental is much more valuable for the purpose of comparing one district or period with another, than as accurately describing the actual value of the assessable property.

In the agricultural counties, the usually high poor's rates are now augmented by the congestion of a population which cannot find employment for its rapidly multiplying numbers in the towns, as the generally stationary amount of the agricultural population proves that it would, under a more prosperous state of industry. The value given to the poor lands of the northern counties in the neighbourhood of manufactures is very remarkable; and not less so is the great excess of population over assessable property in the mining and manufacturing counties, as compared with the others; showing how immediately dependent the fate of all property there, is upon the profitable employment of a population which must either be working the capital and buying the produce of the land, or eating up both. It is quite obvious, however, that this population are not habituated to fly at once to the poor's rate, or a much more serious result would be exhibited.

TABLE I.—*Amount of Money levied, &c., and expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor, and for other purposes, in England and Wales, during the Years ended 25th March, 1834, to 1841, with the Average price of Wheat per Quarter in each Year.*

| Years ended at Lady-day. | Amount of Money levied by Assessment. | Received from all other sources in aid of Poor Rate. | Total Amount of Money received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor. | Amount of Money expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor. | Amount of Money expended in Law Charges, Parochial and Union. | Payments under the Vaccination Extension Act. | | Payment on Account of the Registration Act. | | Payments under the Parochial Assessments' Act, (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.,) and Loans repaid under the same | Payments for or towards the County Rate. | Money expended for all other purposes. | Total Parochial Rates, &c., expended. | Medical Relief. | Lunatics. | | Average price of Wheat per Quarter in each Year, ending at Lady-day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Amount of Fees paid to the Vaccinators. | Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c. | Fees to Clergymen and Registrars. | Outlay for Register Office, Books and Forms, and other incidental Expenses. | | | | | | Number maintained in Asylums. | Amount expended in their Maintenance, &c. | |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | *s. d.* |
| 1834 | 8,338,079 | .. | .. | 6,317,255 | 258,604 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,713,489* | 8,289,348 | .. | .. | .. | 51 11 |
| 1835 | 7,373,807 | .. | .. | 5,526,418 | 220,527 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 705,711 | 935,362 | 7,370,018 | .. | .. | .. | 44 2 |
| 1836 | 6,354,538 | .. | .. | 4,717,630 | 172,432 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 699,845 | 823,213 | 6,413,120 | .. | .. | .. | 39 5 |
| 1837 | 5,294,566 | .. | .. | 4,044,741 | 126,951 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 604,203 | 637,043 | 5,412,938 | .. | .. | .. | 52 6 |
| 1838 | 5,186,389 | .. | .. | 4,123,604 | 93,982 | .. | .. | 16,797 | 18,865 | 25,680 | 681,842 | 507,929 | 5,468,699 | 136,775 | .. | .. | 55 3 |
| 1839 | 5,613,939 | 273,139 | 5,887,078 | 4,406,907 | 63,412 | .. | .. | 46,333 | 5,973 | 56,846 | 741,407 | 493,703 | 5,814,581 | 148,652 | .. | .. | 69 4 |
| 1840 | 6,014,605 | 227,966 | 6,242,571 | 4,576,965 | 67,020 | .. | .. | 47,308 | 3,920 | 49,963 | 855,552 | 466,698 | 6,067,426 | 151,781 | .. | .. | 68 6 |
| 1841 | 6,351,828 | 226,984 | 6,578,812 | 4,760,929 | 69,942 | 10,171 | 1,493 | 49,326 | 4,402 | 43,157 | 1,026,035 | 527,717 | 6,493,172 | 154,054 | 7,311 | 121,150 | 65 3 |

* Including County Rate.

TABLE II.—*Real Property, and its Assessment,*

*Abstract of Returns showing the Annual Value of Real Property in each County in guishing Landed Property, Dwelling-Houses, and all other Kinds of Property; also Pound of such Levy on the Annual Value of Real Property; and also the Population Statute Acres; together with the Total Annual Value of Real Property in* 1815.

| COUNTIES. | Total Annual Value of Real Property in 1815. | Net Rental, or Annual Value of Real Property, Assessed to the Poor Rates for the Year ended Lady-day, 1841. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Landed Property. | Dwelling Houses. | All other kinds of Property. | Total Annual Value of Real Property Assessed. |
| ENGLAND. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Bedford | 343,683 | 326,684 | 159,816 | 8,896 | 495,396 |
| Berks | 652,082 | 477,570 | 199,999 | 54,547 | 732,116 |
| Buckingham | 644,130 | 545,157 | 95,757 | 33,420 | 674,334 |
| Cambridge | 655,221 | 581,761 | 239,079 | 47,844 | 868,684 |
| Chester | 1,083,084 | 778,560 | 447,034 | 198,241 | 1,423,835 |
| Cornwall | 916,060 | 603,119 | 190,408 | 115,952 | 909,479 |
| Cumberland | 705,446 | 497,573 | 147,920 | 50,859 | 696,352 |
| Derby | 887,659 | 625,396 | 160,777 | 80,315 | 866,488 |
| Devon | 1,897,515 | 1,241,523 | 490,528 | 120,093 | 1,852,144 |
| Dorset | 698,396 | 550,567 | 148,125 | 36,542 | 735,234 |
| Durham | 791,359 | 516,971 | 213,986 | 200,391 | 931,348 |
| Essex | 1,556,836 | 1,018,650 | 445,953 | 121,116 | 1,585,719 |
| Gloucester | 1,463,260 | 898,957 | 739,201 | 144,039 | 1,782,197 |
| Hereford | 604,614 | 552,383 | 102,921 | 25,931 | 681,235 |
| Hertford | 571,107 | 386,341 | 220,076 | 61,293 | 667,710 |
| Huntingdon | 320,188 | 236,633 | 71,221 | 9,864 | 317,718 |
| Kent | 1,644,179 | 1,044,999 | 878,472 | 188,204 | 2,111,675 |
| Lancaster | 3,087,774 | 1,402,208 | 2,449,196 | 1,415,202 | 5,266,606 |
| Leicester | 902,217 | 690,914 | 221,771 | 21,114 | 933,799 |
| Lincoln | 2,061,830 | 1,766,740 | 300,348 | 60,219 | 2,127,307 |
| Middlesex | 5,595,537 | 304,653 | 6,680,202 | 308,514 | 7,293,369 |
| Monmouth | 295,097 | 251,019 | 119,974 | 50,057 | 421,050 |
| Norfolk | 1,540,952 | 1,209,181 | 486,758 | 197,885 | 1,893,824 |
| Northampton | 942,162 | 748,116 | 158,621 | 33,658 | 940,395 |
| Northumberland | 1,240,594 | 740,609 | 324,159 | 261,646 | 1,326,414 |
| Nottingham | 737,230 | 563,840 | 252,230 | 40,605 | 856,675 |
| Oxford | 713,147 | 528,242 | 149,658 | 17,852 | 695,752 |
| Rutland | 133,487 | 106,119 | 9,104 | 3,911 | 119,134 |
| Salop | 1,037,988 | 874,316 | 213,251 | 82,441 | 1,170,008 |
| Somerset | 1,900,651 | 1,361,547 | 567,776 | 121,193 | 2,050,516 |
| Southampton | 1,130,952 | 723,087 | 541,229 | 97,710 | 1,362,026 |
| Stafford | 1,150,285 | 900,102 | 683,762 | 422,896 | 2,006,760 |
| Suffolk | 1,127,404 | 912,062 | 302,059 | 83,835 | 1,297,956 |
| Surrey | 1,579,173 | 376,644 | 1,409,180 | 141,669 | 1,927,493 |
| Sussex | 915,348 | 611,320 | 472,443 | 85,467 | 1,169,230 |
| Warwick | 1,236,727 | 713,390 | 300,427 | 595,930 | 1,609,747 |
| Westmoreland | 298,199 | 221,054 | 37,374 | 7,907 | 266,335 |
| Wilts | 1,155,459 | 899,878 | 219,931 | 55,807 | 1,175,616 |
| Worcester | 799,605 | 605,610 | 323,007 | 66,625 | 995,242 |
| York, East Riding | 1,190,326 | 760,942 | 271,258 | 79,607 | 1,111,807 |
| York, North Riding | 1,145,252 | 845,547 | 131,681 | 34,657 | 1,011,885 |
| York, West Riding | 2,392,406 | 1,449,007 | 1,414,800 | 460,995 | 3,324,802 |
| Totals of England | 49,744,622 | 30,448,991 | 22,991,472 | 6,244,949 | 59,685,412 |
| WALES. | | | | | |
| Anglesea | 92,589 | 164,637 | 15,785 | 11,191 | 191,613 |
| Brecon | 146,539 | 170,397 | 52,911 | 19,355 | 242,663 |
| Cardigan | 141,889 | 143,330 | 16,929 | 6,852 | 167,111 |
| Carmarthen | 277,455 | 285,188 | 31,853 | 21,362 | 338,403 |
| Carnarvon | 125,198 | 125,587 | 34,924 | 22,655 | 183,166 |
| Denbigh | 225,464 | 262,635 | 42,563 | 30,341 | 335,539 |
| Flint | 153,930 | 147,876 | 40,561 | 25,634 | 214,071 |
| Glamorgan | 334,192 | 226,652 | 69,043 | 80,787 | 376,482 |
| Merioneth | 111,436 | 99,281 | 12,936 | 4,248 | 116,465 |
| Montgomery | 207,286 | 247,350 | 25,688 | 9,302 | 282,340 |
| Pembroke | 219,589 | 221,167 | 39,115 | 15,830 | 276,112 |
| Radnor | 99,717 | 112,046 | 12,621 | 5,986 | 130,653 |
| Totals of Wales | 2,153,801 | 2,206,146 | 394,929 | 253,543 | 2,854,618 |
| Totals of England and Wales. | 51,898,423 | 32,655,137 | 23,386,401 | 6,498,492 | 62,540,030 |

NOTE.—The Returns from which the above Abstract is made were obtained by the Poor Law Com poor. The annual value of real property in 1815 is taken from the Parliamentary Document,

* Exclusive of 4,896 persons ascertained to have been travelling by railways and canals during 2 May, 1842.

(Parl. Pap. No. 235, Sess. 1842.)

*compared with Population and Acreage.*

*England and Wales assessed to the Poor Rates for the Year ended Lady-day,* 1841; *distin-the Total Amount levied for Poor Rates and County Rates in that Year, and the Rate in the of each County, according to the Census of* 1841; *with the Area of each County in English*

| Total Amount of Money Levied for Poor Rates for the Year ended Lady-day, 1841. | Rate in the Pound on Annual Value of Real Property Assessed. | Population according to the Census of 1841. | Rate per Head of Annual Value of Real Property. | Area in English Statute Acres. | Average Annual Value of each Acre. | COUNTIES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. | s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | ENGLAND. |
| 51,876 | 2 1 | 107,937 | 4 12 10 | 297,632 | 1 1 11 | Bedford. |
| 92,109 | 2 6 | 160,226 | 4 11 5 | 472,270 | 1 0 3 | Berks. |
| 92,955 | 2 9 | 155,989 | 4 6 6 | 463,820 | 1 3 6 | Buckingham. |
| 90,238 | 2 1 | 164,509 | 5 5 7 | 536,853 | 1 1 8 | Cambridge. |
| 104,607 | 1 6 | 395,300 | 3 12 0 | 649,050 | 1 4 0 | Chester. |
| 103,947 | 2 3 | 341,269 | 2 13 4 | 854,770 | 0 14 1 | Cornwall. |
| 49,993 | 1 5 | 177,912 | 3 18 3 | 969,490 | 0 10 3 | Cumberland. |
| 81,194 | 1 10 | 272,202 | 3 3 8 | 663,180 | 0 18 10 | Derby. |
| 225,780 | 2 5 | 533,731 | 3 9 5 | 1,636,450 | 0 15 2 | Devon. |
| 98,769 | 2 8 | 174,743 | 4 4 2 | 627,220 | 0 17 7 | Dorset. |
| 92,995 | 2 0 | 324,277 | 2 17 5 | 679,530 | 0 15 3 | Durham. |
| 213,715 | 2 8 | 344,995 | 4 12 0 | 979,000 | 1 0 10 | Essex. |
| 182,857 | 2 1 | 431,307 | 4 2 8 | 790,470 | 1 2 9 | Gloucester. |
| 52,838 | 1 7 | 114,438 | 5 19 1 | 543,800 | 1 0 4 | Hereford. |
| 71,361 | 2 2 | 157,237 | 4 4 11 | 400,370 | 0 19 4 | Hertford. |
| 32,439 | 2 1 | 58,699 | 5 8 3 | 241,690 | 0 19 7 | Huntingdon. |
| 265,352 | 2 6 | 548,161 | 3 17 1 | 972,240 | 1 1 6 | Kent. |
| 429,017 | 1 8 | 1,667,064 | 3 3 2 | 1,117,260 | 1 5 1 | Lancaster. |
| 95,316 | 2 0 | 215,855 | 4 6 6 | 511,340 | 1 7 0 | Leicester. |
| 140,513 | 1 4 | 362,717 | 5 17 4 | 1,663,850 | 1 1 3 | Lincoln. |
| 668,527 | 1 10 | 1,576,616 | 4 12 6 | 179,590 | 1 14 0 | Middlesex. |
| 39,182 | 1 10 | 134,349 | 3 2 8 | 324,310 | 0 15 6 | Monmouth. |
| 236,079 | 2 6 | 412,621 | 4 11 10 | 1,292,300 | 0 18 8 | Norfolk. |
| 102,810 | 2 2 | 199,061 | 4 14 6 | 646,810 | 1 3 2 | Northampton. |
| 81,289 | 1 3 | 250,268 | 5 6 0 | 1,165,430 | 0 12 9 | Northumberland. |
| 83,205 | 1 11 | 249,773 | 3 8 7 | 525,800 | 1 1 5 | Nottingham. |
| 88,268 | 2 6 | 161,573 | 4 6 1 | 467,380 | 1 2 7 | Oxford. |
| 9,114 | 1 6 | 21,340 | 5 11 8 | 97,500 | 1 1 9 | Rutland. |
| 79,233 | 1 4 | 239,014 | 4 17 11 | 864,360 | 1 0 3 | Salop. |
| 199,569 | 1 11 | 436,002 | 4 15 8 | 1,028,090 | 1 6 0 | Somerset. |
| 182,453 | 2 8 | 354,940 | 3 16 9 | 1,018,550 | 0 14 2 | Southampton. |
| 127,820 | 1 3 | 510,206 | 3 18 8 | 736,290 | 1 4 5 | Stafford. |
| 175,795 | 2 9 | 315,129 | 4 2 5 | 918,760 | 0 19 10 | Suffolk. |
| 263,597 | 2 9 | 582,613 | 3 6 2 | 474,480 | 0 15 11 | Surrey. |
| 168,806 | 2 11 | 299,770 | 3 18 0 | 907,920 | 0 13 6 | Sussex. |
| 171,435 | 2 1 | 402,121 | 4 3 1 | 567,930 | 1 5 1 | Warwick. |
| 22,629 | 1 8 | 56,469 | 4 14 4 | 485,990 | 0 9 1 | Westmorland. |
| 176,750 | 3 0 | 260,007 | 4 10 5 | 869,620 | 1 0 8 | Wilts. |
| 96,185 | 1 11 | 233,484 | 4 5 3 | 459,710 | 1 6 6 | Worcester. |
| 83,018 | 1 6 | 231,998 | 4 15 10 | 763,800 | 0 19 11 | York, East Riding. |
| 65,718 | 1 4 | 204,662 | 4 18 11 | 1,275,820 | 0 13 3 | York, North Riding. |
| 320,211 | 1 11 | 1,154,924 | 2 17 7 | 1,629,890 | 0 17 9 | York, West Riding. |
| 6,009,564 | 2 0 | 14,995,508 | 3 19 7 | 31,770,615 | 0 19 2 | Totals of England. |
| | | | | | | WALES. |
| 19,864 | 2 1 | 50,890 | 3 15 4 | 173,440 | 0 19 0 | Anglesea. |
| 19,228 | 1 7 | 53,295 | 4 11 1 | 482,560 | 0 7 1 | Brecon. |
| 23,221 | 2 9 | 68,380 | 2 8 11 | 432,000 | 0 6 8 | Cardigan. |
| 40,888 | 2 5 | 106,482 | 3 3 7 | 623,360 | 0 9 2 | Carmarthen. |
| 28,703 | 3 2 | 81,068 | 2 5 2 | 348,160 | 0 7 3 | Carnarvon. |
| 41,713 | 2 6 | 89,291 | 3 15 2 | 405,120 | 0 13 0 | Denbigh. |
| 24,184 | 2 3 | 66,547 | 3 4 4 | 156,160 | 0 18 11 | Flint. |
| 42,251 | 2 3 | 173,462 | 2 3 5 | 506,880 | 0 8 11 | Glamorgan. |
| 16,807 | 2 11 | 39,238 | 2 19 4 | 424,320 | 0 4 8 | Merioneth. |
| 42,044 | 3 0 | 69,220 | 4 1 7 | 536,960 | 0 9 3 | Montgomery. |
| 29,758 | 2 3 | 88,262 | 3 2 7 | 390,400 | 0 11 4 | Pembroke. |
| 13,603 | 2 1 | 25,186 | 5 3 9 | 272,640 | 0 8 3 | Radnor. |
| 342,264 | 2 5 | 911,321 | 3 2 8 | 4,752,000 | 0 9 3 | Totals of Wales. |
| 6,351,828 | 2 0 | 15,906,829* | 3 18 8 | 36,522,615 | 0 17 11 | Do. England & Wales. |

missioners from the overseers of each parish or other place in England and Wales maintaining its own
No. 444, Session 1835.
he night of 6th June, 1841.

GEORGE COODE, Assistant Secretary.

We would call especial attention to the progress of parochial expenditure since the introduction of the new Poor Law :—

" From this statement it will be perceived, that the expenditure for the relief of the poor diminished gradually in the three years immediately succeeding the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and reached its lowest point in 1837; and that it has gone on regularly, though not considerably, increasing since that year: the expenditure for the years 1837 and 1841 having been as follows :—

| Year. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|
| 1837 . . . . . | £4,044,741 |
| 1841 . . . . . | 4,760,929 |
| Increase. . . | 716,188 |

" It should be observed, however, that in the expenditure for the years 1838 to 1841 is included a considerable sum for workhouse loans repaid, amounting to about 140,000*l.* per annum, whereas no such payment is included in the expenditure for the years preceding 1838.

" The expenditure for 1841, on the other hand, is considerably less than that for 1834, the year immediately preceding the passing of the Act :—

| Year. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|
| 1834 . . . . . | £6,317,255 |
| 1841 . . . . . | 4,760,929 |
| Diminution . . | 1,556,326 |

" With respect to the increase of expenditure which has occurred since 1837, we fear that it is partly attributable to an increasing laxity with respect to the relief of the able-bodied in some Unions, and to evasions of the prohibitory regulations of the Commissioners. On the other hand, it is to be borne in mind that several causes have conspired since 1837 to increase the amount and cost of relief, which suffice to explain a considerable portion of the increase which has occurred, without a recourse to the supposition that the administration of the law has materially altered its character. These causes are—

" 1st. The increase of population which has taken place since 1837. The total population of England and Wales, according to the census of 1831, was 13,897,187; and according to the census of 1841 was 15,906,829; being an increase of 2,009,642, a considerable portion of which must have taken place between 1837 and 1841.

" 2ndly. The prices of provisions have risen considerably since 1837; and the prices of provisions have an important influence on the cost of relief, inasmuch as a large portion of it is given in kind, and that which is not given in kind is necessarily measured with reference to the prices of food. The average price of wheat in 1837 was 52*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; and in 1841 it was 65*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase of 12*s.* 9*d.*

" 3rdly. The latter cause, however, would not account for the increase of the expenditure of 1841 over 1840, inasmuch as the price of wheat was higher in the first than in the second of these years. The continued increase of the expenditure in 1841 is probably owing, in a great extent, to the manufacturing distress, which,

though it has been more aggravated in the last few months, had already begun to be felt severely before the end of the parochial year 1841.

"It is further to be observed that, in instituting a comparison between the expenditure for 1841 and that for 1834, with reference to the effects of the Poor Law Amendment Act, it is necessary, in order to estimate fairly the effects of that statute, to compare the expenditure of 1841, not with the expenditure of 1834, but with the expenditure of 1841 as it would have been, with an increased population, high prices of food, and manufacturing distress, if the Poor Law Amendment Act had never been passed.

"The following statement exhibits the total number of paupers who have received relief in 577 Unions in England and Wales, in and out of the workhouse, in the quarters ended Ladyday, 1840 and 1841."*

"In the statement of expenditure for the relief of the poor, given above, we showed the amount of poor's-rate *levied* as well as *expended;* and we inserted the amount of the county-rate, which is paid out of the poor's-rate. The county-rate has increased from 705,711*l.*, in 1835, to 1,026,035*l.*, in 1841. The other principal local charge is the expenditure upon roads, which (as appears from the annexed statement) has not been an increasing charge during the last few years."†

TABLE III.—*Total Amount of Money expended in England and Wales by Turnpike Trusts during each of the following Years ended on the 31st of December.*

| 1834 | 1835 | 1836 | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | Average Expenditure of the Six Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1,828,731* | 1,777,369† | 1,780,349‡ | 1,780,857§ | 1,670,487‖ | 1,666,106¶ | 1,750,650 |

* Taken from Parliamentary Paper, No. 2, Session 1836.
† Ditto No. 328, Session, 1837.
‡ Ditto No. 529, Session 1838.
§ Ditto No. 447, Session 1839.
‖ Ditto No. 289, Session 1840.
¶ Ditto No. 421, Session 1841.

TABLE IV.—*Total Amount of Money expended in England and Wales in maintenance of Highways, during each of the following Years ended in March.*

| 1812 | 1813 | 1814 | 1827 | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | Average Expenditure of the Seven Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1,345,674 | 1,414,350 | 1,454,503 | 1,121,834 | 1,113,435 | 1,213,147 | 1,267,848 | 1,275,827 |

The following Tables describe the progress of assessment and expenditure in each county:—

* Eighth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, page 10. † Ibid. p. 12.

TABLE V.—*Parochial Assessments and Expenditure in*

| COUNTIES. | Amount of Money levied by Assessment. | Received from all other Sources, in Aid of Poor Rate. | Total Amount of Money Received for the Relief, &c., of the Poor. | Amount of Money Expended in Relief, &c., of the Poor. | Amount of Money Expended in Law Charges, (Parochial and Union) | Payments under the Vaccination Extension Act. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Amount of Fees Paid to the Vaccinators. | Outlay for Register and Certificate Books, &c. |
| ENGLAND. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Bedford | 51,876 | 841 | 52,717 | 41,063 | 72 | .. | 6 |
| Berks | 92,109 | 2,994 | 95,103 | 74,308 | 1,044 | 460 | 22 |
| Buckingham | 92,955 | 7,686 | 100,641 | 74,007 | 489 | 37 | 10 |
| Cambridge | 90,238 | 1,791 | 92,029 | 72,158 | 913 | 253 | 20 |
| Chester | 104,607 | 6,075 | 110,682 | 77,698 | 1,320 | 105 | 30 |
| Cornwall | 103,947 | 3,321 | 107,268 | 85,063 | 1,722 | 302 | 37 |
| Cumberland | 49,993 | 1,884 | 51,877 | 36,867 | 340 | 94 | 24 |
| Derby | 81,194 | 2,715 | 83,909 | 55,238 | 839 | 228 | 14 |
| Devon | 225,780 | 4,100 | 229,880 | 195,402 | 3,516 | 89 | 64 |
| Dorset | 98,769 | 1,596 | 100,365 | 80,097 | 1,804 | 142 | 3 |
| Durham | 92,955 | 3,005 | 96,000 | 66,639 | 912 | 147 | 26 |
| Essex | 213,715 | 3,669 | 217,384 | 171,356 | 1,593 | 71 | 35 |
| Gloucester | 182,857 | 5,232 | 188,089 | 130,321 | 2,384 | 211 | 100 |
| Hereford | 52,838 | 727 | 53,565 | 43,512 | 769 | 300 | 11 |
| Hertford | 71,361 | 1,427 | 72,788 | 61,250 | 465 | 124 | 17 |
| Huntingdon | 32,439 | 596 | 33,035 | 25,329 | 560 | 74 | 10 |
| Kent | 265,352 | 6,955 | 272,307 | 208,786 | 2,021 | 514 | 54 |
| Lancaster | 429,017 | 32,729 | 461,746 | 262,227 | 6,856 | 519 | 52 |
| Leicester | 95,316 | 2,293 | 97,609 | 70,423 | 1,330 | 172 | 23 |
| Lincoln | 140,513 | 3,306 | 143,819 | 103,894 | 1,504 | 505 | 79 |
| Middlesex | 668,527 | 34,523 | 703,050 | 435,606 | 5,322 | 364 | 163 |
| Monmouth | 39,182 | 731 | 39,913 | 24,819 | 189 | 73 | 1 |
| Norfolk | 236,079 | 5,038 | 241,117 | 182,229 | 1,326 | 100 | 35 |
| Northampton | 102,810 | 1,705 | 104,515 | 86,148 | 782 | 226 | 8 |
| Northumberland | 81,289 | 2,145 | 83,434 | 64,649 | 1,015 | 72 | 17 |
| Nottingham | 83,205 | 2,365 | 85,570 | 57,721 | 823 | 197 | 44 |
| Oxford | 88,268 | 2,626 | 90,894 | 76,474 | 809 | 90 | 10 |
| Rutland | 9,114 | 382 | 9,496 | 7,453 | 81 | 154 | .. |
| Salop | 79,233 | 1,592 | 80,825 | 57,571 | 741 | 202 | 36 |
| Somerset | 199,569 | 2,879 | 202,448 | 157,022 | 2,004 | 235 | 56 |
| Southampton | 182,453 | 2,937 | 185,390 | 142,507 | 1,421 | 332 | 30 |
| Stafford | 127,820 | 3,055 | 130,875 | 95,242 | 2,111 | 910 | 32 |
| Suffolk | 175,795 | 4,780 | 180,575 | 138,228 | 784 | 159 | 26 |
| Surrey | 263,597 | 19,446 | 283,043 | 199,477 | 2,604 | 451 | 57 |
| Sussex | 168,806 | 4,695 | 173,501 | 145,013 | 2,003 | 260 | 36 |
| Warwick | 171,435 | 9,202 | 180,637 | 102,828 | 2,283 | 324 | 22 |
| Westmorland | 22,629 | 1,235 | 23,864 | 17,607 | 561 | 68 | 2 |
| Wilts | 176,750 | 3,067 | 179,817 | 133,573 | 859 | 366 | 24 |
| Worcester | 96 185 | 2,926 | 98,211 | 62,958 | 1,963 | 239 | 66 |
| York, East Riding | 83,018 | 3,207 | 86,225 | 68,182 | 799 | 23 | 43 |
| York, North Riding | 65,718 | 2,560 | 68,278 | 58,308 | 1,203 | 64 | 18 |
| York, West Riding | 320,211 | 20,743 | 340,954 | 245,676 | 6,946 | 471 | 83 |
| Totals of England | 6,009,564 | 223,881 | 6,233,445 | 4,494,929 | 67,082 | 9,727 | 1,446 |
| WALES. | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey | 19,864 | 143 | 20,007 | 17,268 | 335 | .. | .. |
| Brecknock | 19,228 | 313 | 19,541 | 15,648 | 159 | 51 | 6 |
| Cardigan | 23,221 | 209 | 23,430 | 17,856 | 298 | 20 | 2 |
| Carmarthen | 40,888 | 277 | 41,165 | 32,004 | 358 | 15 | 7 |
| Carnarvon | 28,703 | 181 | 28,884 | 20,893 | 386 | .. | .. |
| Denbigh | 41,713 | 159 | 41,872 | 31,401 | 183 | 31 | 2 |
| Flint | 24,184 | 283 | 24,467 | 19,980 | 84 | .. | .. |
| Glamorgan | 42,251 | 497 | 42,748 | 33,753 | 357 | 147 | 3 |
| Merioneth | 16,807 | 124 | 16,931 | 15,005 | 109 | 55 | 10 |
| Montgomery | 42,044 | 268 | 42,312 | 28,365 | 248 | 112 | 6 |
| Pembroke | 29,758 | 379 | 30,137 | 23,812 | 121 | .. | 8 |
| Radnor | 13,603 | 270 | 13,873 | 10,015 | 222 | 13 | 3 |
| Totals of Wales | 342,264 | 3,103 | 345,367 | 266,000 | 2,860 | 444 | 47 |
| Totals of England and Wales | 6,351,828 | 226,984 | 6,578,812 | 4,760,929 | 69,942 | 10,171 | 1,493 |

*each County, in the Year ended 25th March*, 1841.

| Payments on Account of the Registration Act. | | Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c.), and Loans repaid under the same. | Payments for or towards the County Rate. | Money Expended for all other Purposes. | Total Parochial Rates, &c., Expended. | Medical Relief. | Lunatics. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fees to Clergymen and Registrars. | Outlay for Register Office, Books and Forms, and other Incidental Expenses. | | | | | | Number Maintained in Asylums | Amount Expended in their Maintenance, &c. |
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 353 | 2 | 297 | 9,701 | 747 | 52,241 | 1,533 | 59 | 962 |
| 498 | 114 | 777 | 11,373 | 2,456 | 91,052 | 3,285 | 99 | 1,899 |
| 453 | 23 | 680 | 10,344 | 4,245 | 90,288 | 2,463 | 45 | 827 |
| 614 | 17 | 200 | 8,496 | 4,719 | 87,390 | 2,607 | 33 | 600 |
| 1,215 | 142 | 216 | 20,724 | 6,884 | 108,334 | 2,220 | 126 | 1,420 |
| 1,009 | 36 | 438 | 11,270 | 5,938 | 105,815 | 1,960 | 124 | 1,736 |
| 506 | 12 | 109 | 8,694 | 2,239 | 48,885 | 922 | 67 | 856 |
| 864 | 34 | 402 | 16,955 | 4,687 | 79,261 | 1,227 | 42 | 811 |
| 1,441 | 71 | 735 | 17,346 | 8,977 | 227,641 | 5,564 | 215 | 3,558 |
| 461 | 33 | 999 | 8,763 | 3,045 | 95,347 | 2,921 | 158 | 1,990 |
| 1,004 | 104 | 284 | 19,641 | 4,180 | 92,937 | 1,344 | 116 | 1,661 |
| 1,052 | 165 | 3,587 | 32,520 | 6,768 | 217,147 | 8,747 | 94 | 1,803 |
| 1,306 | 169 | 1,390 | 38,204 | 15,641 | 189,726 | 3,902 | 203 | 4,010 |
| 367 | 33 | 155 | 5,992 | 1,322 | 52,461 | 1,810 | 35 | 620 |
| 447 | 3 | 804 | 9,171 | 3,463 | 75,744 | 3,126 | 85 | 1,447 |
| 204 | 39 | 15 | 4,929 | 660 | 31,820 | 1,062 | 17 | 376 |
| 1,603 | 209 | 3,647 | 33,126 | 17,620 | 267,580 | 7,018 | 251 | 5,209 |
| 5,938 | 161 | 1,258 | 132,570 | 48,219 | 457,800 | 6,911 | 537 | 7,565 |
| 715 | 45 | 421 | 21,619 | 3,811 | 98,559 | 2,296 | 107 | 1,524 |
| 1,128 | 162 | 637 | 26,737 | 5,192 | 139,838 | 3,253 | 106 | 2,386 |
| 4,650 | 188 | 401 | 102,136 | 170,590 | 719,420 | 13,354 | 1,236 | 22,880 |
| 438 | 45 | 87 | 12,764 | 1,361 | 39,777 | 1,086 | 42 | 787 |
| 1,374 | 96 | 2,708 | 29,747 | 13,565 | 231,180 | 6,122 | 246 | 2,418 |
| 685 | 116 | 410 | 12,942 | 3,895 | 105,212 | 2,460 | 112 | 1,919 |
| 746 | 106 | 401 | 8,765 | 3,560 | 79,031 | 1,317 | 143 | 2,287 |
| 812 | 60 | 125 | 20,413 | 3,916 | 84,111 | 2,083 | 118 | 2,665 |
| 484 | 32 | 294 | 9,617 | 2,845 | 90,655 | 2,622 | 77 | 1,414 |
| 66 | 10 | .. | 1,050 | 516 | 9,330 | 313 | 12 | 286 |
| 657 | 120 | 973 | 15,832 | 4,169 | 80,301 | 2,721 | 104 | 1,839 |
| 1,260 | 12 | 1,036 | 25,801 | 4,893 | 192,319 | 5,841 | 191 | 3,534 |
| 989 | 175 | 2,449 | 30,046 | 5,488 | 183,437 | 6,366 | 207 | 3,525 |
| 1,749 | 43 | 1,456 | 18,271 | 7,460 | 127,274 | 2,875 | 190 | 2,359 |
| 959 | 138 | 3,232 | 26,861 | 6,234 | 176,621 | 5,352 | 334 | 3,249 |
| 1,862 | 200 | 2,841 | 44,960 | 31,947 | 284,399 | 5,988 | 377 | 7,522 |
| 800 | 194 | 905 | 16,378 | 9,654 | 175,243 | 5,576 | 128 | 2,452 |
| 1,267 | 91 | 2,421 | 31,567 | 50,176 | 190,979 | 3,287 | 114 | 2,620 |
| 167 | 2 | 40 | 3,929 | 865 | 23,241 | 553 | 15 | 316 |
| 742 | 166 | 1,406 | 24,713 | 6,282 | 168,131 | 4,324 | 197 | 3,338 |
| 719 | 86 | 701 | 23,992 | 3,223 | 93,947 | 3,042 | 131 | 2,283 |
| 720 | 138 | 197 | 9,790 | 3,851 | 83,743 | 1,586 | 126 | 2,399 |
| 624 | 97 | 235 | 6,190 | 1,936 | 68,675 | 1,436 | 69 | 1,107 |
| 3,840 | 482 | 3,301 | 50,966 | 26,670 | 338,435 | 4,854 | 543 | 7,140 |
| 46,788 | 4,171 | 42,370 | 974,905 | 513,909 | 6,155,327 | 147,329 | 7,231 | 119,599 |
| 115 | 12 | .. | 1,167 | 1,034 | 19,931 | 261 | .. | .. |
| 194 | 4 | .. | 2,975 | 690 | 19,727 | 541 | 9 | 158 |
| 178 | 4 | 20 | 2,767 | 1,305 | 22,450 | 559 | 2 | 42 |
| 322 | 15 | 165 | 5,603 | 1,638 | 40,127 | 706 | 10 | 201 |
| 211 | 80 | 16 | 4,079 | 1,510 | 27,175 | 692 | 3 | 64 |
| 220 | 22 | 92 | 6,272 | 1,731 | 39,954 | 515 | .. | .. |
| 150 | 25 | 156 | 3,207 | 1,197 | 24,799 | 482 | .. | .. |
| 540 | 33 | 77 | 5,413 | 1,949 | 42,272 | 843 | 32 | 648 |
| 85 | 12 | 28 | 1,298 | 209 | 16,811 | 475 | 2 | 14 |
| 195 | 9 | 5 | 10,887 | 1,122 | 40,949 | 772 | 8 | 181 |
| 259 | 9 | 188 | 4,484 | 1,178 | 30,059 | 680 | 13 | 236 |
| 69 | 6 | 40 | 2,978 | 255 | 13,591 | 199 | 1 | 7 |
| 2,538 | 231 | 787 | 51,130 | 13,808 | 337,845 | 6,725 | 80 | 1,551 |
| 49,326 | 4,402 | 43,157 | 1,026,035 | 527,717 | 6,493,172 | 154,054 | 7,311 | 121,150 |

TABLE VI.—*Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor, &c.,*

| COUNTIES. | Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor, during the Years ended 25th March | | | Amount of Decrease in 1841, compared with | | Amount of Increase in 1841, compared with 1840. | Decrease, per Cent., in 1841, compared with | | Increase, per Cent., in 1841, compared with 1840. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1834 | 1840 | 1841 | 1834 | 1840 | | 1834 | 1840 | |
| ENGLAND. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | | | |
| Bedford | 77,819 | 39,889 | 41,063 | 36,756 | .. | 1,174 | 47 | .. | 3 |
| Berks | 100,183 | 70,125 | 74,308 | 25,875 | .. | 4,183 | 26 | .. | 5 |
| Buckingham | 124,200 | 72,367 | 74,007 | 50,193 | .. | 1,640 | 40 | .. | 2 |
| Cambridge | 96,497 | 75,745 | 72,158 | 24,339 | 3,587 | .. | 25 | 5 | .. |
| Chester | 92,640 | 75,895 | 77,698 | 14,942 | .. | 1,803 | 16 | .. | 2 |
| Cornwall | 93,037 | 77,633 | 85,063 | 7,974 | .. | 7,430 | 9 | .. | 10 |
| Cumberland | 43,067 | 37,006 | 36,867 | 6,200 | 139 | .. | 14 | .. | .. |
| Derby | 72,721 | 53,635 | 55,238 | 17,483 | .. | 1,603 | 24 | .. | 3 |
| Devon | 210,825 | 194,361 | 195,402 | 15,423 | .. | 1,041 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| Dorset | 84,293 | 81,373 | 80,097 | 4,196 | 1,276 | .. | 5 | 2 | .. |
| Durham | 79,399 | 67,331 | 66,639 | 12,760 | 692 | .. | 16 | 1 | .. |
| Essex | 239,946 | 165,340 | 171,356 | 68,590 | .. | 6,016 | 29 | .. | 4 |
| Gloucester | 161,449 | 125,168 | 130,321 | 31,128 | .. | 5,153 | 19 | .. | 4 |
| Hereford | 56,683 | 42,226 | 43,512 | 13,171 | .. | 1,286 | 23 | .. | 3 |
| Hertford | 85,799 | 56,126 | 61,250 | 24,549 | .. | 5,124 | 29 | .. | 9 |
| Huntingdon | 35,844 | 25,123 | 25,329 | 10,515 | .. | 206 | 29 | .. | 1 |
| Kent | 343,878 | 193,526 | 208,786 | 135,092 | .. | 15,260 | 39 | .. | 8 |
| Lancaster | 253,405 | 239,491 | 262,227 | 8,822* | .. | 22,736 | 3* | .. | 9 |
| Leicester | 100,857 | 63,604 | 70,423 | 30,434 | .. | 6,819 | 30 | .. | 11 |
| Lincoln | 161,074 | 99,860 | 103,894 | 57,180 | .. | 4,034 | 35 | .. | 4 |
| Middlesex | 582,412 | 407,670 | 435,606 | 146,806 | .. | 27,936 | 25 | .. | 7 |
| Monmouth | 27,626 | 21,897 | 24,819 | 2,807 | .. | 2,922 | 10 | .. | 13 |
| Norfolk | 306,787 | 181,058 | 182,229 | 124,558 | .. | 1,171 | 41 | .. | 1 |
| Northampton | 140,179 | 83,171 | 86,148 | 54,031 | .. | 2,977 | 39 | .. | 4 |
| Northumberland | 71,983 | 65,416 | 64,649 | 7,334 | 767 | .. | 10 | 1 | .. |
| Nottingham | 66,030 | 53,407 | 57,721 | 8,309 | .. | 4,314 | 13 | .. | 8 |
| Oxford | 30,616 | 74,585 | 76,474 | 14,142 | .. | 1,889 | 37 | .. | 3 |
| Rutland | 9,008 | 7,246 | 7,453 | 1,555 | .. | 207 | 17 | .. | 3 |
| Salop | 82,493 | 55,022 | 57,571 | 24,922 | .. | 2,549 | 30 | .. | 5 |
| Somerset | 176,286 | 156,059 | 157,022 | 19,264 | .. | 963 | 11 | .. | 1 |
| Southampton | 203,466 | 141,694 | 142,507 | 60,959 | .. | 813 | 30 | .. | 1 |
| Stafford | 120,512 | 92,835 | 95,242 | 25,270 | .. | 2,407 | 21 | .. | 3 |
| Suffolk | 245,509 | 141,536 | 138,228 | 107,281 | 3,308 | .. | 44 | 2 | .. |
| Surrey | 261,501 | 169,952 | 199,477 | 62,024 | .. | 29,525 | 24 | .. | 17 |
| Sussex | 246,626 | 144,128 | 145,013 | 101,613 | .. | 885 | 41 | .. | 1 |
| Warwick | 158,159 | 109,522 | 102,828 | 55,331 | 6,694 | .. | 35 | 6 | .. |
| Westmoreland | 22,283 | 16,532 | 17,607 | 4,676 | .. | 1,075 | 21 | .. | 7 |
| Wilts | 173,925 | 133,468 | 133,573 | 40,352 | .. | 105 | 23 | .. | .. |
| Worcester | 81,612 | 60,530 | 62,958 | 18,654 | .. | 2,428 | 25 | .. | 4 |
| York, East Riding | 91,111 | 67,093 | 68,182 | 22,929 | .. | 1,089 | 25 | .. | 2 |
| York, North Riding | 75,810 | 59,352 | 58,308 | 17,502 | 1,044 | .. | 23 | 2 | .. |
| York, West Riding | 251,821 | 217,217 | 245,676 | 6,145 | .. | 28,459 | 2 | .. | 13 |
| Totals of England | 6,029,371 | 4,315,214 | 4,494,929 | 1,534,442† | | 179,715‡ | 25 | .. | 4 |
| WALES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesea | 15,542 | 16,511 | 17,268 | 1,726* | .. | 757 | 11* | .. | 5 |
| Brecknock | 18,974 | 15,085 | 15,648 | 3,326 | .. | 563 | 18 | .. | 4 |
| Cardigan | 18,625 | 18,532 | 17,856 | 769 | 676 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. |
| Carmarthen | 33,755 | 32,160 | 32,004 | 1,751 | 156 | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Carnarvon | 20,136 | 21,327 | 20,893 | 757* | 434 | .. | 4* | 2 | .. |
| Denbigh | 33,136 | 30,735 | 31,401 | 1,735 | .. | 666 | 5 | .. | 2 |
| Flint | 19,566 | 17,470 | 19,980 | 414* | .. | 2,510 | 2* | .. | 14 |
| Glamorgan | 40,306 | 32,596 | 33,753 | 6,553 | .. | 1,157 | 16 | .. | 4 |
| Merioneth | 14,977 | 14,362 | 15,005 | 28* | .. | 643 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Montgomery | 34,201 | 28,937 | 28,365 | 5,836 | 572 | .. | 17 | 2 | .. |
| Pembroke | 25,593 | 24,183 | 23,812 | 1,781 | 371 | .. | 7 | 2 | .. |
| Radnor | 13,072 | 9,853 | 10,015 | 3,057 | .. | 162 | 23 | .. | 2 |
| Totals of Wales | 287,883 | 261,751 | 266,000 | 21,883† | | 4,249‡ | 8 | .. | 2 |
| Totals of England and Wales | 6,317,254 | 4,576,965 | 4,760,929 | 1,556,325 | | 183,964 | 25 | Persons .. | ascer 4 |

* Increase. † Decrease, after deducting Increase. ‡ Increase, after deducting Decrease.

*in each County, during the Year ended 25th March, 1841, with the preceding Years.*

| Total Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor, Law Charges, and other Purposes, (exclusive of Payments under the Registration, Parochial Assessments and Vaccination Acts), during the Years ended 25th March | | Amount of Decrease in 1841, as compared with 1834. | Decrease per Cent., in 1841, compared with 1834. | Ratio of Expenditure per Head to Population. | | | | | | Decrease in the Rate per Head, in 1841, as compared with 1834. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1831 | | | 1841 | | | |
| 1834 | 1841 | | | Population. | Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor (only). | Rate per Head. | Population. | Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor (only). | Rate per Head. | |
| £. | £. | £. | | | £. | s. d. | | £. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 85,549 | 41,882 | 43,667 | 51 | 95,483 | 81,016 | 17 0 | 107,937 | 41,063 | 7 7 | 9 5 |
| 115,238 | 77,808 | 37,430 | 32 | 145,389 | 115,070 | 15 10 | 160,226 | 74,308 | 9 3 | 6 7 |
| 139,883 | 78,741 | 61,142 | 44 | 146,529 | 137,356 | 18 9 | 155,989 | 74,007 | 9 6 | 9 3 |
| 110,485 | 77,790 | 32,695 | 30 | 143,955 | 98,522 | 13 8 | 164,509 | 72,158 | 8 9 | 4 11 |
| 118,439 | 85,902 | 32,537 | 27 | 334,391 | 103,572 | 6 2 | 395,300 | 77,698 | 3 11 | 2 3 |
| 109,133 | 92,723 | 16,410 | 15 | 300,938 | 102,151 | 6 9 | 341,269 | 85,063 | 5 0 | 1 9 |
| 50,513 | 39,446 | 11,067 | 22 | 169,681 | 46,167 | 5 5 | 177,912 | 36,867 | 4 2 | 1 3 |
| 90,702 | 60,764 | 29,938 | 33 | 237,170 | 78,717 | 6 8 | 272,202 | 55,238 | 4 1 | 2 7 |
| 236,384 | 207,895 | 28,489 | 12 | 494,478 | 223,074 | 9 0 | 533,731 | 195,402 | 7 4 | 1 8 |
| 93,926 | 84,946 | 8,981 | 10 | 159,252 | 90,668 | 11 5 | 174,743 | 80,097 | 9 2 | 2 3 |
| 93,811 | 71,731 | 22,080 | 24 | 253,910 | 81,862 | 6 5 | 324,277 | 66,639 | 4 1 | 2 4 |
| 270,560 | 179,717 | 90,843 | 34 | 317,507 | 272,593 | 17 2 | 344,995 | 171,356 | 9 11 | 7 3 |
| 190,147 | 148,346 | 41,801 | 22 | 387,019 | 168,288 | 8 8 | 431,307 | 130,321 | 6 1 | 2 7 |
| 64,409 | 45,603 | 18,806 | 29 | 111,211 | 62,622 | 11 3 | 114,438 | 43,512 | 7 7 | 3 8 |
| 100,043 | 65,178 | 34,865 | 35 | 143,341 | 94,336 | 13 2 | 157,237 | 61,250 | 7 9 | 5 5 |
| 40,958 | 26,459 | 14,409 | 35 | 53,192 | 40,474 | 15 3 | 58,699 | 25,329 | 8 8 | 6 6 |
| 406,961 | 228,427 | 178,534 | 44 | 479,155 | 345,512 | 14 5 | 548,161 | 208,786 | 7 7 | 6 10 |
| 334,069 | 317,302 | 16,767 | 5 | 1,336,854 | 293,226 | 4 5 | 667,064 | 262,227 | 3 2 | 1 3 |
| 118,420 | 75,564 | 42,858 | 36 | 197,003 | 113,951 | 11 7 | 215,855 | 70,423 | 6 6 | 5 1 |
| 195,604 | 110,590 | 85,014 | 43 | 317,465 | 174,055 | 11 0 | 362,717 | 103,894 | 5 9 | 5 3 |
| 789,884 | 611,518 | 178,366 | 23 | 1,358,330 | 681,567 | 10 0 | 1,576,616 | 435,606 | 5 6 | 4 6 |
| 33,039 | 26,369 | 6,670 | 20 | 98,130 | 26,613 | 5 5 | 134,349 | 24,819 | 3 8 | 1 9 |
| 345,644 | 197,120 | 148,524 | 43 | 390,054 | 299,358 | 15 4 | 412,621 | 182,229 | 8 10 | 6 6 |
| 156,613 | 90,825 | 65,788 | 42 | 179,336 | 150,816 | 16 10 | 199,061 | 86,148 | 8 8 | 8 2 |
| 83,410 | 69,224 | 14,186 | 17 | 222,912 | 74,092 | 6 8 | 250,268 | 64,649 | 5 2 | 1 6 |
| 83,834 | 62,460 | 21,374 | 25 | 225,327 | 72,717 | 6 5 | 249,773 | 57,721 | 4 7 | 1 10 |
| 136,752 | 80 128 | 56,624 | 41 | 152,156 | 130,043 | 17 1 | 161,573 | 76,474 | 9 7 | 7 7 |
| 11,204 | 8,050 | 3,154 | 28 | 19,385 | 8,809 | 9 1 | 21,340 | 7,453 | 7 0 | 2 1 |
| 93,842 | 62,481 | 31,361 | 33 | 222,938 | 87,111 | 7 10 | 239,014 | 57,571 | 4 10 | 3 0 |
| 204,076 | 163,919 | 40,157 | 20 | 404,200 | 178,048 | 8 10 | 436,002 | 157,022 | 7 2 | 1 8 |
| 232,263 | 149,416 | 82,847 | 36 | 314,280 | 215,229 | 13 8 | 354,940 | 142,507 | 8 0 | 5 8 |
| 148,235 | 104,813 | 43,422 | 29 | 410,512 | 132,887 | 6 6 | 510,206 | 95,242 | 3 9 | 2 9 |
| 273,030 | 145,246 | 127,784 | 47 | 296,317 | 270,651 | 18 3 | 315,129 | 138,228 | 8 9 | 9 6 |
| 341,384 | 234,028 | 107,356 | 31 | 486,334 | 265,389 | 10 11 | 582,613 | 199,477 | 6 10 | 4 1 |
| 285,436 | 156,670 | 128,766 | 45 | 272,340 | 263,908 | 19 5 | 299,770 | 145,013 | 9 8 | 9 9 |
| 186,186 | 155,287 | 30,899 | 17 | 336,610 | 161,212 | 9 7 | 402,121 | 102,828 | 5 1 | 4 6 |
| 24,830 | 19,033 | 5,797 | 23 | 55,041 | 26,586 | 9 8 | 56,469 | 17,607 | 6 3 | 3 5 |
| 193,400 | 140,714 | 52,686 | 27 | 240,156 | 198,194 | 16 6 | 260,007 | 133,573 | 10 3 | 6 3 |
| 95,982 | 68,144 | 27,838 | 29 | 211,365 | 83,513 | 7 11 | 233,484 | 62,958 | 5 5 | 2 6 |
| 105,241 | 72,832 | 32,409 | 31 | 204,253 | 100,976 | 9 11 | 231,998 | 68,182 | 5 10 | 4 1 |
| 86,713 | 61,447 | 25,266 | 29 | 190,756 | 83,931 | 8 10 | 204,662 | 58,308 | 5 8 | 3 2 |
| 304,932 | 279,292 | 25,640 | 8 | 976,350 | 274,586 | 5 7 | 1,154,924 | 245,676 | 4 3 | 1 4 |
| 7,181,165 | 5,075,920 | 2,105,245 | 29 | 13,091,005 | 6,509,466 | 9 11 | 14,995,508 | 4,494,929 | 6 0 | 3 11 |
| 18,986 | 18,637 | 349 | 2 | 48,325 | 16,247 | 6 9 | 50,890 | 17,268 | 6 9 | .. |
| 21,350 | 16,497 | 4,853 | 23 | 47,763 | 18,542 | 7 9 | 53,295 | 15,648 | 5 10 | 1 11 |
| 21,218 | 19,459 | 1,759 | 8 | 64,780 | 17,591 | 5 5 | 68,380 | 17,856 | 5 3 | 0 2 |
| 38,199 | 34,000 | 4,199 | 11 | 100,740 | 33,598 | 6 8 | 106,482 | 32,004 | 6 0 | 0 9 |
| 23,652 | 22,789 | 863 | 4 | 66,448 | 21,205 | 6 5 | 81,068 | 20,893 | 5 2 | 1 3 |
| 38,557 | 33,315 | 5,242 | 14 | 83,629 | 35,126 | 8 5 | 89,291 | 31,401 | 7 0 | 1 5 |
| 23,861 | 21,261 | 2,600 | 11 | 60,012 | 20,559 | 6 10 | 66,547 | 19,980 | 6 0 | 0 10 |
| 46,473 | 36,059 | 10,414 | 22 | 126,612 | 38,751 | 6 1 | 173,462 | 33,753 | 3 11 | 2 2 |
| 16,575 | 15,323 | 1,252 | 8 | 35,315 | 14,865 | 8 5 | 39,238 | 15,005 | 7 8 | 0 9 |
| 37,678 | 29,735 | 7,943 | 21 | 66,482 | 34,815 | 10 6 | 69,220 | 28,365 | 8 2 | 2 4 |
| 29,364 | 25,111 | 4,253 | 14 | 81,425 | 24,552 | 6 0 | 88,262 | 23,812 | 5 5 | 0 7 |
| 14,141 | 10,482 | 3,659 | 26 | 24,651 | 13,571 | 11 0 | 25,186 | 10,015 | 7 11 | 3 1 |
| 330,054 | 282,668 | 47,386 | 14 | 806,182 | 289,422 | 7 2 | 911,321 | 266,000 | 5 10 | 1 4 |
| tained to ha | ve been tra | velling dur | ing the | night of the | 6th June, | 1841 | 4,896 | | | |
| 7,511,219 | 5,358,588 | 2,152,631 | 29 | 13,897,187 | 6,798,889 | 9 9 | 15,911,725 | 4,760,929 | 6 0 | 3 9 |

TABLE VII.—*A Return showing the Amount of Money expended for In-Maintenance and Out-relief in 577 Unions, during the year ended at Lady-day,* 1841 ; *and the number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved in the same during the Quarter ended Lady-day* 1841 ; *together with the estimated Number of Paupers relieved in the Unions not included, and places not under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.*

| COUNTIES. | Expenditure in Relief, Year ended Lady-day, 1841. | | | Number of Paupers relieved, Quarter ended Lady-day, 1841. | | | Proportion per cent. of Number of Paupers relieved to Population Lady-day. 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In-Maintenance. | Out-Relief. | Total. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total. | |
| ENGLAND. | £. | £. | £. | | | | |
| Bedford | 8,386 | 23,933 | 32,319 | 2,207 | 9,072 | 11,279 | 11 |
| Berks | 18,719 | 49,210 | 67,929 | 3,968 | 14,504 | 18,472 | 11 |
| Buckingham | 10,431 | 42,329 | 52,760 | 2,458 | 16,166 | 18,624 | 14 |
| Cambridge | 12,122 | 44,538 | 56,660 | 3,109 | 13,378 | 16,487 | 11 |
| Chester | 9,064 | 50,085 | 59,149 | 2,028 | 19,201 | 21,229 | 7 |
| Cornwall | 8,959 | 38,613 | 47,572 | 2,389 | 19,916 | 22,305 | 7 |
| Cumberland | 7,017 | 22,720 | 29,737 | 1,809 | 9,825 | 11,634 | 7 |
| Derby | 4,804 | 22,746 | 27,550 | 2,113 | 8,384 | 10,497 | 5 |
| Devon | 17,870 | 120,481 | 138,351 | 4,078 | 36,811 | 40,889 | 10 |
| Dorset | 9,382 | 51,624 | 61,006 | 2,209 | 19,124 | 21,333 | 14 |
| Durham | 7,172 | 49,218 | 56,390 | 1,454 | 17,592 | 19,046 | 7 |
| Essex | 28,954 | 89,422 | 118,376 | 8,073 | 33,734 | 41,807 | 14 |
| Gloucester | 17,805 | 59,079 | 76,884 | 3,861 | 22,146 | 26,007 | 9 |
| Hereford | 5,483 | 26,399 | 31,873 | 1,401 | 8,229 | 9,630 | 9 |
| Hertford | 16,254 | 36,122 | 52,376 | 3,677 | 13,584 | 17,261 | 11 |
| Huntingdon | 2,984 | 16,783 | 19,767 | 762 | 5,059 | 5,821 | 12 |
| Kent | 55,164 | 88,871 | 144,035 | 11,654 | 36,203 | 47,857 | 10 |
| Lancaster | 25,625 | 89,284 | 114,909 | 6,150 | 54,549 | 60,699 | 9 |
| Leicester | 10,365 | 45,435 | 55,800 | 2,755 | 17,366 | 20,121 | 10 |
| Lincoln | 16,034 | 62,162 | 78,196 | 3,183 | 16,507 | 19,690 | 6 |
| Middlesex | 109,741 | 90,196 | 199,937 | 18,032 | 55,783 | 73,815 | 11 |
| Monmouth | 3,807 | 17,613 | 21,420 | 812 | 6,353 | 7,165 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 21,747 | 100,263 | 122,010 | 5,662 | 27,372 | 33,034 | 10 |
| Northampton | 11,133 | 52,171 | 63,304 | 2,420 | 14,687 | 17,107 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 7,671 | 50,984 | 58,655 | 1,399 | 16,891 | 18,290 | 7 |
| Nottingham | 10,389 | 39,599 | 49,988 | 2,376 | 14,659 | 17,035 | 7 |
| Oxford | 9,017 | 48,084 | 57,101 | 2,400 | 13,960 | 16,360 | 12 |
| Rutland | 1,114 | 4,858 | 5,972 | 231 | 1,348 | 1,579 | 7 |
| Salop | 9,055 | 25,784 | 34,839 | 2,171 | 8,690 | 10,861 | 6 |
| Somerset | 23,335 | 110,535 | 133,870 | 5,621 | 39,977 | 45,598 | 11 |
| Southampton | 23,630 | 70,065 | 93,695 | 4,807 | 23,031 | 27,838 | 11 |
| Stafford | 18,553 | 40,278 | 58,831 | 3,897 | 16,098 | 19,995 | 6 |
| Suffolk | 18,469 | 83,231 | 101,700 | 5,135 | 28,654 | 33,789 | 12 |
| Surrey | 62,972 | 64,305 | 127,277 | 9,975 | 28,838 | 38,813 | 9 |
| Sussex | 28,077 | 61,930 | 90,007 | 5,917 | 23,340 | 29,257 | 14 |
| Warwick | 10,003 | 37,774 | 47,777 | 2,148 | 12,348 | 14,496 | 8 |
| Westmoreland | 3,567 | 10,947 | 14,514 | 680 | 4,432 | 5,112 | 9 |
| Wilts | 18,426 | 77,660 | 96,086 | 4,521 | 25,482 | 30,003 | 14 |
| Worcester | 11,326 | 47,495 | 58,821 | 2,459 | 17,288 | 19,747 | 7 |
| York, East Riding | 5,216 | 38,692 | 43,908 | 1,260 | 11,946 | 13,206 | 9 |
| York, North Riding | 4,998 | 37,193 | 42,191 | 1,059 | 11,223 | 12,282 | 7 |
| York, West Riding | 21,256 | 119,403 | 140,659 | 3,915 | 49,588 | 53,503 | 8 |
| Totals of England. | 726,096 | 2,258,105 | 2,984,201 | 156,235 | 843,338 | 999,573 | 9 |
| WALES | | | | | | | |
| Anglesea | .. | 12,321 | 12,321 | .. | 4,641 | 4,641 | 12 |
| Brecon | 1,177 | 12,952 | 14,129 | 255 | 3,823 | 4,078 | 8 |
| Cardigan | 261 | 17,526 | 17,787 | 80 | 5,984 | 6,064 | 9 |
| Carmarthen | 2,041 | 25,594 | 27,635 | 473 | 7,803 | 8,276 | 8 |
| Carnarvon | 24 | 21,864 | 21,888 | 34 | 7,987 | 8,021 | 11 |
| Denbigh | 1,153 | 16,744 | 17,897 | 354 | 6,271 | 6,625 | 11 |
| Flint | 405 | 18,385 | 18,790 | 306 | 5,310 | 5,616 | 10 |
| Glamorgan | 2,656 | 26,581 | 29,237 | 498 | 8,140 | 8,638 | 6 |
| Merioneth | .. | 15,432 | 15,432 | 77 | 5,761 | 5,838 | 14 |
| Montgomery | 632 | 19,642 | 20,274 | 313 | 7,081 | 7,394 | 13 |
| Pembroke | 1,472 | 16,566 | 18,038 | 403 | 5,523 | 5,926 | 8 |
| Radnor | 479 | 5,817 | 6,296 | 90 | 2,198 | 2,288 | 13 |
| Totals of Wales | 10,300 | 209,424 | 219,724 | 2,883 | 70,522 | 73,405 | 9 |
| Totals of 577 Unions in England and Wales | 736,396 | 2,467,529 | 3,203,925 | 159,118 | 913,860 | 1,072,978 | 9 |
| Estimated Totals of Unions not included, and of places not united | 156,444 | 524,216 | 680,660 | 33,804 | 194,146 | 227,950 | 9 |
| Estimated Totals of England and Wales | 892,840 | 2,991,745 | 3,884,585 | 192,922 | 1,108,006 | 1,300,928 | 9 |

The number who received relief out of doors during the quarter last mentioned, was therefore more than seven times that relieved in the workhouse; and the expenditure on out-door relief was more than three times that on in-door maintenance during the whole year terminating with that quarter. The following Tables present an analysis of this vast mass of out-door pauperism, which, in the report of the Commissioners, scarcely attracts that attention which its importance seems to merit. This is perhaps in some measure owing to the form of the Tables, which is here simplified.

TABLE VIII.—*Comparative Statement of the Number of Able-bodied Paupers, who, with their Children under* 16, *have received Out-door Relief, from* 578 *Unions, on Account of being out of Work and other Causes, during the Quarters ended Lady-day,* 1840, *and Lady-day,* 1841 ; *distinguishing the Resident and Non-Resident.*

| Class of Paupers. | Why Chargeable. | First Quarter of 1840. | | | | First Quarter of 1841. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Resident. | | Non-Resident. | | Resident. | | Non-Resident. | |
| | | A. | C. | A. | C. | A. | C. | A. | C. |
| Married men and widowers having children. | On account of want of work | 6,572 | 20,489 | 1,223 | 3,612 | 11,394 | 34,824 | 980 | 3,099 |
| | On account of insufficiency of earnings. | 6,730 | 25,309 | 1,186 | 4,327 | 5,810 | 23,405 | 1,421 | 5,204 |
| | Other causes, not being sickness, accident, or infirmity. | 1,657 | 5,141 | 218 | 686 | 1,756 | 5,199 | 745 | 544 |
| Married men and widowers without children, and single men. | On account of want of work | 2,389 | .. | 253 | .. | 3,340 | .. | 294 | .. |
| | On account of insufficiency of earnings | 993 | .. | 168 | .. | 1,133 | .. | 354 | .. |
| | Other causes, not being sickness, accident or infirmity | 641 | .. | 248 | .. | 587 | .. | 138 | .. |
| Single women having an illegitimate child or children. | On account of want of work | 781 | 871 | 86 | 113 | 652 | 777 | 85 | 107 |
| | On account of insufficiency of earnings | 4,014 | 5,193 | 465 | 590 | 3,123 | 3,893 | 541 | 552 |
| | Other causes, not being sickness, accident, or infirmity | 552 | 762 | 116 | 162 | 376 | 438 | 109 | 133 |
| Women, not having a child or children, whose husbands have deserted them. | On account of want of work | 1,668 | .. | 239 | .. | 1,669 | .. | 231 | .. |
| | On account of insufficiency of earnings | 1,693 | .. | 379 | .. | 1,685 | .. | 498 | .. |
| | Other causes, not being sickness, accident, or infirmity | 871 | .. | 128 | .. | 560 | .. | 132 | .. |
| Other able-bodied women (if any), not included below. | On account of want of work | 454 | 601 | 48 | 69 | 564 | 771 | 27 | 20 |
| | On account of insufficiency of earnings | 781 | 1,407 | 84 | 170 | 658 | 823 | 104 | 203 |
| | Other causes, not being sickness, accident, or infirmity | 817 | 1,455 | 124 | 156 | 569 | 1,150 | 389 | 109 |
| Wives of married men above mentioned. | On account of want of work | 6,727 | .. | 951 | .. | 11,203 | .. | 846 | .. |
| | On account of insufficiency of earnings | 5,307 | .. | 1,030 | .. | 5,233 | .. | 1,325 | .. |
| | Other causes not being sickness, accident, or infirmity | 996 | .. | 145 | .. | 1,173 | .. | 119 | .. |
| | Totals of the above six classes | 43,646 | 61,323 | 6,991 | 9,892 | 52,478 | 71,407 | 8,234 | 9,965 |
| | Grand Total, Adults and Children | 121,852 | | | | 142,084 | | | |

TABLE IX.—*Comparative Statement of the Number of Widows, and Women whose Husbands have deserted them, or who are Transported, having a Child or Children under* 16 *dependent on them, who have received Out-door Relief, in* 578 *Unions, during the Quarters ended Lady-day,* 1840, *and Lady-day,* 1841; *distinguishing the Resident and Non-Resident.*

| Class of Paupers. | Why Chargeable. | First Quarter of 1840. | | | | First Quarter of 1841. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Resident. | | Non-Resident. | | Resident. | | Non-Resident. | |
| | | A. | C. | A. | C. | A. | C. | A. | C. |
| Widows having a child or children. | On account of sickness, accident, or infirmity | 2,639 | 5,254 | 486 | 1,061 | 2,659 | 5,782 | 547 | 1,256 |
| | On account of want of work | 1,688 | 3,842 | 315 | 834 | 1,976 | 4,787 | 367 | 969 |
| | On account of insufficiency of earnings | 27,458 | 71,672 | 5,943 | 16,220 | 27,401 | 71,607 | 5,650 | 15,743 |
| | Other causes | 1,750 | 3,666 | 345 | 846 | 1,515 | 3,189 | 281 | 658 |
| Wives (whose husbands have deserted them) having a child or children. | On account of sickness, accident, or infirmity | 330 | 818 | 51 | 90 | 317 | 794 | 41 | 95 |
| | On account of want of work | 254 | 603 | 40 | 102 | 330 | 847 | 31 | 73 |
| | On account of insufficiency of earnings | 2,126 | 5,357 | 410 | 1,068 | 1,961 | 5,021 | 268 | 684 |
| | Other causes | 200 | 402 | 41 | 89 | 196 | 519 | 39 | 88 |
| Wives, (whose husbands are absent from them from any other cause than desertion) having a child or children. | On account of sickness, accident, or infirmity | 170 | 456 | 16 | 21 | 235 | 554 | 19 | 43 |
| | On account of want of work | 125 | 397 | 11 | 37 | 96 | 288 | 21 | 60 |
| | On account of insufficiency of earnings | 1,476 | 4,072 | 228 | 670 | 1,496 | 3,987 | 191 | 553 |
| | Other causes | 288 | 679 | 151 | 236 | 517 | 1,258 | 59 | 161 |
| | Totals of the above three classes | 38,504 | 97,218 | 8,037 | 21,274 | 38,699 | 98,633 | 7,514 | 20,388 |
| | Grand Total, adults and children | 165,033 | | | | 165,234 | | | |

TABLE X.—*Comparative Statement of the Number of Aged and Infirm Out-door Paupers, partially or wholly Disabled, relieved in* 578 *Unions during the Quarters ended Lady-day,* 1840, *and Lady-day,* 1841, *distinguishing the Resident and Non-Resident.*

| Why Chargeable. | First Quarter of 1840. | | | | First Quarter of 1841. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Resident. | | Non-Resident. | | Resident. | | Non-Resident. | |
| | Males. | Females | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Wholly unable to work | 48,423 | 91,034 | 8,474 | 18,161 | 50,468 | 93,054 | 8,424 | 18,123 |
| Partially able to work | 24,922 | 56,720 | 4,122 | 11,023 | 26,251 | 57,624 | 3,784 | 10,688 |
| Totals | 73,345 | 147,754 | 12,596 | 29,184 | 76,719 | 150,678 | 12,208 | 28,811 |
| Grand Total | 262,879 | | | | 268,416 | | | |

It appears from a return to the House of Commons, dated on the 1st of March, 1842, that the debts by Unions then outstanding amount only to 192,817*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*, besides annuities to the amount of 3,292*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum.

*The History of Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom.* By John Tidd Pratt, Esq., the Barrister-at-Law appointed to certify the Rules of Savings' Banks, &c.

Under the above title has been published a valuable compendium of the statistics of these institutions, from the date of their commencement on the 6th of August, 1817, to the 20th of November, 1841; and it will be found interesting to compare some of their results with the data contained in the preceding abstracts. Various attempts had been made to organize such institutions in the latter part of the last century, and the commencement of the present; the plan attained to some degree of perfection in 1810; and, previous to 1817, there were no fewer than 70 savings' banks in England, 4 in Wales, and 4 in Ireland. But it was not until 1817 that any legislative provisions were made relating to these institutions; and from this period their commencement is therefore officially dated. They are still based upon their original voluntary principles; but by successive statutes their affairs have been subjected to various salutary regulations, among which is one which compels the local trustees to invest the money of the depositors with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; or, in other words, through their agency to invest it in the public funds; from which, however, each depositor can withdraw his share by withdrawing it from his savings' bank, at a very brief notice.

On the 20th of November, 1841, there were 555 savings' banks in the United Kingdom, with a capital of 24,474,689*l.*, in 841,204 accounts; and the value of government securities standing in the names of the Commissioners to answer this amount was 24,528,501*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* Owing, however, to the more popular character of the private banks in Scotland, which are used by a lower class of depositors than those of England, and the peculiar circumstances of the people of Ireland, where the number of poor in a position to make public savings is necessarily limited, savings' banks may be regarded as a peculiarly English institution; and their operation will be best understood by restricting the consideration of it to the same population which is contemplated in the preceding paper. In Scotland, with a population of 2,628,957, the number of savings' banks was only 28, with deposits amounting to 608,509*l.*, in 50,619 accounts; in Ireland, with about 8,000,000 inhabitants, there were 76, with 2,302,302*l.*, in 78,574 accounts; showing a difference in the average sum in each account, (12*l.* in Scotland, and 29*l.* in Ireland), which clearly indicates their use by different classes in the two countries; classes which it is probable have no exact counterpart whatever in England and Wales, which contained jointly, with a population of 15,922,923, 451* savings' banks, having 21,563,878*l.*, in 712,011 accounts; the average amount in each being, therefore, somewhat more than 30*l.*

In England (including Guernsey and Jersey), with a population of 15,071,602, there were, on the 20th November, 1841, 428 Savings Banks, containing:—

* In these totals are included five banks in England which do not appear in the following Tables.

| Depositors. | Deposits. | Aggregate Amount. | Average Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 384,634 | not exceeding £20 each . . | £2,528,654 . . | £ 6 |
| 175,697 | ,, 50 ,, . . | 5,438,897 . . | 30 |
| 76,498 | ,, 100 ,, . . | 5,283,164 . . | 69 |
| 26,483 | ,, 150 ,, . . | 3,191,335 . . | 116 |
| 14,849 | ,, 200 ,, . . | 2,533,055 . . | 170 |
| 2,836 | exceeding 200 ,, . . | 681,028 . . | 240 |
| 680,997 | Individual Depositors . . . | 19,656,133 . . | 28 |
| 7,225 | Friendly Societies . . . . | 967,414 . . | 130 |
| 7,569 | Charitable Societies . . . | 412,643 . . | 54 |
| 695,791 | Accounts. Total. . . | £21,036,190 . . | £30 |

In Wales, with a population of 911,321, there were, on the 20th November, 1841, 23 Savings Banks, containing:—

| Depositors. | Deposits. | Aggregate Amount. | Average Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8,186 | not exceeding £20 each . . . | £ 64,183 . . | £ 7 |
| 4,835 | ,, 50 ,, . . . | 149,576 . . | 30 |
| 1,769 | ,, 100 ,, . . . | 122,307 . . | 69 |
| 545 | ,, 150 ,, . . . | 65,278 . . | 119 |
| 236 | ,, 200 ,, . . . | 40,062 . . | 161 |
| 54 | exceeding 200 ,, . . . | 12,888 . . | 238 |
| 15,625 | Individual Depositors . . . . | 454,294 . . | 29 |
| 419 | Friendly Societies . . . . . | 62,525 . . | 149 |
| 176 | Charitable Societies . . . . . | 10,869 . . | 62 |
| 6,1220 | Accounts. Total. . . | £527,688 | £32 |

The friendly societies included in the above statements are those only having funds deposited in savings' banks, exclusive of such as have funds deposited direct with the Commissioners, the number of which is 354, and the amount deposited 1,306,949*l.*: nearly all, if not all, the institutions making these separate deposits, belong to South Britain.

The annexed figures show a steady progress in the amount of deposits in the United Kingdom during the last five years of a commercial depression, which is here indicated, if at all, only by the somewhat slower increase of the deposits than of the number of depositors, as though the ability did not keep pace with the disposition to save.

*Number of Depositors and Amount of Deposits in the Savings' Banks of the United Kingdom in* 1831, 1836, *and* 1841, *with the per Centage of Increase in each period of five years.*

| — | On 20th Nov., 1831. | | On 20th Nov., 1836. | | | | On 20th Nov., 1841. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Deposits, including Interest. | Increase per Cent. | | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Deposits, including Interest. | Increase per Cent. | | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Deposits, including Interest. |
| | | | Depositors. | Deposits. | | | Depositors. | Deposits. | | |
| | | £. | | | | £. | | | | £. |
| Individual Depositors . . | 430,166 | 13,739,907 | 36·6 | 28·1 | 587,483 | 17,705,228 | 40·3 | 29·8 | 824,162 | 22,915,940 |
| Charitable Institutions . . | 2,512 | 177,336 | 102·1 | 86·0 | 5,077 | 329,849 | 72 9 | 48·1 | 8,778 | 478,096 |
| Friendly Societies . . . | 4,655 | 678,334 | 16·0 | 7·1 | 5,394 | 726,142 | 53 2 | 48·8 | 8,264 | 1,080,653 |
| Total . . | 437,333 | 14,595,577 | 36·7 | 28·5 | 597,959 | 18,761,219 | 40·6 | 30·4 | 841,204 | 24,474,689 |

## *Twelfth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Held at Manchester, June*, 1842.

The Twelfth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was held at Manchester during the week commencing on Wednesday the 22nd, and terminating on Wednesday the 29th day of June.

The following is a list of the Officers and Committee of the Statistical Section :—

*President.*—G. W. Wood, Esq., M.P.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., &c.; H. Hallam, Esq., F.R.S., &c.; Sir C. Lemon, Bart, F.R.S., &c.; G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

*Secretaries.*—Rev. R. Luney, M.A.; G. W. Ormerod, Esq.; W. C. Taylor, Esq., LL.D.

*Committee.*—Marchese Torrigiani; Dr. Alison; His Excellency Edward Everett; J. Robertson, Esq.; W. Felkin, Esq.; W. Langton, Esq.; P. M. James, Esq.; J. Heywood, Esq.; R. H. Greg, Esq.; G. Webb Hall, Esq.; S. Turner, Esq.; J. N. Walker, Esq.; H. J. Porter, Esq.; J. Shuttleworth, Esq.; H. Ashworth, Esq.; E. Ashworth, Esq.; A. Watt, Esq.; H. Woolcombe, Esq.; D. Noble, Esq.

The following papers were read before the Section :—

### *Thursday*, 23*rd June.*

On the Advantages arising from Spade Husbandry and Agricultural Education. By Mrs. Davies Gilbert. (See Vol. V. p. 289.)

On the Influence of the Factory System in the development of Pulmonary Consumption. By D. Noble, Esq. (See Vol. V. p. 274.)

### *Friday*, 24*th June.*

On the Criminal Statistics of Lancashire. By Mr. Hopkins. (See Vol. V. p. 263.)

On the Registers of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. By the Rev. R. Parkinson, B.D. (See Vol. V. p. 256.)

On Loan Funds in Ireland. By H. J. Porter, Esq. (See Vol. V. p. 282.)

### *Saturday*, 25*th June.*

On the Vital Statistics of the Spinners and Piecers employed in the Fine Cotton Mills of Manchester. By John Shuttleworth, Esq. (See Vol. V. p. 268.)

On the Criminal Statistics of Manchester. By Sir Charles Shaw. (See Vol. V. p. 266.)

On the Comparative Statistics of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in the 16th, 17th, and 19th Centuries. By James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S. (See Vol. V. p. 235.)

Contributions to Academic Statistics, continued from 1839. By the Rev. Professor Powell, M.A., F.R.S. (See Vol. V. p. 235.)

On the Monts de Piété in Ireland. By H. J. Porter, Esq.

### *Monday*, 27*th June.*

On the Increase of Property in South Lancashire since the Revolution. By H. Ashworth, Esq. (See Vol. V. p. 245.)

On the Statistics of French Commerce in 1840. By the Rev. H. L. Jones, M.A. (Presented in a printed form.)

On Vital Statistics, with remarks on the influence which the Atmosphere exerts over the rate of Mortality. By Dr. Ashton.

On the Statistics of Plymouth. By H. Woolcombe, Esq.

On the Industrial and Training School about to be erected in the neighbourhood of Manchester. By Ner Gardner, Esq. (See Vol. V. p. 280.)

### *Tuesday*, 28*th June.*

Report of a Committee, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Sykes; Viscount Sandon, M.P.; G. R. Porter, Esq.; J. Heywood, Esq.; Dr. W. P. Alison; Dr. R. Cowan; E. Chadwick, Esq.; and J. Colquhoun, Esq. (under whose superintendence it has been prepared by Mr. Alexander Watt) on the Vital Statistics of five Large Towns in Scotland. (To be printed with the Transactions of the Association.)

On the differences of the Quality of the Milk of Cows for the different purposes of Milk and Cheese, numerically expressed. By G. Webb Hall, Esq.

On the Destitution and Mortality of some of the great Towns of Scotland. By Dr. W. P. Alison. (See Vol. V. p. 289.)

Report of the Statistical Society of Manchester, on the Vital Statistics of Manchester. (Presented in a printed form.)

It was resolved by the Council of the Association, on the recommendation of the Section,—

That Col. Sykes, Viscount Sandon, Mr. G. R. Porter, Mr. J. Heywood, Dr. W. P. Alison, Mr. E. Chadwick, and Mr. G. W. Wood, be a Committee for continuing the Reports on Vital Statistics, with the sum of 150*l.* at their disposal for the purpose.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Cork.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

### *First Ordinary Meeting, Monday 21st November*, 1842.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society:—

| | |
|---|---|
| John Hutchinson, Esq. | John H. Elliott, Esq. |
| W. M. Bush, Esq. M.D. | William D. Oswald, Esq. |
| G. S. Brent, Esq. | George Moffatt, Esq. |
| Benjamin Phillips, Esq. | Major Graham. |
| Somerville Scott Alison, Esq. M.D. | |

The following gentlemen were elected:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jenkins Jones, Esq. | Thomas Took, jun. Esq. |
| John Noble, Esq. | Joseph Hansom, Esq. |
| George Carr Glyn, Esq. | |

A paper was read "On the Moral and Physical Condition of the Working Classes in the Inner Ward of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square, by C. R. Weld, Esq." (*see* p. 17.)

### *Second Ordinary Meeting, Monday, December 19th*, 1842.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society:—

| | |
|---|---|
| John Tottie, Esq. | Charles Gatliff, Esq. |

The following gentlemen were elected:—

| | |
|---|---|
| John Hutchinson, Esq. | John H. Elliott, Esq. |
| W. M. Bush, Esq. M.D. | William D. Oswald, Esq. |
| G. S. Brent, Esq. | George Moffatt, Esq. |
| Benjamin Phillips, Esq. | Major Graham. |
| Somerville Scott Alison, Esq. M.D. | |

A paper was read by G. R. Porter, Esq., entitled "An Examination of some Facts obtained at the recent Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Great Britain," (*see* p. 1.)

### *Third Ordinary Meeting, Monday, January 16th*, 1843.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Lyall, Esq. | Frederick Lack, Esq. |
| Benjamin Smith, Esq. | |

The following gentlemen were elected:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Gatliff, Esq. | John Tottie, Esq. |

The Report of the Education Committee of the Statistical Society of London, on the Borough of Finsbury, was read by the Rev. E. W. Edgell, (see p. 28.)

## MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

*A Table of the Mortality of the Metropolis: showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes during the Summer and Autumn Quarters of* 1842.

| DISEASES. | Average Deaths in the Summer Quarter, 1838-9-40-1. | Deaths in the Summer Quarter (91 Days), ending Sept. 30, 1842. | Average Deaths in the Autumn Quarter, 1838-9-40-1. | Deaths in the Autumn Quarter, ending Dec 31, 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Pox | 377 | 126 | 424 | 104 |
| Measles | 361 | 311 | 342 | 340 |
| Scarlatina | 458 | 389 | 537 | 519 |
| Hooping Cough | 276 | 180 | 355 | 307 |
| Croup | 74 | 88 | 99 | 101 |
| Thrush | 110 | 111 | 52 | 58 |
| Diarrhœa | 217 | 477 | 79 | 86 |
| Dysentery | 33 | 71 | 19 | 48 |
| Cholera | 27 | 101 | 4 | 11 |
| Influenza | 8 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| Ague | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Remittent Fever | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Typhus | 456 | 303 | 439 | 355 |
| Erysipelas | 69 | 45 | 86 | 76 |
| Syphilis | 8 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| Hydrophobia | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Epidemic, Endemic, & Contagious Diseases | 2,482 | 2,231 | 2,468 | 2,036 |
| Cephalitis | 146 | 170 | 135 | 145 |
| Hydrocephalus | 449 | 502 | 401 | 365 |
| Apoplexy | 204 | 164 | 232 | 218 |
| Paralysis | 156 | 161 | 202 | 196 |
| Convulsions | 835 | 751 | 673 | 697 |
| Tetanus | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Chorea | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Epilepsy | 38 | 44 | 50 | 45 |
| Insanity | 11 | 7 | 13 | 14 |
| Delirium Tremens | 16 | 25 | 23 | 16 |
| Disease of Brain, &c. | 95 | 116 | 88 | 114 |
| Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses | 1,955 | 1,944 | 1,823 | 1,812 |
| Laryngitis | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Quinsey | 18 | 17 | 20 | 22 |
| Bronchitis | 71 | 64 | 120 | 212 |
| Pleurisy | 14 | 7 | 20 | 20 |
| Pneumonia | 639 | 620 | 1,133 | 1,297 |
| Hydrothorax | 44 | 26 | 63 | 48 |
| Asthma | 115 | 82 | 343 | 273 |
| Consumption | 1,831 | 1,856 | 1,705 | 1,668 |
| Disease of Lungs, &c. | 110 | 143 | 169 | 205 |
| Diseases of the Lungs and of the Organs of Respiration | 2,847 | 2,821 | 3,578 | 3,751 |
| Teething | 283 | 314 | 215 | 173 |
| Gastritis—Enteritis | 326 | 410 | 204 | 200 |
| Peritonitis | 15 | 12 | 14 | 25 |
| Tabes Mesenterica | 63 | 83 | 51 | 64 |
| Worms | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Ascites | 8 | 11 | 9 | 8 |
| Ulceration | 15 | 22 | 18 | 18 |
| Hernia | 22 | 17 | 23 | 27 |
| Colic, or Ileus | 21 | 35 | 23 | 36 |
| Intussusception | 13 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Stricture | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Hæmatemesis | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Disease of Stomach, &c. | 61 | 41 | 45 | 63 |
| Disease of Pancreas | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Hepatitis | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Jaundice | 26 | 29 | 25 | 29 |
| Disease of Liver | 103 | 110 | 102 | 82 |
| Disease of Spleen | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion | 987 | 1,117 | 768 | 758 |

| DISEASES. | Average Deaths in the Summer Quarter, 1838-9-40-1. | Deaths in the Summer Quarter (91 Days), ending Sept. 30, 1842. | Average Deaths in the Autumn Quarter, 1838-9-40-1. | Deaths in the Autumn Quarter, ending Dec. 31, 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pericarditis | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Aneurism | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Disease of Heart, &c. | 195 | 205 | 234 | 268 |
| Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels | 207 | 218 | 249 | 283 |
| Nephritis | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Ischuria | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 2 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| Cystitis | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| Stone | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| Stricture | 5 | 10 | 5 | 16 |
| Disease of Kidneys, &c. | 31 | 38 | 32 | 60 |
| Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. | 55 | 72 | 58 | 95 |
| Childbed | 69 | 65 | 99 | 107 |
| Paramenia | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Ovarian Dropsy | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Disease of Uterus, &c. | 30 | 19 | 28 | 31 |
| Childbed, Diseases of the Uterus, &c. | 105 | 89 | 132 | 144 |
| Arthritis | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Rheumatism | 33 | 31 | 36 | 47 |
| Disease of Joints, &c. | 36 | 36 | 34 | 33 |
| Rheumatism, Diseases of Bones, Joints, &c. | 69 | 67 | 71 | 80 |
| Carbuncle | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Phlegmon | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Ulcer | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Fistula | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Disease of the Skin, &c. | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c. | 12 | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| Inflammation | 115 | 67 | 126 | 71 |
| Hæmorrhage | 40 | 41 | 37 | 41 |
| Dropsy | 376 | 411 | 477 | 430 |
| Abscess | 49 | 32 | 49 | 27 |
| Mortification | 51 | 40 | 56 | 48 |
| Purpura | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Scrofula | 24 | 22 | 19 | 32 |
| Carcinoma | 91 | 109 | 89 | 115 |
| Tumor | 25 | 27 | 23 | 17 |
| Gout | 12 | 16 | 11 | 22 |
| Atrophy | 85 | 170 | 61 | 92 |
| Debility | 213 | 295 | 232 | 236 |
| Malformations | 10 | 9 | 9 | 15 |
| Sudden Deaths | 135 | 194 | 185 | 237 |
| Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of Uncertain Seat | 1,230 | 1,437 | 1,376 | 1,387 |
| Old Age or Natural Decay | 701 | 668 | 898 | 894 |
| Intemperance | 9 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Starvation | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| Violent Deaths | 286 | 288 | 302 | 307 |
| Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance | 298 | 297 | 316 | 320 |
| Causes not specified | 73 | 40 | 109 | 56 |
| Deaths from all Causes | 11,021 | 11,019 | 11,861 | 11,631 |

## MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

*Quarterly Table of the Mortality in* 114 *of the principal Districts (including nearly all the large Towns) of England and Wales; showing the average Quarterly Deaths and the Number of Deaths registered in the Summer Quarter ended the* 30*th day of September*, 1842.

| DISTRICTS. | Population, 1841. | Average Number of Deaths registered in the Four Summer Quarters, 1838—1841. | Deaths registered in the Summer Quarter (91 Days), ending Sept. 30, 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Metropolis.* | | | |
| West Districts | 300,705 | 1,612 | 1,638 |
| North Districts | 365,660 | 1,936 | 2,085 |
| Central Districts | 373,806 | 2,259 | 2,154 |
| East Districts | 392,496 | 2,574 | 2,540 |
| South Districts | 438,060 | 2,640 | 2,602 |
| Total | 1,870,727 | 11,021 | 11,019 |
| *South Eastern Counties.* | | | |
| Maidstone | 32,310 | 149 | 207 |
| Brighton | 46,742 | 240 | 310 |
| Isle of Wight | 42,547 | 169 | 172 |
| Portsea Island | 53,036 | 269 | 285 |
| Winchester and Hursley | 23,044 | 111 | 142 |
| Windsor | 20,502 | 80 | 91 |
| *South Midland Counties.* | | | |
| St. Alban's | 17,051 | 71 | 84 |
| Wycombe | 34,150 | 167 | 146 |
| Oxford | 19,701 | 95 | 101 |
| Northampton | 28,103 | 155 | 165 |
| Bedford | 31,767 | 152 | 123 |
| Cambridge | 24,453 | 139 | 113 |
| *Eastern Counties.* | | | |
| Colchester | 17,790 | 109 | 92 |
| Ipswich | 25,254 | 137 | 171 |
| Norwich | 61,846 | 357 | 386 |
| Yarmouth | 24,031 | 111 | 139 |
| *South Western Counties.* | | | |
| Devizes | 22,130 | 98 | 105 |
| Dorchester and Cerne | 23,380 | 84 | 104 |
| Exeter | 31,333 | 194 | 172 |
| St. Thomas | 47,105 | 196 | 222 |
| Plymouth | 36,527 | 165 | 343 |
| Redruth | 48,062 | 201 | 288 |
| Penzance | 50,100 | 199 | 283 |
| Bath | 69,232 | 379 | 335 |
| *Western Counties.* | | | |
| Bristol | 64,298 | 427 | 435 |
| Clifton | 66,233 | 311 | 426 |
| Stroud | 38,920 | 157 | 138 |
| Cheltenham | 40,221 | 180 | 259 |
| Hereford | 33,646 | 156 | 201 |
| Shrewsbury | 21,529 | 116 | 130 |
| Worcester | 27,130 | 160 | 169 |
| Kidderminster | 29,408 | 109 | 172 |
| Dudley | 86,028 | 421 | 568 |
| Walsall | 34,274 | 152 | 243 |
| Wolverhampton & Seisdon | 80,722 | 421 | 508 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 32,669 | 173 | 210 |
| Birmingham | 138,187 | 869 | 905 |
| Aston | 50,928 | 273 | 285 |
| Coventry | 31,028 | 168 | 204 |
| *North Midland Counties.* | | | |
| Leicester | 50,932 | 308 | 331 |
| Lincoln | 36,110 | 158 | 163 |
| Nottingham | 53,080 | 350 | 429 |
| Basford | 59,634 | 259 | 294 |
| Derby | 35,015 | 197 | 193 |
| *North Western Counties.* | | | |
| Stockport | 85,672 | 516 | 461 |
| Macclesfield | 56,018 | 297 | 345 |
| Great Boughton (Chester) | 49,085 | 259 | 227 |
| Liverpool | 223,054 | 1,798 | 1,956 |
| West Derby | 88,652 | 461 | 649 |
| Blackburn | 75,091 | 380 | 384 |
| Preston | 77,189 | 409 | 482 |
| Rochdale | 60,577 | 332 | 300 |
| Bury | 77,496 | 397 | 436 |
| Bolton | 97,519 | 561 | 548 |
| Wigan | 66,032 | 358 | 355 |
| Prescott | 43,739 | 211 | 219 |
| Chorlton | 93,736 | 465 | 679 |
| Manchester | 192,408 | 1,423 | 1,614 |
| Salford | 70,228 | 500 | 523 |
| Ashton and Oldham | 173,964 | 996 | 1,053 |
| *Yorkshire.* | | | |
| Sheffield | 85,076 | 538 | 501 |
| Huddersfield | 107,140 | 465 | 444 |
| Halifax | 109,175 | 470 | 488 |
| Bradford | 132,164 | 705 | 820 |
| Leeds | 168,667 | 1,019 | 1,133 |
| Hull | 41,130 | 288 | 270 |
| York | 47,779 | 240 | 255 |
| *Northern Counties.* | | | |
| Sunderland | 56,226 | 353 | 352 |
| Gateshead | 38,747 | 224 | 251 |
| Tynemouth | 55,625 | 280 | 360 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 71,850 | 494 | 447 |
| Carlisle | 36,084 | 157 | 181 |
| Cockermouth | 35,676 | 154 | 143 |
| Kendal | 34,694 | 156 | 185 |
| *Monmouth and Wales.* | | | |
| Abergavenny | 50,834 | 261 | 354 |
| Pontypool | 25,037 | 118 | 132 |
| Merthyr Tydvil | 52,864 | 288 | 261 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 25,958 | 123 | 79 |
| Wrexham | 39,542 | 190 | 167 |
| Holywell | 40,787 | 167 | 143 |
| Anglesey | 38,105 | 129 | 111 |
| Total—exclusive of the Metropolis | 4,663,808 | 25,574 | 28,050 |
| Grand Total | 6,534,535 | 36,595 | 39,069 |

## THE METROPOLIS.

*Superintendent Registrars' Districts which are assumed to comprise the Metropolis for the Purposes of the preceding Abstract.*

| Superintendent Registrars' Districts. | | Area in Square Miles. | Population, 1841. | Deaths. | *Annual* Rate of Mortality per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Districts. | Kensington — St. George, Hanover Square — Westminster — St. Martin-in-the-Fields—St. James . | 17·2 | 300,705 | 6,599 | 2·202 |
| North Districts | St. Mary-le-bone—St. Pancras—Islington—Hackney | 17·3 | 365,660 | 8,261 | 2·267 |
| Central Districts. | St. Giles and St. George—Strand—Holborn—Clerkenwell — St. Luke — East London—West London—City of London . . . | 2·8 | 373,806 | 9,333 | 2·505 |
| East Districts. | Shoreditch—Bethnal Green — Whitechapel — St. George-in-the-East—Stepney—Poplar . . . . | 8·8 | 392,496 | 10,004 | 2·558 |
| South Districts. | St. Saviour — St. Olave — Bermondsey—St. George, Southwark—Newington—Lambeth — Camberwell — Rotherhithe—Greenwich | 23·9 | 438,060 | 11,087 | 2·539 |
| Metropolis . . . . . | | 70 | 1,870,727 | 45,284 | 2·429 |

The 33 districts herein mentioned include the city of London *within* and *without* the walls; the city and liberties of Westminster; the *out parishes* within the bills of mortality; and the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone; St. Pancras; Kensington; Fulham; Hammersmith; St. Luke, Chelsea; Paddington; St. Mary, Stoke Newington; St. Leonard, Bromley; St. Mary-le-Bow; Camberwell; Greenwich; St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford, and Woolwich. The population, as enumerated in 1831, was 1,594,890; and in June, 1841, 1,870,727.

## THE COUNTRY.

The deaths registered in the 114 districts within the three first quarters of the past year amounted to 44,479, 38,190, and 39,069; the number having been 879 more in the summer than in the spring quarter.

The average number of deaths registered in the four preceding summers was 36,595; but as the population increases in the town districts about 1·74 annually, the average applicable to the summer of 1842 is 38,208—less by 861 than the deaths which were actually recorded.

The mortality was 2 per cent. greater than the summer average; which is at the rate of 23 deaths annually in a population of 1,000. In the previous summer quarter, ending September 30th, the mortality was at the rate of 23·4 annually in a population of 1,000; namely, 23·0 in the metropolitan districts, and 23·6 in the provincial towns.

Where there was an increase, the registrars referred it to *Scarlatina* and *Bowel Complaints* comprising *Diarrhœa* and *Cholera*, which were more prevalent than usual in the season, though in a mild form. The mortality, if the increase of population be taken into account, was below the average in the metropolis; yet 477 deaths from *Diarrhœa*, 71 from *Dysentery*, and 101 from *Cholera* occurred. *Eight* persons died of *Diabetes* in the metropolis; the average is 2.

The temperature at the Royal Society's apartments rose to 87°—the mean temperature was 64°, 1° or 2° above the average. The dew-point was also 2° above the average; and though 9 inches of rain (nearly 4 more than usual) fell on 47 days, the dryness was a little greater than the average of preceding years.

Some of the districts in which the number of deaths was *greater than the average* of the summer quarter in the same districts were, Maidstone, *Brighton*, Winchester, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Plymouth, Redruth, Penzance, *Clifton*, *Cheltenham*, Hereford, Kidderminster, *Dudley*, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Wolstanton and Burslem, Nottingham, Basford, Macclesfield, Liverpool, West Derby, Preston, *Chorlton*, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, Tynemouth.

Some of the districts in which the number of deaths was *less than the average* of the summer quarter in the same districts:—Wycombe, Bedford, Cambridge, Colchester, Exeter, Stroud, Stockport, Great Boughton (Chester), Rochdale, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cockermouth, Merthyr Tydvil, Newtown, Wrexham, Holywell, Anglesey.

*Average Prices of the Articles of Provision and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses of the following*
*Registrar-General: during the*

| UNIONS. | Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers. | Seconds Flour. | Wheaten Bread. | Meat—Beef and Mutton. | Salt Butter. | Cheese. | Potatoes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Metropolis.* | | | | | | | |
| East London . . | Food . 2/11<br>Clothes /3½<br>3/2½ | 2/6 per stone. | /6 per 4 lbs. | /5 per lb. | /7½ per lb. | — | 3/6 per cwt. |
| Holborn . . . . | Food . 2/3¾<br>Clothes /1¾<br>2/5½ | — | /6 per 4 lbs. | /5 per lb. | /6¾ per lb. | /4¾ per lb. | 3/2 per cwt. |
| *South-Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | |
| Maidstone . . . | Food . 2/9½<br>Clothes /3½<br>3/1 | 2/4¼ per stone. | /6½ per 4 lbs. | /4¾ per lb. | /6⅓ per lb. | /4½ per lb. | 4/6 per sack, or 3 bushels. |
| Portsea Island . . | Food . 2/8¾<br>Clothes /4¾<br>3/1½ | 2/5 per stone. | /6¼ per 4 lbs. | /6¾ per lb. | /7 per lb. | /3 per lb. | 3/10 per cwt. |
| *South-Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | |
| Northampton . . | Food . 2/11<br>Clothes /7<br>3/6 | 2/4 per stone. | /7 per 4 lbs. | /5 & /4½ per lb. | /10 per lb. | /6½ per lb. | — |
| Cambridge . . . | Food . 2/5¾<br>Clothes /5¼<br>2/11 | 2/3 per stone. | /5¾ per 4 lbs. | /5½ per lb. | /10½ per lb. | /6 per lb. | 6/ per sack. |
| *Eastern-Counties.* | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich . . . . | Food . 2/7¼<br>Clothes /2½<br>2/9¾ | 2/3½ per stone. | /6¼ per 4 lbs. | Beef, /5¼ per lb. Mutton, /6 per lb. | 1/½ per lb. | /7 per lb. | 5/6 per sack. |
| *South-Western Counties.* | | | | | | | |
| Devizes . . . . | Food . 2/4<br>Clothes /5¼<br>2/9¼ | 2/3 per stone. | /6¼ per 4 lbs. | /4¼ per lb. | — | /4 per lb. | 5/3 per sack. |
| Penzance . . . | Food . 2/2¾<br>Clothes /3½<br>2/5¾ | 2/3 per stone. | /6¼ per 4 lbs. | Beef /5 Pork /4½ Mutton /5¾ per lb. | /10 per lb. | — | 3/4½ per cwt. |
| Bath . . . . . | Food . 2/4¾<br>Clothes /2¾<br>2/7½ | 2/3½ per stone. | /6½ per 4 lbs. | /5½ per lb. | /9¾ per lb. | /4½ per lb. | 6/ per sack. |
| *Western Counties.* | | | | | | | |
| Stroud . . . . | Food . 2/1¾<br>Clothes /1¾<br>2/3½ | 13/ per bushel. | /7 per 4 lbs. | /6½ per lb. | Whey /9½ per lb. | /4½ per lb. | 7/4 per sack. |
| Wolverhampton . . | Food . 2/7½<br>Clothes /8¾<br>3/4½ | 2/7 per stone. | /7¼ per 4 lbs. | /5½ per lb. | /10 per lb. | /6 per lb. | 8/3 per sack. |

*Unions, contained in the principal Divisions of England and Wales marked out by the Quarter ended at Michaelmas,* 1842.

| Peas. | Oatmeal. | Candles. | Yellow Soap. | Coals. | Tea. | Sugar. | Milk. | Miscellaneous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7/ per bushel. | 13/ per cwt. | 5/7½ per dozen lbs. | /4½ per lb. | 17/3 per ton. | 4/1½ per lb. | /6½ per lb. | /7 per gallon. | — |
| 7/ per bushel. | 13/ per cwt. | 5/9 per dozen lbs. | /4¾ per lb. | 16/1 per ton. | 3/11 per lb. | /6 per lb. | — | — |
| — | /6 per lb. | 5/8 per dozen lbs. | /5 per lb. | 25/5 per ton. | 3/8 per lb. | /5¾ per lb. | Skimmed, /1½ per quart. | — |
| 8/ per bushel. | 15/ per cwt. | 5/9 per dozen lbs. | /5 per lb. | 18/6 per ton. | — | — | — | — |
| — | 18/ per cwt. | 6/ per dozen lbs. | /5½ per lb. | 15/ per ton. | 4/4 per lb. | /7 per lb. | /2 per quart. | — |
| /4 per quart. | /2 per lb. | 6/ per dozen lbs. | /6 per lb. | 26/ per ton. | 4/6 per lb. | /6 per lb. | /2½ per quart. | — |
| 6/ per bushel. | 21/ per cwt. | 5/6 per dozen lbs. | /4½ per lb. | 20/ per ton. | — | — | — | — |
| 26/ per sack. | 23/6 per cwt. | 6/ per dozen lbs. | /5 per lb. | 18/9 per ton. | 4/8 per lb. | 7/½ per lb. | — | Bacon, /5½ per lb. |
| — | 16/ per cwt. | 7/ per dozen lbs. | /5½ per lb. | 15/5 per ton. | 4/6 per lb. | /7 per lb. | /2 per quart. | Fish, various, 15/7 per cwt. |
| 30/ per sack. | 19/6 per cwt. | 6/ per dozen lbs. | /4¾ per lb. | 14/6 per ton. | 4/3 per lb. | /6½ per lb. | — | Rice, 9/6 per cwt. |
| 6/3 per bushel. | 18/ per cwt. | 6/ per dozen lbs. | /4¾ per lb. | 15/11 per ton. | — | — | — | Bacon /6 per lb. |
| 6/3 per bushel. | 18/ per cwt. | 6/ per dozen lbs. | /5½ per lb. | 7/9 and 4/6 per ton. | 4/ per lb. | /7 per lb. | Skimmed /1 per quart. | — |

*Average Prices of the Articles of Provision and Fuel supplied*

| UNIONS. | Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers. | Seconds Flour. | Wheaten Bread. | Meat—Beef and Mutton. | Salt Butter. | Cheese. | Potatoes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *North-Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | |
| Derby. . . . . | Food . 1/10¾<br>Clothes / 1¾<br>2/0½ | 2/3 per stone. | /6¾ per 4 lbs. | /6 per lb. | 1/ per lb. | /6 per lb. | 4/ per cwt. |
| *North-Western Counties.* | | | | | | | |
| Macclesfield . . . | Food . 2/0½<br>Clothes /3½<br>2/4 | 40/3 per load. | — | /4½ per lb. | — | /6 per lb. | 6/8 per load. |
| Bolton . . . . | Food . 1/2¾<br>Clothes 1/1¾<br>2/4½ | 40/ per load. | /6½ per 4 lbs. | /4¾ per lb. | /8½ per lb. | /6½ per lb. | 8/3 per load. |
| Prescott . . . . | Food . 2/5¾<br>Clothes /7<br>3/0¾ | — | Made in the houses. | /3¾ & /5 per lb. | /9 per lb. | /5½ per lb. | 1/2 per bushel of 90 lbs. |
| *Yorkshire.* | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield . . . | Food . 2/5½<br>Clothes /10<br>3/3½ | 2/0½ per stone. | /9½ per 4 lbs. | /4¾ per lb. | — | /7 per lb. | 6/4 per load. |
| Halifax . . . . | Food . 1/11¾<br>Clothes /4½<br>2/4 | No Contract. | /6¾ per 4 lbs. | /6 per lb. | /10 per lb. | /7 per lb. | 7/3 per load. |
| Sculcoats, near Hull | Food . 2/7½<br>Clothes /10½<br>3/6 | — | /6 per 4 lbs. | /4¾ per lb. | 1/1 per lb. | — | 2/7 per cwt.<br>/6 per peck. |
| *Northern Counties.* | | | | | | | |
| Gateshead, Newcastle | Food . 2/4¼<br>Clothes /4<br>2/8¼ | 2/4¼ per stone. | /6¾ per 4 lbs. | Beef /6 per lb. | 1/ per lb. | /8 per lb. | 3/1 per cwt. |
| Kendal . . . . | Food . 2/0½<br>Clothes /3½<br>2/4 | 2/4 per stone. | — | /4¾ per lb. | /11½ per lb. | /6¼ per lb. | 2/8 per cwt. |
| *Monmouth and Wales.* | | | | | | | |
| Pembroke . . . | Food . 1/9<br>Clothes /1¼<br>1/10¼ | 2/6 per stone. | /6 per 4 lbs. | /4¾ per lb. | /11 per lb. | /4 per lb. | 2/6 per cwt. |
| St. Asaph . . . | Food . 2/6<br>Clothes /3½<br>2/9½ | 2/8 per stone. | Brown /6 per 4 lbs. White /7 per 4 lbs. | /6 per lb. | /10 per lb. | /6 per lb. | 2/6 per cwt. |

*to the Workhouses, of the following Unions, &c.*—continued.

| Peas. | Oatmeal. | Candles. | Yellow Soap. | Coals. | Tea. | Sugar. | Milk. | Miscellaneous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23/ per cwt. | 13/4 per cwt. | 6/ per doz. lbs. | /5 per lb. | 10/6, 8/6, and 5/9 per ton. | 4/6 per lb. | /7 per lb. | — | Rice, 20/ per cwt. |
| /3 per quart. | — | 6/6 per doz. lbs. | /5½ per lb. | 10/10 per ton. | — | — | — | — |
| /2¾ per quart | 29/ per load. | 5/6 per doz. lbs. | /4¾ per lb. | 6/8 per ton. | — | — | /1 per quart. | Treacle, /3½ per lb. |
| 5/ per bushel of 60 lbs. | 24/ per load of 240 lbs. | 5/6 per dozen lbs. | /4½ per lb. | 7/6 per ton. | — | — | Butter-milk, /2 per gall. Sweet milk /2 per qt. | Bacon. /6 per lb. |
| /3⅔ per quart. | 1/1½ per peck. | 6/ per doz. lbs. | /5½ per lb. | 8/1 per ton. | Coffee, 2/ per lb. | /7¼ per lb. | /7½ per gallon. | Malt, 56/ per qr. Hops, 1/7 per lb. Tobacco, 4/10 per lb. Yeast, /2¾ per lb. Rice, 3/ per st. |
| 5/6 per bushel. | 32/ per load. | 6/6 per doz. lbs. | /5 per lb. | 8/ per ton. | 4/8 per lb. | /7 per lb. | /2 per quart. | — |
| — | 17/2 per cwt. | 6/ per doz. lbs. | — | — | — | — | /1 per quart. | — |
| 7/ per bushel. | 14/ per cwt. | 6/6 per doz. lbs. | /5½ per lb. | 5/8 per ton. | 5/ per lb. | /7 per lb. | /9 per gallon. | — |
| — | 15/ per cwt. | 6/9 per doz. lbs. | /5 per lb. | 17/4 per ton. | 4/9½ per lb. Coffee, 2/ per lb. | /7¼ per lb. | /3⅝ per gallon. | — |
| /2¾ per quart. | /2½ per lb. | 6/9 per doz. lbs. | /5½ per lb. | 16/8 per ton. | 4/7 per lb. | /7 per lb. | /1 per quart. | — |
| — | 15/10 per cwt. | 6/9 per doz. lbs. | /5 per lb. | — | 4/6 per lb. | /7 per lb. | /1 per quart. | — |

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

The following Table of the climatic influences on health and life in London, during the summer and winter quarters of the ten years ended with 1840, has been adopted by the Registrar-General, and is here subjoined for the purpose of comparison with the succeeding table for the summer quarter of 1842; being the quarter for which a complete statement of metropolitan and provincial mortality appears at p. 77-8.

These meteorological Tables are derived from observations by Mr. Roberton at the apartments of the Royal Society. The "Highest" and "Lowest" temperatures are the highest and lowest during each *week*. The "Daily Mean" is deduced from the highest and lowest of each *day*. The "Dryness" is the difference in degrees between the wet and dry bulbs of the thermometer. The height of the barometer is corrected for the temperature.

I. *Meteorological Table for the Summer and Autumn Months of the Ten Years* 1831-40.

| —— | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean height of barometer in inches | 29·902 | 29·872 | 29·813 | 29·877 | 29·726 | 29·901 | 29·856 |
| Self-registering thermometer:— | | | | | | | |
| Highest | 86°·7 | 84°·4 | 76°·3 | 70°·2 | 61°·5 | 55°·8 | 86°·7 |
| Lowest | 46·2 | 45·4 | 40·7 | 30·0 | 28·0 | 21·0 | 11·4 |
| Mean of daily maxima | 72·3 | 70·9 | 64·1 | 56·9 | 48·6 | 44·4 | 56·36 |
| Mean of daily minima | 56·8 | 56·7 | 51·7 | 46·9 | 40·4 | 37·7 | 45·17 |
| Mean temperature | 64·6 | 63·8 | 57·9 | 51·9 | 44·5 | 41·0 | 50·76 |
| Dew point (mean) | 57°·3 | 58°·0 | 53°·6 | 48°·6 | 41°·5 | 38°·2 | 45°·86 |
| Difference between wet and dry bulb (4 years, 1837–40) mean | 6·9 | 5·7 | 4·3 | 3·3 | 2·1 | 1·8 | 4·0 |
| Rain in inches | 1·932 | 1·519 | 1·872 | 1·799 | 1·789 | 1·043 | 16·87 |
| Number of days in which rain fell | 10·2 | 9·8 | 11·4 | 11·2 | 11·7 | 8·7 | 119 |

II. *A Meteorological Table of the Summer Quarter ended Sept.* 30, 1842.

| —— | | Ten Summers, 1831–40. | Summer, 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mean height of barometer in inches | | 29·862 | 29·876 |
| Self-registering thermometer. | Highest | 86°·7 | 87°·0 |
| | Lowest | 40·7 | 44·4 |
| | Mean of daily maxima | 69·1 | 71·7 |
| | Mean of daily minima | 55·1 | 56·6 |
| | Mean temperature | 62·1 | 64·1 |
| Dew point (mean) | | 56·3 | 58·3 |
| Difference between wet and dry bulb of the thermometer (mean) | | 5·6 | 5·8 |
| Rain in inches | | 5·323 | 9·192 |
| Number of days in which rain fell | | 31 | 47 |

## REVENUE.

*An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Quarters and Years ended 5th January, 1842 and 1843, showing the Increase and Decrease thereof.*—(*Continued from Vol. V. p.* 313.)

| Description. | Quarters ended 5th Jan. 1842 | 1843 | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Customs | 4,795,274 | 4,214,089 | .. | 581,185 |
| Excise | 3,739,270 | 3,022,008 | .. | 717,262 |
| Stamps | 1,618,517 | 1,561,754 | .. | 56,763 |
| Taxes | 1,910,010 | 1,886,163 | .. | 23,847 |
| Property Tax | .. | 257,212 | 257,212 | .. |
| Post-Office | 127,000 | 141,000 | 14,000 | .. |
| Crown Lands | 49,000 | 40,000 | .. | 9,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 15,052 | 21,537 | 6,485 | .. |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | 12,254,123 | 11,143,763 | 277,697 | 1,388,057 |
| Imprest and other Monies | 26,187 | 107,097 | 89,910 | .. |
| Repayments of Advances. | 145,859 | 235,247 | 89,388 | .. |
| Total Income | 12,426,169 | 11,486,107 | 447,995 | 1,388,057 |
| The Amount applied to the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances | 8,787,558 | 6,860,054 | Deduct Increase | 447,995 |
| Ditto applied as Advances | 20,000 | .. | | |
| Ditto as part of Ways and Means of Year | 3,618,611 | 4,626,053 | Decrease on the Quarter. | 940,962 |
| | 12,426,169 | 11,486,107 | | |

| Description. | Years ended 5th Jan. 1842 | 1843 | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Customs | 19,899,585 | 19,075,310 | .. | 824,275 |
| Excise | 12,580,918 | 11,407,304 | .. | 1,173,614 |
| Stamps | 6,709,446 | 6,491,100 | .. | 218,346 |
| Taxes | 4,482,911 | 4,273,592 | .. | 209,319 |
| Property Tax | .. | 571,056 | 571,056 | .. |
| Post-Office | 455,000 | 605,000 | 150,000 | .. |
| Crown Lands | 162,000 | 133,000 | .. | 29,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 97,738 | 579,411 | 481,673 | .. |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | 44,387,598 | 43,135,773 | 1,202,729 | 2,454,554 |
| Imprest and other Monies | 354,128 | 511,411 | 157,283 | .. |
| Repayments of Advances. | 510,769 | 682,681 | 171,912 | .. |
| Total Income | 45,252,495 | 44,329,865 | 1,531,924 | 2,454,554 |
| The Amount applied to the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances | 33,409,262 | 29,934,794 | Deduct Increase | 1,531,924 |
| Ditto applied as Advances | 554,600 | 419,361 | | |
| Ditto as part of Ways and Means of Year | 11,288,633 | 13,975,710 | Decrease on the Year. | 922,630 |
| | 45,252,495 | 44,329,865 | | |

## CORN.

*Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, with the Rate of Duty on Foreign and Colonial Wheat, during each week of the Winter Quarter of* 1842; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter, for the Year* 1842, *and for the Seven Years ended* 31*st December* 1842. (*Continued from Vol. V., p.* 310.)

| Returns received at the Corn Office, 1842. | Wheat. Weekly Average. | Wheat. Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty. | Barley. Weekly Average. | Oats. Weekly Average. | Rye. Weekly Average. | Beans. Weekly Average | Peas. Weekly Average. | Date of Certificates of preceding Prices, regulating Duties for the Week ensuing, 1842. | Duties on Wheat per Quarter. From Foreign Countries. | Duties on Wheat per Quarter. From British Possessions out of Europe. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weeks ended | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| Oct. 1 . | 53 2 | 53 3 | 28 5 | 18 6 | 31 0 | 33 5 | 33 7 | Oct. 6 | 18 0 | 5 0 |
| 8 . | 51 7 | 52 8 | 28 8 | 18 7 | 30 1 | 33 0 | 33 10 | 13 | 18 0 | 5 0 |
| 15 . | 51 1 | 52 4 | 28 11 | 18 0 | 31 8 | 32 4 | 33 3 | 20 | 18 0 | 5 0 |
| 22 . | 50 9 | 52 2 | 28 11 | 18 2 | 32 8 | 32 2 | 33 10 | 27 | 18 0 | 5 0 |
| 29 . | 49 5 | 51 8 | 28 5 | 18 6 | 31 7 | 32 3 | 33 7 | Nov. 3 | 19 0 | 5 0 |
| Nov. 5 . | 48 8 | 50 9 | 28 3 | 17 6 | 29 10 | 31 11 | 34 5 | 10 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 12 . | 48 9 | 50 0 | 28 0 | 17 9 | 32 2 | 31 9 | 33 3 | 17 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 19 . | 49 8 | 49 8 | 28 2 | 17 10 | 31 8 | 31 6 | 34 3 | 24 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 26 , | 49 7 | 49 5 | 28 1 | 17 9 | 32 2 | 31 5 | 33 8 | Dec. 1 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| Dec. 3 . | 48 6 | 49 1 | 27 10 | 17 10 | 28 2 | 30 11 | 33 6 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 10 . | 47 4 | 48 8 | 27 2 | 17 4 | 29 6 | 30 3 | 32 3 | 15 | .. | .. |
| 17 . | 46 11 | 48 5 | 26 6 | 17 2 | 29 0 | 29 10 | 32 2 | 22 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 24 . | 47 2 | 48 2 | 26 5 | 17 4 | 28 6 | 28 11 | 31 3 | 29 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 1843 | | |
| 31 . | 47 1 | 47 9 | 26 4 | 17 3 | 28 1 | 28 4 | 31 0 | Jan. 5 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| Quarter ended at Christmas. | 48 11 | .. | 27 9 | 17 8 | 30 4 | 31 1 | 33 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Year ended at Christmas . . | 57 3 | .. | 27 6 | 19 3 | 33 0 | 32 5 | 32 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Septennial Average. | 61 0 | .. | 32 10 | 22 10½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

*Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour Imported in each of the Months ended* 5*th November and* 5*th December*, 1842; *the Quantities upon which Duties have been paid for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in bond at the close of them.*— (*Continued from Vol. V., p.* 311.)

### WHEAT.

| Months ended | Imported. Foreign. | Imported. Colonial. | Imported. Total. | Paid Duty. Foreign. | Paid Duty. Colonial. | Paid Duty. Total. | In Bond at the Month's end. Foreign. | In Bond at the Month's end. Colonial. | In Bond at the Month's end. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1842. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. |
| 5th November. | 94,342 | 858 | 95,200 | 2,628 | 243 | 2,871 | 148,462 | 1,025 | 149,487 |
| 5th December. | 53,802 | 415 | 54,217 | 643 | 575 | 1,218 | 185,563 | 866 | 186,429 |

### WHEAT FLOUR.

| Months ended | Imported. Foreign. | Imported. Colonial. | Imported. Total. | Paid Duty. Foreign. | Paid Duty. Colonial. | Paid Duty. Total. | In Bond at the Month's end. Foreign. | In Bond at the Month's end. Colonial. | In Bond at the Month's end. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1842. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. |
| 5th November. | 5,189 | 13,628 | 18,817 | 145 | 8,786 | 8,931 | 33,931 | 12,152 | 46,083 |
| 5th December. | 11,432 | 20,355 | 31,785 | 38 | 12,922 | 12,960 | 42,265 | 21,042 | 63,307 |

## CURRENCY.

*Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, in the Quarters ended 8th October, 5th November, and 3rd December, 1842; and in the corresponding Quarters of the preceding Year.—(Continued from Vol. V., p. 311.)*

| Quarters ended | LIABILITIES. | | | ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Circulation. | Deposits. | Total. | Securities. | Bullion. | Total. |
| 1842. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 8th Oct..... | 20,004,000 | 9,368,000 | 29,372,000 | 22,573,000 | 9,633,000 | 32,206,000 |
| 5th Nov..... | 19,903,000 | 9,072,000 | 28,975,000 | 21,934,000 | 9,789,000 | 31,723,000 |
| 3rd Dec..... | 19,562,000 | 8,957,000 | 28,519,000 | 21,210,000 | 9,984,000 | 31,194,000 |
| 31st Dec.... | 19,230,000 | 9,063,000 | 28,293,000 | 20,560,000 | 10,330,000 | 30,890,000 |
| 1841. | | | | | | |
| 12th Oct..... | 17,592,000 | 7,529,000 | 25,121,000 | 23,428,000 | 4,713,000 | 28,141,000 |
| 9th Nov..... | 17,272,000 | 7,385,000 | 24,637,000 | 23,127,000 | 4,491,000 | 27,618,000 |
| 7th Dec..... | 16,972,000 | 7,369,000 | 24,341,000 | 22,768,000 | 4,486,000 | 27,254,000 |
| 4th Jan. 1842 | 16,632,000 | 8,954,000 | 25,723,000 | 23,099,000 | 5,687,000 | 28,786,000 |

*Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, with the Average Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, during the Four Weeks ended the 15th October, 12th November, and the 10th December, 1842, and the 7th January, 1843; returned in pursuance of the Act 4th and 5th Vic. c. 50.—(Continued from Vol. V., p. 311.)*

| Banks. | Circulation during the Four Weeks ended | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 15th Oct. 1842. | 12th Nov. 1842. | 10th Dec. 1842. | 7th Jan. 1843. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| England—Bank of England . | 19,503,000 | 20,104,000 | 18,841,000 | 18,283,000 |
| Private Banks. . | 5,488,661 | 5,434,822 | 5,085,885 | 4,942,825 |
| Joint-Stock Banks. | 3,064,539 | 3,196,964 | 3,001,590 | 2,839,909 |
| Scotland—Chartered Private & Joint-Stock Banks | 2,743,795 | 2,891,865 | 3,091,228 | 2,770,838 |
| Ireland—Bank of Ireland . . | 3,041,150 | 3,162,200 | 3,138,525 | 3,112,950 |
| Private and Joint-Stock Banks . . | 2,002,784 | 2,126,829 | 2,104,855 | 2,099,641 |
| Total . . | 35,843,929 | 36,916,680 | 35,263,083 | 34,049,163 |
| Bullion in the Bank of England | 9,801,000 | 9,907,000 | 10,511,000 | 11,054,000 |

*Consolidated Fund Operations.*—Exchequer Bills paid off in the quarter ended January 5th, 1843, 4,960,560*l.* Surplus of the quarter, 3,600,169*l.* Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Quarter, 8,560,729*l.*

*China Expedition.*—The total expenditure upon the China expedition, it was estimated in the last session, would amount to 2,677,817*l.* of which 686,224*l.* had already been repaid by remittance from China to Calcutta in bullion and bills.—(*Parl. paper, Sess.* 1842, *Nos.* 335, 487). If the sums promised by the recent treaty be duly paid, this war therefore, will have cost England little more than the lives lost in it, chiefly by sickness.

## BANKRUPTCY.

*An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales gazetted in each month of the Quarter ended December 31st, 1842; and of the whole Number, during the Year 1842; showing the Counties and the Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.—(Continued from Vol. V. p. 314.)*

| COUNTIES. | October. | November. | December. | Total in 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Berks | .. | .. | 2 | 13 |
| Bucks | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Cambridge | 2 | 3 | .. | 13 |
| Chester | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 |
| Cornwall | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Cumberland | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Derby | .. | .. | 1 | 5 |
| Devon | 1 | 6 | 4 | 21 |
| Dorset | .. | .. | 1 | 6 |
| Durham | .. | .. | 1 | 21 |
| Essex | .. | .. | 1 | 13 |
| Gloucester | 1 | 3 | 1 | 25 |
| Hants | 1 | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| Hereford | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Hertford | 2 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| Huntingdon | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kent | 2 | 3 | 2 | 27 |
| Lancaster | 15 | 20 | 15 | 204 |
| Leicester | .. | .. | 1 | 9 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| Middlesex | 16 | 40 | 32 | 319 |
| Monmouth | .. | .. | 2 | 10 |
| Norfolk | .. | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Northampton | 1 | .. | 1 | 15 |
| Northumberland | .. | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| Nottingham | .. | 4 | 4 | 23 |
| Oxford | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Rutland | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salop | .. | 1 | 4 | 15 |
| Somerset | .. | 4 | 2 | 29 |
| Stafford | 1 | 5 | 5 | 47 |
| Suffolk | .. | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Surrey | .. | 3 | 5 | 46 |
| Sussex | .. | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| Warwick | 5 | 7 | 4 | 60 |
| Westmoreland | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Wilts | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| Worcester | .. | 1 | 2 | 24 |
| York | 7 | 10 | 11 | 120 |
| Wales | 2 | 1 | 3 | 30 |
| Total in 1842 | 62 | 125 | 126 | 1273 |
| Total in 1841 | .. | .. | .. | 1354 |

| TRADES. | October. | November. | December. | Total in 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Persons connected with Manufactures.* | | | | |
| Cotton Trade | .. | 2 | .. | 30 |
| Woollen do. | .. | 5 | 1 | 34 |
| Silk do. | 1 | .. | 1 | 12 |
| Linen do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Iron Foundry | .. | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| Metal Wares | 1 | 6 | 4 | 44 |
| Building Trades | 3 | 4 | 6 | 67 |
| Miscellaneous | 2 | 12 | 5 | 113 |
| *Agriculture.* | | | | |
| Farmers | 2 | 1 | .. | 16 |
| Corn, Hay, and Hop Dealers, Millers | .. | 3 | 6 | 60 |
| Cattle and Wool Dealers | 4 | .. | 2 | 20 |
| Coaches and Horses | .. | 3 | 5 | 34 |
| Brewers, Maltsters, and Distillers | .. | .. | 1 | 32 |
| *Other.* | | | | |
| Innkeepers, Victuallers, Wine and Spirit Merchants | 6 | 9 | 22 | 146 |
| Merchants, Bankers, Warehousemen, Agents, Brokers, Shipowners, and Wholesale Dealers | 18 | 21 | 14 | 182 |
| Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, and Retail Dealers | 18 | 36 | 38 | 462 |
| Miscellaneous | 6 | 20 | 18 | |
| Total in 1842 | 62 | 125 | 126 | 1273 |
| Total in 1841 | .. | .. | .. | 1354 |

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*MAY*, 1843.

## *Ninth Annual Report of the Council of the Statistical Society of London. Session*, 1842-3.

In rendering a favourable account of the past year's labours and present finances of the Society, the Council feel themselves called upon to congratulate its Fellows upon the importance to which Statistics are attaining in society and in legislation, not in England alone, but throughout Europe; and upon the augmented estimation in which they are held as tests to, and checks upon, hypothetical reasoning in the moral and political sciences; an advance in the application of mathematical accuracy to the study of social phenomena, to which the labours of this Society have materially conduced. Errors as to the facts which illustrate the actual condition and prospects of society are thus daily exploded, and more just data are supplied for the exertions of the philanthropist, the judgment of the legislator, and the speculations of the reasoner. The latter is compelled to amend his conjectures as often as they are irreconcileable with facts newly established by scientific observation; and from this correction results the suggestion of new problems, to be solved by more extended or more penetrating observations. To make, to register, and to reduce these observations is the express province of the *statist;* and upon his *statistics* of the facts which illustrate the condition and prospects of society must mainly hinge our advancement in that knowledge of human interests in the aggregate to which it is no longer possible to deny the name of science.

The progress already made in bringing social phenomena under a mathematical accuracy of observation has been such as to render the pursuit of statistical inquiries henceforth a necessity of the age, at the same time that it is one of its most honorable characteristics. Nor can the Fellows estimate too highly the encouragement given to such inquiries by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in his acceptance of the office of Patron of this Society, and in his recent attendance at one of its monthly meetings, at the same time that it calls forth a lively sense of the honour conferred upon them.

Witnessing this progress, the Council have ever hoped for more and still more active exertion on the part of the Fellows of the Society, at the same time that they could not conceal from themselves the value of what was really being accomplished. In pursuit of their design to make the Society the depository of all the augmenting masses of statistical information, they have continued to economise their expenditure on the collection of original data; well knowing that more were being collected by various public departments and associations, than could well be reduced to an available form; at the same time that several philanthropic individuals were making statistical surveys at their own expense. They therefore limited their expenditure on original inquiries to a grant of 25*l.* to the Education Committee, and one of 5*l.* to the Hospital Statistics Committee.

The former Committee having completed the statistics of Education in the Finsbury district of the metropolis, undertook, under the direction of the Rev. E. W. Edgell, to whom the Society is under great obligation for his personal exertions and pecuniary aid in these inquiries, to make the documents of the census the basis of a more rapid educational survey of the remaining portions of the metropolis north of the Thames; and for this purpose the Census Commissioners kindly gave access to the returns relating to those districts. This survey has already been extended through the city of London, containing a population of 129,251, with 12,282 children at school; through the borough of Marylebone, exclusive of the part north of the New Road, containing 150,000 inhabitants, and 17,239 children at school; through the district of St. George's in the East, containing 38,508 inhabitants; and through part of St. Mary's Whitechapel, containing 30,733 inhabitants, and its results will be laid before the Society in the course of the present session.

The Hospital Statistics Committee has been occupied during the past year with two principal objects; one of which was the contrivance of a mode of registering the cases in hospitals, more complete than any hitherto in use in most of those institutions, which should secure, as far as possible, the regular registration of the particulars of greatest statistical importance; and the other, to procure the adoption, by the various hospitals, infirmaries, &c., in the kingdom, of the plan of registration thought most desirable by the Committee. The endeavours of the Committee, by local inquiries, and personal explanations, and official and private correspondence, to accomplish those objects, have had very considerable and encouraging success; and already a method, conformable to their views, of uniformly recording the leading features of the cases treated, has been adopted in a large majority of the London hospitals. This is the first step towards the collection of accurate and adequate data for the solution of many questions of high scientific and practical importance; and there can be no doubt that in due time the provincial infirmaries, to each of which a circular of explanation and illustrative papers have

been forwarded, will follow the example of the metropolitan hospitals. Another object has occupied the attention of the committee, viz., the procuring returns from the various general hospitals in London, of the patients in those institutions on one particular day in January, with their ages, sexes, occupations, and diseases, and the duration of their several illnesses up to the day of making the return. In this object, also, the committee has had much success, having now obtained a return from every hospital to which application was made. To those documents (which are at present undergoing reduction with a view to a report) the committee attach considerable value, as data for determining the present distribution of sickness according to age, sex, &c.; and the Council consider it their duty to bring to the notice of the Society the liberality with which the advances of the Committee have in almost all cases been met, and the gratifying facilities that have been afforded them, not only by the medical officers whose superior acquaintance with the usefulness of such inquiries might naturally be expected to incline them to render assistance, but also by the non-professional authorities, by whose ready acquiescence the Committee have felt themselves in no common degree encouraged and obliged.

Among the original inquiries must also be mentioned that made by Lord Viscount Sandon, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, into the condition of the working classes in the Inner Ward of St. George's, Westminster, through the agency of your assistant secretary, Mr. C. R. Weld, and which called forth that made by the Rev. E. Wyatt Edgell into the state of education in the same district of the metropolis. The results of these investigations were kindly communicated to the Society at its first meeting in the present session; and the liberal exertions of Lord Sandon in this instance have already found an imitator in his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who has taken steps for an analogous survey among his own numerous tenantry.

For statistical information arranged, digested, or reduced from public documents, or the records of public departments and offices, or foreign publications, the council has relied upon the generous exertions of individual fellows. The most laborious instances of such exertion were in the Statistics of the Municipal Institutions of the English Towns, read at the last ordinary meeting of the past session by Mr. Fletcher; and the Statistics of the Ages of the English Population, according to the Census of 1841, by Mr. Porter, read at the second ordinary meeting of the present session; but the council hope that a branch of its objects, which admits of being pursued by many with so much gratification to themselves, and so much advantage to the Society at large, will be more extensively cultivated.

With regard to the extension of statistical information, the increased attendance at the ordinary meetings, and at the rooms of the Society, show an augmented interest in its proceedings, which is likewise evinced by an increased sale of the Journal, to the newly-opened volume of

which some additions and improvements have been made which it is hoped will tend to augment its value and reputation. It may be mentioned also, that, in settling accounts with the late publisher of the Journal, Mr. Knight, on occasion of the transfer of the publication to Mr. Parker, the council have thought it advisable, since the commencement of the present year, to accept the offer made by that gentleman of the whole remaining stock of the first year's Journals, published monthly on his own account, in payment of the sum of 50*l.* 16*s.*, due to the Society; an arrangement affording ample compensation to the Society, at the same time that it places at its disposal the whole series of its publications. This outlay has, however, somewhat impeded the progress of purchases for the library; but, by the liberality of many fellows both at home and abroad, it is being enriched by many valuable contributions; and some recent arrangements for its custody make whatever it contains available with certainty and readiness.

A great share of attention has been bestowed by the council upon the search for apartments offering greater conveniences at a rent within the means of the Society; and they hope to be enabled to conclude arrangements, in the course of the present session, for a set which have very great advantages of situation, size, and accessibility.

The number of ordinary members at present on the books is 416; the elections having somewhat preponderated over the withdrawals, though the deaths turn the scale against an increase; and in the course of the year the Society have been pleased to elect, on the recommendation of the council, M. Misson, of the Statistical Department at Brussels, to be a foreign honorary member, and Mr. Banfield, of Wiesbaden, to be a corresponding member of their body.

The abstract of receipts and expenditure during the past year, which accompanies the auditors' report, gives a very satisfactory view of the Society's finances; its real income having rather increased, except that sixteen fewer annual subscriptions have actually been collected in the last year than in the one preceding. On the other hand, economy in almost every department of the expenditure has more than counterbalanced this deficiency, even were it more than a mere delay of payment; and permitted the council to make the grants to committees, and the purchases of journals already noticed; while the assets are fully equal to the liabilities, and indeed have already been paid up, with the exception of one item. The Society, therefore, is without debt, and its funded property is undiminished.

*Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1842.*

| 1842. | RECEIPTS. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1. | To Balance in Treasurer's hands | 73 | 14 | 0 |
| | Arrears of Subscriptions: 3 for 1840 . . £6 6s. | | | |
| | ,, 16 for 1841 . . £33 12s. | 39 | 18 | 0 |
| | Subscriptions . . . 317 for 1842 | 665 | 14 | 0 |
| | Messrs. Knight for sale of Journal | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| | Sale of Journal in Society's Rooms | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| | Overcharge on Bill for Coals | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Dividend on Stock | 59 | 12 | 0 |
| | | £856 | 11 | 6 |

*Assets, December* 31, 1842:—

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in the Reduced 3½ per Cent. | 569 | 17 | 0 | cost | 567 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Consols 3 per Cent. | 328 | 15 | 4 | ,, | 300 | 0 | 0 | | 909 | 18 | 6 |
| Cash Balance | | | | | 42 | 18 | 6 | | | |

*Due to the Society:*—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dividend on Stock | | | | | 14 | 18 | 0 |
| Messrs. Knight for sale of Journal | | | | | 50 | 16 | 0 |
| ,, Parker for Ditto | | | | | 42 | 19 | 6 |
| Members in arrear of Annual Subscriptions:— | | £. | s. | d. | | | |
| 1838 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 1839 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| 1840 | 16 | 33 | 12 | 0 | 254 | 2 | 0 |
| 1841 | 32 | 67 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| 1842 | 65 | 136 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Deduct amount not likely to be paid . . | | | | | 157 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | | 96 | 12 | 0 |
| Total due to the Society | | | | | £205 | 5 | 6 |

| 1842. | EXPENDITURE. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Rent | | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| Salaries | | 204 | 19 | 9 |
| Housekeeping Expenses | | 66 | 3 | 1 |
| Printing, 1841 | | 132 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto, 1842 | | 118 | 5 | 0 |
| Editor of Journal | | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Advertising Journal | | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| Stationery | | 11 | 18 | 11 |
| Engraving and Lithography | | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Parcels and Postages | | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Library | | 38 | 10 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous | | 11 | 0 | 3 |
| Grant to Education Committee | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Hospital Statistics Committee | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer | 40 19 0 | | | |
| Secretary | 1 19 6 | 42 | 18 | 6 |
| | | 856 | 11 | 6 |

*Liabilities of the Society:*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. Clowes for Printing the Journal | 138 | 2 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous Printing | 25 | 16 | 6 |
| | £163 | 19 | 0 |

(Signed) HENRY HALLAM,
G. H. PINCKARD,
JAMES WHISHAW. } *Auditors.*

*Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice in British India, chiefly from the year* 1836 *to* 1840 *inclusive.* By Lieut.-Colonel. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th March,* 1843.]

The following tables have been compiled from official reports at the India House, comprising many thousand manuscript pages, by the efficient head of the judicial department. They afford a lucid and authentic exposition of the working of the courts of justice in India, and the amount of litigation and of crime. This assertion can scarcely be affected by trifling discrepancies in the totals of some of the columns, which in a few cases have resulted from the mistakes of copyists in India, and in other cases explanations could be given, were it not undesirable to lengthen this paper.

## Civil Justice.

Pleadings filed in the courts of judicature are upon paper, subject to a stamp duty, in lieu of fees on the institution of suits and on exhibits and summonses for witnesses; which duty also extends to bonds, deeds of conveyance, and other instruments executed by individuals. Stamps range in value from $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 200*l.*; for instance, on bonds, receipts, deeds of gift, sale, devise, &c. &c., of the value of 32*s.* the stamp must be of the value of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; above 32*s.* and not exceeding 6*l.* 8*s.*, the stamp is 3*d.*, and so on progressively up to matters of the value of 10,000*l.*, upon which the stamp is 5*l.*

In suits instituted in any court of judicature, and in appeals preferred from the judgments of any such court to a superior court, if the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed 32*s*, the plaint or petition must be written on paper, value 2*s.*; if 3*l.* 4*s.*, the stamp must be 4*s.*; if 6*l.* 8*s.*, the stamp must be 8*s.*; progressing up to 10,000*l.*, upon which the paper used in the court must have a stamp of the value of 200*l.* Answers, replications, and rejoinders are to be on stamps, varying from 1*s.* to 8*s.* Miscellaneous petitions preferred to magistrates respecting adultery, calumny, abusive language, theft, trespass, &c., must also be written on stamped paper; to a collector or magistrate, on paper of the value of 1*s.*; to a provincial court of circuit or appeal, 2*s.*; and to the Sudder Dewanny or Nizamut Adawlut, or to the Board of Revenue, or Board of Commissioners, on paper with a stamp value 4*s.* Authenticated copies of official papers must also be on stamped paper.

Tenants paying rent to Government are exempt from stamp duty in their agreements with Government.

The following table shows the product of stamp duties in Bengal and the North-West Provinces:—

| Governments. | 1838–9 | 1839–40 | 1840–1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| Bengal . . . . . | 16,53,427 | 18,69,848 | 19,41,534 |
| North-West Provinces. . | 10,73,882 | 10,29,998 | 11,25,647 |
| Total . . . . | 27,27,309 | 28,99,846 | 30,67,182 |

Of the increase, 167,336 rupees is from increase of business in the civil courts.

## North-West Provinces.

Population in 1826 about 32,206,806.

Civil justice is administered in Bengal, and in its north-west provinces now called the Agra Government, by the following courts:—1st, that of the Moonsiff, or native judge: this is the lowest court, and the Moonsiff decides on suits in which Europeans are not parties; the amount in litigation not exceeding 300 rupees, or 30*l.*

The next court is that of the Sudder Ameen, the judge being generally a native, for original suits; the maximum amount in litigation being 1000 rupees, or 100*l.*

The third court in the scale is that of the Principal Sudder Ameen, who determines for unlimited amounts, and in appeal cases from the Sudder Ameens, referred from the district judges.

The District or Zillah Court follows; the judges are Europeans, and take cognizance of original suits and appeals.

The ultimate court is that of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, with appellate jurisdiction only, receiving appeals from the Principal Sudder Ameens and district judges.

I.—*Suits in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.*

| Years. | Depending on 1st January. | | | Admitted. | | | Disposed of. | | | Affirmed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular Appeals. | Special Appeals. | Total. | Regular Appeals. | Special Appeals. | Total. | Regular Appeals. | Special Appeals. | Total. | On perusal of Decree. | After hearing Respondent. | Total. |
| 1836 | 570 | 326 | 896 | 383 | 206 | 589 | 588 | 317 | 905 | 51 | 135 | 186 |
| 1837 | 365 | 215 | 580 | 236 | 104 | 340 | 377 | 226 | 603 | 24 | 180 | 204 |
| 1838 | 223 | 94 | 317 | 243 | 114 | 357 | 379 | 180 | 559 | 35 | 65 | 100 |
| 1839 | 87 | 28 | 115 | 157 | 66 | 223 | 147 | 61 | 208 | 20 | 7 | 27 |

| Years. | Returned to subordinate Court. | Reversed or altered. | Total. | Dismissed for Default. | Withdrawn. | Transferred to Special Commissioner. | Cases transferred at Institution of the Court. | Grand Total disposed of. | Filed — depending at end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | 94 | 231 | 325 | 35 | 18 | .. | 341 | 905 | 580 |
| 1837 | 222 | 127 | 349 | 38 | 11 | 1 | .. | 603 | 317 |
| 1838 | 346 | 74 | 420 | 32 | 7 | .. | .. | 559 | 115 |
| 1839 | 113 | 50 | 163 | 15 | 3 | .. | .. | 208 | 130 |
| | | | | | | | | 2,275 | |

II.—*Suits in the Subordinate Courts.*

| Years. | Depending at Commencement. | | Instituted. | | Disposed of. | | Depending at the Close. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. |
| 1836 | | | | | | | | |
| Judges . . . . . | 1,129 | 2,822 | 5,079 | 6,003 | 1,074 | 3,190 | 752 | 1,802 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 822 | 740 | .. | .. | 1,655 | 3,605 | 947 | 1,107 |
| Sudder Ameens . . | 885 | .. | 2,265 | .. | 5,456 | .. | 1,075 | .. |
| Moonsiffs . . . . | 16,437 | .. | 42,165 | .. | 42,306 | .. | 15,948 | .. |
| Total . . | 19,273 | 3,562 | 49,509 | 6,003 | 50,491 | 6,795 | 18,722 | 2,909 |

II.—*Suits in the Subordinate Courts—continued.*

| Years. | Depending at Commencement. | | Instituted. | | Disposed of. | | Depending at the Close. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. |
| **1837** | | | | | | | | |
| Judges . . . . . | 762 | 1,836 | 5,470 | 6,524 | 696 | 3,990 | 589 | 2,000 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 830 | 1,107 | .. | .. | 2,108 | 2,969 | 1,074 | 557 |
| Sudder Ameens . . | 1,192 | .. | 1,900 | .. | 4,928 | .. | 927 | .. |
| Moonsiffs . . . . | 16,872 | .. | 41,985 | .. | 43,241 | .. | 14,608 | .. |
| Total . . | 19,656 | 2,943 | 49,355 | 6,524 | 50,973 | 6,959 | 17,198 | 2,557 |
| **1838** | | | | | | | | |
| Judges . . . . . | 589 | 2,000 | 3,448 | 7,493 | 338 | 4,493 | 82 | 2,181 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 1,322 | 537 | .. | .. | 3,144 | 2,903 | 1,684 | 651 |
| Sudder Ameens . . | 1,412 | .. | 2,924 | .. | 5,492 | .. | 1,523 | .. |
| Moonsiffs . . . . | 13,872 | .. | 41,303 | .. | 42,519 | .. | 13,214 | .. |
| Total . . | 17,195 | 2,557 | 47,675 | 7,493 | 51,493 | 7,396 | 16,503 | 2,832 |
| **1839** | | | | | | | | |
| Judges . . . . . | 82 | 2,181 | 5,185 | 7,165 | 128 | 4,014 | 48 | 2,758 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 1,684 | 651 | .. | .. | 3,078 | 2,461 | 1,691 | 866 |
| Sudder Ameens . . | 1,178 | .. | 2,451 | .. | 5,533 | .. | 959 | .. |
| Moonsiffs . . . . | 13,595 | .. | 44,311 | .. | 44,801 | .. | 13,829 | .. |
| Total . . | 16,539 | 2,832 | 51,947 | 7,165 | 53,540 | 6,475 | 16,527 | 3,624 |

III.—*Average Duration of a Suit.*

| Years. | Disposed of during the Year. | Depending at the End of the Year. | Average Duration. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mon. | Days. |
| **1836** | | | | |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . . . . | 905 | 580 | 7 | 2 |
| Zillah Judges . . . . . | 4,264 | 2,504 | 7 | 5 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens . . . . | 5,260 | 2,054 | 4 | 25 |
| Sudder Ameens . . . . . | 5,456 | 1,075 | 2 | 10 |
| Moonsiffs . . . . . | 42,306 | 15,948 | 4 | 15 |
| **1837** | | | | |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . . . . | 603 | 317 | 6 | 9 |
| Zillah Judges . . . . . | 4,686 | 2,589 | 6 | 18 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens . . . . | 5,077 | 1,631 | 3 | 25 |
| Sudder Ameens . . . . . | 4,928 | 927 | 2 | 7 |
| Moonsiffs . . . . . | 43,241 | 14,608 | 4 | 1 |
| **1838** | | | | |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . . . . | 559 | 115 | 2 | 2 |
| Zillah Judges . . . . . | 4,831 | 2,263 | 5 | 6 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens . . . . | 6,047 | 2,335 | 4 | 2 |
| Sudder Ameens . . . . . | 5,492 | 1,523 | .. | |
| Moonsiffs . . . . . | 42,519 | 13,214 | 3 | 6 |
| **1839** | | | | |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . . . . | 208 | 130 | 7 | 5 |
| Zillah Judges . . . . . | 4,142 | 2,806 | 8 | 1 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens . . . . | 5,539 | 2,557 | 5 | 5 |
| Sudder Ameens . . . . . | 5,533 | 959 | 2 | 0 |
| Moonsiffs . . . . . | 44,801 | 13,829 | 3 | 7 |

IV.—*Description of Original Suits.*

| Years. | Relating to Land. | Relating to Debt. | Relating to Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. | Relating to Religion, Caste, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1837 | 10,162 | 38,320 | 584 | 79 |
| 1838 | 11,097 | 38,773 | 927 | 65 |
| 1839 | 10,257 | 44,067 | 940 | 110 |

V.—*Result of Original Suits.*

| Years. | In favour of Plaintiff. | In favour of Defendant. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1836** | | | |
| Before Judges | 442 | 362 | 804 |
| ,, Principal Sudder Ameens | 1,046 | 369 | 1,415 |
| ,, Sudder Ameens | 3,329 | 836 | 4,165 |
| ,, Moonsiffs | 24,683 | 6,987 | 31,670 |
| Total | 29,500 | 8,554 | 38,054 |
| **1837** | | | |
| Before Judges | 254 | 266 | 520 |
| ,, Principal Sudder Ameens | 1,332 | 437 | 1,769 |
| ,, Sudder Ameens | 3,329 | 836 | 4,165 |
| ,, Moonsiffs | 24,687 | 6,507 | 31,194 |
| Total | 29,034 | 8,143 | 37,177 |
| **1838** | | | |
| Before Judges | 131 | 113 | 244 |
| ,, Principal Sudder Ameens | 1,638 | 780 | 2,418 |
| ,, Sudder Ameens | 960 | 370 | 1,530 |
| ,, Moonsiffs | 27,751 | 6,374 | 34,125 |
| Total | 30,480 | 7,637 | 38,117 |
| **1839** | | | |
| Before Judges | 59 | 28 | 87 |
| ,, Principal Sudder Ameens | 1,724 | 801 | 2,525 |
| ,, Sudder Ameens | 2,183 | 687 | 2,870 |
| ,, Moonsiffs | 25,578 | 5,687 | 31,265 |
| Total | 29,544 | 7,203 | 36,747 |

VI.—*Value of Property under Litigation.*

| Courts. | 1836 | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut | 40,08,717 | 43,92,460 | 1,13,63,405 | 1,22,85,711 |
| Zillah Judges (Original) | 91,00,032 | 1,61,26,852 | 1,22,00,379 | 98,62,792 |
| Zillah Judges (Appeal) | 8,10,751 | 13,78,468 | 8,68,549 | 10,11,712 |
| Total | 1,39,19,500 | 2,18,96,780 | 2,44,32,333 | 2,31,60,215 |

The administration of civil justice in the North-West Provinces for the four years under review appears to have worked satisfactorily, particu-

larly in the courts of the Sudder Ameens and those of the Moonsiffs. In the former, not only were the yearly original suits disposed of, but also those referred from the district courts; so that, with the exception of a trifling increase of the file in the years 1836 and 1838, a diminution of previous arrears took place. The Moonsiffs also, not only got through their yearly business, but annually diminished the previous arrears, with the exception of the year 1839, in which there was an increase at the end of the year of 234 suits. The Appellate Court also worked efficiently, for it annually diminished its arrears, and reduced the appeals depending in 1836 from 580 to 130 in 1839. But the courts collectively, according to Table II., did more than keep down their current business; for at the commencement of 1836 there were depending 19,273 original suits and 3,562 appeal cases, whereas, in 1839, the original suits depending amounted only to 16,539, and the appeals to 2,832; although the total business of the courts had increased from 49,509 original suits and 6,003 appeals in 1836, to 51,947 original suits and 7,165 appeals in 1839.

The efficiency of the Sudder Ameens is testified by the average time each suit is before them; the maximum average duration of a suit in 1836 being two months and ten days, and minimum average duration only two months in 1839. The Moonsiffs also appear in a favourable light; the maximum average duration of a suit in their courts being four months and fifteen days in 1836, and the average minimum duration three months and six days in 1838. Before the European courts suits remain considerably longer, excepting in the case of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in 1838, when the appeal cases were decided, averaging two months and two days to each appeal.

From Table IV. it will be seen that from one-third to one-fourth of all the suits related to land.

The value of property under litigation amounted in 1836 to 1,391,950*l.*, and in 1839 it had increased to 2,316,021*l.*

The population of the North-West Provinces being about 32,000,000 and the number of the suits instituted annually about 50,000, there would be 1 law-suit to every 640 souls.

### *Suits in* 1840.

The following results for 1840 are stated separately in consequence of the preceding analysis having been made before the Report for 1840 was received.

I.—*Suits in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.*

| 1840 | Depending 1st Jan. | Admitted. | Total. | Decided. | | | | Otherwise Disposed of. | | | | Grand Total Decided, and otherwise Disposed of. | Depending 31st Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Confirmed. | Reversed. | Modified. | Total. | Returned. | Dismissed. | Adjusted. | Total. | | |
| Regular Appeals. | 97 | 122 | 219 | 51 | 23 | 9 | 83 | 37 | 4 | 5 | 46 | 129 | 90 |
| Special Appeals. | 33 | 54 | 87 | 9 | 16 | 3 | 28 | 32 | .. | .. | 32 | 60 | 27 |
| Total . . | 130 | 176 | 306 | 60 | 39 | 12 | 111 | 69 | 4 | 5 | 78 | 189 | 117 |

## II.—*Suits in the Subordinate Courts.*

| 1840 | Depending 1st January, 1840. | | Admitted. | | Transferred to other Courts. | | Disposed of. | | Depending 1st January, 1841. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original. | Appeal. | Original. | Appeal. | Original. | Appeal. | Original. | Appeal. | Original. | Appeal. |
| Judges . . | 48 | 2,758 | 8,373 | 7,835 | 8,322 | 3,002 | 78 | 4,403 | 21 | 3,188 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 1,728 | 866 | 3,525 | 2,806 | 235 | 60 | 3,256 | 2,903 | 1,762 | 709 |
| Sudder Ameens | 1,410 | .. | 7,939 | .. | 815 | .. | 7,016 | .. | 1,518 | .. |
| Moonsiffs . . | 13,341 | .. | 49,558 | .. | 4,189 | .. | 44,307 | .. | 14,403 | .. |
| Total . . | 16,527 | 3,624 | 69,395 | 10,641 | 13,561 | 3,062 | 54,657 | 4,306 | 17,704 | 3,897 |

## III.—*Average Duration of a Suit.*

| 1840 | Disposed of during the Year. | Depending at the End of the Year. | Average Duration. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mon. | Days. |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . | 189 | 117 | 7 | 12 |
| Zillah Judges . . . . . | 4,481 | 3,209 | 8 | 17 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens . | 6,159 | 2,471 | 4 | 24 |
| Ameens . . . . . | 7,016 | 1,518 | 2 | 17 |
| Moonsiffs . . . . . | 44,307 | 14,403 | 3 | 27 |

## IV.—*Description of Original Suits.*

| Year. | Relating to Land. | Relating to Debt. | Relating to Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. | Relating to Religion, Caste, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 | 10,131 | 43,238 | 883 | 67 |

## V.—*Result of Original Suits.*

| 1840 | In favour of Plaintiff. | In favour of Defendant. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Before Judges. . . . . | 48 | 10 | 58 |
| ,, Principal Sudder Ameens . | 1,830 | 677 | 2,507 |
| ,, Sudder Ameens . . . . | 3,726 | 912 | 4,638 |
| , Moonsiffs . . . . . | 24,669 | 5,464 | 30,133 |
| Total . . . . | 30,273 | 7,063 | 37,336 |

## VI.—*Value of Property under Litigation.*

| 1840 | Original Suits. | Appeals. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| Sudder Adawlut . | .. | 1,5,19,885 | 15,19,885 |
| Zillah Judges . . | 9,2,73,740 | 1,0,70,921 | 1,03,44,661 |
| | | | 1,18,64,546 |

In the year 1840, the Supreme Appellate Court had got through more than the current business of the year, and diminished even the unimportant arrears. In the European judges' courts the arrear of appeals had increased; the chief native judges had diminished the appeal arrears, and got through the current business of the year; the inferior native judges in both classes had permitted a slight increase of arrears.

The average duration of a suit in the respective courts has the favourable characteristics of former years, particularly in the ultimate Court of Appeal.

Of the total value of property under litigation, only 13 per cent. was appealed to the highest tribunal; a fact testifying very favourably to the satisfaction given by the decisions of the inferior courts.

In the five years under review, 261,154 *original* suits were disposed of by all the courts; and of this number only 2,314 were determined by the European judges; 99·14 per cent. of the whole labour, in fact, having been performed by the native Judges. Of the 31,931 appeals determined, the European courts disposed of 17,090, or 53·52 per cent., leaving 46·48 per cent., even of appeals, which were decided by native judges.

## Bengal.

Population in 1825, about 39,957,561.

### I.—*Operations of the several Tribunals.*

| Courts. | 1836 | 1837 | | | 1838 | | | 1839 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Suits | Number of Suits | | | Number of Suits | | | Number of Suits | | |
| | Depending. | Instituted. | Disposed of. | Depending. | Instituted. | Disposed of. | Depending. | Instituted. | Disposed of. | Depending. |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . . | 661 | 332 | 476 | 517 | 293 | 203 | 607 | 306 | 177 | 736 |
| Zillah and City Judges . . . | 5,499 | 16,937 | 5,140 | 4,318 | 18,063 | 4,089 | 3,566 | | | |
| Principal Sudder Ameens . . | 4,587 | .. | 8,393 | 4,636 | .. | 9,157 | 5,311 | 101,987 | 103,256 | 49,016 |
| Sudder Ameens . | 2,770 | .. | 4,023 | 2,212 | .. | 3,427 | 2,265 | | | |
| Moonsiffs . . | 42,672 | 88,411 | 91,158 | 40,909 | 87,729 | 90,641 | 39,142 | | | |
| Total . . | 55,528 | 105,348 | 108,714 | 52,075 | 105,792 | 107,304 | 50,284 | | | |

### II.—*Average Duration of a Suit.*

| Courts. | 1838 | | | 1839 | | | 1840 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yr. | Mo. | Dys. | Yr. | Mo. | Dys. | Yr. | Mo. | Dys. |
| Before Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 12 |
| ,, Zillah and City Judges . . | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 18 |
| ,, Principal Sudder Ameens . . | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 20 |
| ,, Sudder Ameens . . . . . | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| ,, Moonsiffs . . . . . | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 29 |

III.—*Description of original Suits.*

| Years. | Connected with Land Rent. | Otherwise connected with Land. | Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. | Connected with Caste, Religion, &c. | Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1837 | 16,429 | 8,350 | 67,022 | 542 | 2,816 |
| 1838 | 16,403 | 6,859 | 66,013 | 609 | 3,517 |
| 1839 | 16,204 | 5,516 | 63,556 | 518 | 3,352 |

IV.—*Appellate Jurisdiction over the several Classes of Native Judges.*

| Courts. | Appealable. | | Appealed. | | Affirmed. | | Modified or reversed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1838 | 1839 | 1838 | 1839 | 1838 | 1839 | 1838 | 1839 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens . . . | 7,674 | 8,096 | 1,503 | 1,372 | 601 | 619 | 635 | 761 |
| Sudder Ameens . . | 2,509 | 2,632 | 888 | 907 | 410 | 417 | 290 | 318 |
| Moonsiffs . . . . | 58,405 | 56,097 | 7,995 | 8,898 | 3,430 | 3,882 | 2,984 | 3,570 |

V.—*Value of Property under Litigation at the End of each of the Three Years.*

| Courts and Suits. | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| Before Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . . | 60,27,379 | 94,79,399 | 1,12,10,737 |
| Before the other Courts :— | | | |
| Original Suits . . . . . | 1,70,89,319 | 1,56,42,634 | 1,67,03,183 |
| Appeals . . . . . | 16,90,988 | 17,00,286 | 2,96,96,695 |
| | 2,48,07,686 | .. | 5,76,10,615 |

The working of the civil courts in Bengal does not exhibit exactly the same features as their operation in the North-West Provinces; less business was done in the appellate court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in the year 1839 than in the preceding years to 1836, inclusive; and more appeals were depending in 1839 than in 1836, 1837, and 1838. In the courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens also business appeared to have accumulated; but in those of the Sudder Ameens, and particularly in the lowest courts, those of the Moonsiffs, arrears had been diminished; for instance, in 1836 there were 42,672 suits depending before the moonsiffs, while on the 1st January, 1840, there were only 37,778. In the European courts also no accumulation of suits had taken place; and, taking the results of the labours of the whole courts, excepting the Sudder Dewanny, there had been an annual diminution of preceding arrears. In regard to the time consumed in suits, the courts of the North-Western Provinces have considerably the advantage in celerity. In the Bengal Appellate Court the average time consumed in each suit varied from a year, in 1838, to one year eight months and twelve days, in 1840. In the other European courts, the time consumed was much the same as in the North-West Provinces; but in the native courts it was considerably more, being nearly three times the amount in the Sudder Ameens courts, about two-fifths more in the Principal Sudder Ameens, in all the years, and about a fourth more in the Moonsiffs courts in the years 1838 and 1839. In appeals there seems a somewhat larger proportion than in the North-West Provinces, and a greater number of reversals.

The population of Bengal being about 40,000,000, and the suits instituted about 105,000 annually, the proportion of law-suits to souls would be nearly 1 to 381. The value of property litigated rose from 2,480,768*l.*, in 1837, to 5,761,061*l.*, in 1839.

*Suits in* 1840.

The Report for the year 1840 was not received until after the preceding analyses had been made; it is, therefore, stated separately.

I.—*Operations of the several Tribunals.*

| Courts. | Depending 1st January, 1840. | Admitted. | Disposed of. | Depending 31st December, 1840. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . | 736 | 374 | 445 | 665 |
| Zillah and City Judges. . | 3,219 | 25,877 | 24,926 | 4,170 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens . | 5,799 | 10,659 | 10,878 | 5,580 |
| Sudder Ameens . . . . | 2,204 | 3,968 | 3,797 | 2,375 |
| Moonsiffs . . . . . | 37,788 | 99,516 | 95,703 | 41,601 |
| | 49,746 | 140,394 | 136,749 | 54,391 |

II.—*Average Duration of a Suit before the several Tribunals during the last Five Years.*

| | Year. | Months. | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut . | 1 | 10 | 5 |
| Zillah and City Judges . | 0 | 10 | 19 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens . | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| Sudder Ameens . . . . | 0 | 7 | 19 |
| Moonsiffs . . . . . | 0 | 5 | 16 |

III.—*Description of Original Suits.*

| Connected with Land Rent. | Otherwise connected with Land. | Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. | Connected with Caste, Religion, &c. | Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17,579 | 8,491 | 43,098 | 568 | 4,009 |

IV.—*Appellate Jurisdiction over the several Classes of Native Judges.*

| Courts. | Appealable. | Appealed. | Affirmed. | Modified, or Reversed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Sudder Ameens . | 7,950 | 1,895 | 726 | 856 |
| Sudder Ameens . . . . | 2,558 | 1,016 | 503 | 316 |
| Moonsiffs. . . . . | 57,189 | 8,902 | 4,152 | 3,135 |

V.—*Value of the Property under Litigation at the end of the Year.*

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| Before Sudder Adawlut . . . | 1,18,27,100 |
| Before other Courts:— | |
| Original . . . . . | 2,17,76,674 |
| Appeals . . . . . | 26,34,897 |

The working of the Bengal civil courts during 1840 calls for little remark. On the whole, the results appear satisfactory. The Supreme Court and the courts of the chief native judges had got through the business of the year, and diminished part of their arrears. The Sudder Ameens courts had left but a trifling accumulation. In those of the European judges and Moonsiffs, there had been an increase of arrears. Of the appealable cases decided by the native courts, 25 per cent. had been appealed from the decisions of the chief native judges, 39 per cent. from the inferior native judges, and 15 per cent. only from the decisions of the Moonsiffs. Of the total amount of property litigated before the whole of the courts below the Supreme Appellate Court, only 10 per cent. was appealed; but the value of the property left to the decision of the Supreme Court was 48 per cent. of the whole property litigated. The average time occupied in the decision of each suit in all the courts was greater than in the courts of the North-West Provinces, or in those of Bombay.

## Madras.

Population, about 13,046,484.

The administration of civil justice under Madras is by—

1st. Village Moonsiffs, who receive and try suits for any amount not exceeding 10 rupees (1*l.*), and their decrees are not liable to appeal.

2nd. District Moonsiffs try suits not exceeding 1,000 rupees (100*l.*); all other suits for any amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees (500*l.*), must be brought before the Zillah Court (European), by which they may be referred for trial to the under-mentioned officers.

3rd. Sudder Ameens (natives), if not exceeding 2,500 rupees (250*l.*).

4th. Registers (European), if not exceeding 3,000 rupees (300*l.*).

5th. Principal Sudder Ameens, auxiliary or assistant judges, or the Zillah judges themselves, as far as 5,000 rupees (500*l.*).

6th. Provincial courts are to try suits for any amount exceeding 5,000 rupees (500*l.*).

An appeal to a higher tribunal may be preferred from every decree, excepting only those passed by the Village Moonsiffs.

Panchauts (jury arbitrations) are vested with unlimited jurisdiction; but this tribunal is scarcely at all resorted to.

It may be as well to state here that judicial officers in India, whether European or native, are paid by fixed salaries exclusively. Stamped paper is used as in Bengal.

I.—*Suits before the Village Moonsiffs.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Averageof 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Instituted . . . . . | 2,939 | 2,106 | 2,003 | 1,818 | 2,108 | 1,634 | 4,202⅔ |
| Disposed of— | | | | | | | |
| On the merits . . . | 1,569 | 1,084 | 988 | 922 | 1,084 | 754 | .. |
| By Default . . . . | 1,293 | 730 | 575 | 421 | 492 | 394 | .. |
| By Razanamah . . . | 739 | 556 | 537 | 505 | 602 | 406 | .. |
| Total . . . . | 3,601 | 2,370 | 2,100 | 1,845 | 2,178 | 1,554 | 4,549⅓ |
| Depending . . . . . | 2,285 | 2,189 | 2,008 | 1,908 | 1,854 | 1,927 | .. |

## II.—*Suits before the District Moonsiffs.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Instituted | 28,739 | 27,679 | 29,294 | 25,700 | 28,908 | 25,339 | .. |
| Referred | 494 | 670 | 341 | 286 | 442 | 846 | 573 1/6 |
| | 29,233 | 28,349 | 29,635 | 25,986 | 29,350 | 26,185 | 56,246 |
| Disposed of— | | | | | | | |
| On the merits | 12,400 | 12,231 | 12,252 | 11,035 | 11,832 | 11,304 | .. |
| By Default | 7,580 | 7,811 | 9,237 | 7,679 | 8,490 | 7,797 | .. |
| By Razanamah | 6,508 | 6,455 | 7,064 | 5,899 | 7,482 | 7,179 | .. |
| Total | 26,488 | 26,497 | 28,553 | 24,613 | 27,804 | 26,280 | 53,411 2/3 |
| Depending | 21,241 | 22,178 | 21,858 | 21,939 | 23,018 | 21,606 | .. |

## III.—*Original Suits before the several Zillah Courts.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Instituted | 5,607 | 4,295 | 6,225 | 4,448 | 5,483 | 4,731 | 10,263 |
| Disposed of— | | | | | | | |
| By Judges, Assistant Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens | 633 | 698 | 760 | 563 | 739 | 608 | .. |
| By Registers | 422 | 245 | 233 | 155 | 247 | 143 | .. |
| By Sudder Ameens | 3,834 | 3,094 | 4,111 | 3,243 | 4,202 | 3,027 | .. |
| Total | 4,889 | 4,037 | 5,104 | 3,961 | 5,188 | 3,778 | 8,985 4/6 |

## IV.—*Appeals from Assistant Judges to Zillah Judges.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appealed | 42 | 29 | 45 | 42 | 49 | 68 | 91 2/3 |
| Reversed | 7 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 5 | .. |
| Affirmed | 18 | 17 | 23 | 14 | 18 | 17 | .. |
| By Default | 3 | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. |
| By Razanamah | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 29 | 30 | 36 | 20 | 33 | 26 | 58 |

V.—*Appeals from Native Judges or Principal Sudder Ameens to Zillah Judges.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appealed . . . . . | 14 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 21 | 22 |
| Reversed . . . . . | 5 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Affirmed . . . . . | 9 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. |
| By Default . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| By Razanamah . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total . . . . | 14 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 11 |

VI.—*Appeals from Registers to Zillah Judges.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appealed . . . . . | 70 | 45 | 76 | 27 | 50 | 61 | 135 |
| Reversed . . . . . | 19 | 11 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 10 | .. |
| Affirmed . . . . . | 44 | 13 | 21 | 24 | 36 | 28 | .. |
| By Default . . . . . | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| By Razanamah . . . | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Total . . . . | 68 | 29 | 50 | 35 | 50 | 42 | 91⅓ |

VII.—*Appeals from Sudder Ameens to Zillah Judges.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appealed . . . . . | 478 | 480 | 651 | 471 | 568 | 552 | 1,066 |
| Reversed . . . . . | 121 | 55 | 106 | 87 | 110 | 86 | .. |
| Affirmed . . . . . | 206 | 113 | 208 | 154 | 161 | 137 | .. |
| By Default . . . . . | 27 | 17 | 31 | 17 | 25 | 27 | .. |
| By Razanamah . . . | 16 | 18 | 21 | 5 | 11 | 16 | .. |
| Total . . . . | 370 | 203 | 366 | 263 | 307 | 266 | 591⅔ |

VIII.—*Appeals from District Moonsiffs to Zillah Judges.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appealed . . . . . | 663 | 564 | 777 | 499 | 685 | 725 | 1,301⅓ |
| Reversed . . . . . | 87 | 62 | 85 | 61 | 64 | 72 | .. |
| Affirmed . . . . . | 130 | 111 | 142 | 145 | 106 | 88 | .. |
| By Default . . . . . | 22 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 28 | 32 | .. |
| By Razanamah . . . . | 26 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 14 | .. |
| Total . . . . | 265 | 215 | 267 | 241 | 211 | 206 | 468⅓ |

IX.—*Appeals from Sudder Ameens to Registers.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Referred . . . . . | 130 | 136 | 181 | 153 | 171 | 149 | 306⅔ |
| Reversed . . . . . | 27 | 24 | 30 | 33 | 44 | 20 | .. |
| Affirmed . . . . . | 68 | 46 | 58 | 75 | 86 | 49 | .. |
| By Default . . . . . | 6 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | .. |
| By Razanamah. . . . | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 4 | .. |
| Total . . . . | 108 | 84 | 99 | 112 | 146 | 76 | 208⅓ |

X.—*Appeals from District Moonsiffs to Registers.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Referred . . . . . | 126 | 122 | 93 | 48 | 63 | 47 | 166⅓ |
| Reversed . . . . . | 22 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 23 | .. |
| Affirmed . . . . . | 54 | 19 | 46 | 33 | 19 | 33 | .. |
| By Default . . . . . | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| By Razanamah. . . . | 3 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Total . . . . | 84 | 42 | 71 | 52 | 29 | 58 | 112 |

XI.—*Appeals from District Moonsiffs to Sudder Ameens.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Referred . . . . . | 264 | 229 | 420 | 376 | 331 | 483 | 701 |
| Reversed . . . . . | 109 | 81 | 133 | 112 | 158 | 151 | .. |
| Affirmed . . . . . | 150 | 104 | 202 | 158 | 193 | 243 | .. |
| By Default . . . . . | 8 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 19 | 12 | .. |
| By Razanamah. . . . | 11 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | .. |
| Total . . . . | 278 | 192 | 356 | 285 | 377 | 411 | 633 |

XII.—*Suits and Appeals depending in the several Zillah Courts.*

| —— | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suits . . . . . | 6,233 | 6,432 | 7,098 | 7,337 | 7,296 | 7,709 |

## XIII.—*Description of the Parties in the foregoing Suits.*

| Suitors. | Zemindars. | Renters. | Ryots. | Merchants and Others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plaintiffs . . . . | 18,555 | 8,027 | 47,251 | 131,573 |
| Defendants . . . . | 24,832 | 13,459 | 100,119 | 108,903 |

## XIV.—*Original Suits before the Provincial Courts.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Instituted . . . . . | 23 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 24 | $35\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Disposed of— | | | | | | | |
| On the merits . . . | 12 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 6 | .. |
| By Default . . . . | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| By Razanamah . . . | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1 | .. |
| Total . . . . | 20 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 25 | 10 | $3\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Depending . . . . . | 80 | 74 | 67 | 68 | 60 | 74 | .. |

## XV.—*Appeals before the Provincial Courts.*

| Appeals. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Instituted . . . . . | 60 | 56 | 75 | 63 | 107 | 42 | $134\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Reversed . . . . . | 20 | 15 | 24 | 30 | 26 | 9 | .. |
| Affirmed . . . . . | 54 | 25 | 28 | 38 | 40 | 27 | .. |
| By Default . . . . . | 18 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 19 | 4 | .. |
| By Razanamah. . . . | 17 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | .. |
| Total . . . . | 109 | 52 | 63 | 76 | 90 | 42 | 144 |
| Depending . . . . . | 188 | 192 | 204 | 191 | 208 | 225 | .. |

## XVI.—*Appeals before the Sudder Adawlut.*

| Appeals. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. | Annual Average of 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decided. . . . . | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 2 | $9\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Affirmed . . . . . | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Dismissed . . . . . | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. |
| Reversed . . . . . | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Depending . . . . . | 21 | 27 | 30 | 42 | 42 | 57 | 73 |

XVII. — *Original Suits disposed of, and how many, by the several European Tribunals.*

| Suits. | 2d Half of 1838. | 1st Half of 1839. | 2d Half of 1839. | 1st Half of 1840. | 2d Half of 1840. | 1st Half of 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total . . . . . | 35,023 | 32,955 | 35,805 | 30,454 | 35,211 | 31,681 |
| By Provincial Courts, Judges, Assistant Judges, and Registers . . . . | 986 | 889 | 993 | 678 | 934 | 811 |
| By the other Tribunals . . | 34,037 | 32,066 | 34,812 | 29,776 | 34,255 | 30,870 |

The tables speaking for themselves, it will not be necessary to do more than to point out the satisfactory efficiency of the native judges in the administration of civil justice, whether as respects the amount of business done or the general soundness of their decisions; to which testimony is borne by the comparative fewness of the appeals and the moderate number of reversals. The great mass of the business before the courts would appear, from Table XVII., to be done by natives. Among 195,816 suits disposed of, only 5,291 or 2·70 per cent. were determined by European judges; 97·30 per cent. of the whole business having been done by the native judges.

The only judges whose average annual decisions, according to the tables, exceed the average annual suits instituted, thus gradually extinguishing arears, are the village Moonsiffs, who are natives, and the judges of the provincial courts, who are Europeans; the former averaging an excess of annual decisions over new suits of 346⅔, and the latter in original suits, 1, and in appeals, 10 annually. The most formidable accumulation of arrears is represented by the tables to be in the Zillah Courts, both in the branches of original suits and in appeals from inferior courts; also in the district Moonsiffs' courts. The Supreme Court would appear to proceed slowly. Considering the very heavy amount of suits (53,411) annually decided by the district Moonsiffs, the average appeals (1,301) against their decisions, or about 1 appeal in every 47 decisions, of which not one-third are reversed, seems creditable to their judgment and integrity.

## Bombay.

Population, about 6,270,461.

The following tables exhibit the operations of the civil courts of Bombay from the last six months of 1837 to the last six months of 1841 inclusive:—

In the whole period comprised in the above analysis, 309,783 original suits were instituted, and the number disposed of was 306,222, leaving 8,848 on the files; a number considerably less than two months' average labour of the several courts. Original jurisdiction is almost exclusively exercised by the native judges; for, of the whole number of

## I.—*Original Suits on the File of the Adawlut Courts, &c.*

| Period. | On the file at the commencement of the Half Year. | Instituted during the Half Year. | Decided on Merits. | | | Adjusted. | By European Agents. | | | By Native Agents. | | | | Total Number Decided. | In Arrears at the end of the Half Year. | Aggregate value of the Suits decided. | | | Number of Cases on the File for one Year and under. | From 1 to 2 Years. | For any period beyond 2 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | On Trial. | | Dismissed on Default. | | By the Judge. | By Assistant Judge. | By Agent, Assistant, & Jagheerdars. | By Principal Sudder Ameen. | By Sudder Ameen. | By Moonsiff. | By Punchayt. | | | Rupees. | A. | P. | | | |
| Last six months of 1837 . | 5,063 | 31,189 | 19,129 | 1,665 | 3,202 | 7,625 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 2,022 | 5,858 | 23,665 | 29 | 31,621 | 4,631 | 17,41,655 | 9 | 0 | 4,551 | 67 | 13 |
| First ,, ,, 1838 . | 4,631 | 29,612 | 15,562 | 1,536 | 3,530 | 6,726 | .. | 8 | 25 | 1,673 | 5,094 | 20,536 | 17 | 27,354 | 6,889 | 15,19,192 | 15 | 0 | 6,798 | 78 | 13 |
| Last ,, ,, 1838 . | 7,015 | 33,714 | 20,913 | 1,838 | 3,479 | 8,574 | 1 | 15 | 215 | 2,379 | 6,788 | 25,382 | 24 | 34,804 | 5,925 | 19,42,974 | 10 | 4½ | 5,829 | 42 | 54 |
| First ,, ,, 1839 . | 5,999 | 27,140 | 15,651 | 1,521 | 2,635 | 6,460 | 1 | 10 | 379 | 1,937 | 4,574 | 19,342 | 24 | 26,267 | 6,872 | 14,44,999 | 1 | 10¼ | 6,741 | 94 | 37 |
| Last ,, ,, 1839 . | 6,910 | 39,693 | 24,721 | 1,793 | 3,461 | 9,807 | .. | 576 | 31 | 2,911 | 7,134 | 29,094 | 36 | 39,782 | 6,821 | 21,46,115 | 1 | 1½ | 6,722 | 65 | 34 |
| First ,, ,, 1840 . | 6,821 | 33,634 | 18,993 | 1,417 | 3,494 | 8,086 | 1 | 12 | 382 | 2,239 | 5,758 | 23,567 | 51 | 31,990 | 8,465 | 19,24,807 | 4 | 6 | 8,357 | 75 | 33 |
| Last ,, ,, 1840 . | 8,450 | 42,979 | 26,992 | 1,749 | 4,048 | 10,489 | 17 | 12 | 679 | 2,903 | 7,381 | 32,265 | 21 | 43,278 | 8,151 | 23,97,974 | 3 | 8 | 8,024 | 97 | 30 |
| First ,, ,, 1841 . | 8,143 | 31,574 | 18,121 | 1,388 | 3,744 | 7,092 | 1 | 5 | 470 | 2,329 | 5,451 | 22,075 | 14 | 30,345 | 9,372 | 21,37,240 | 12 | 7¼ | 9,202 | 138 | 32 |
| Last ,, ,, 1841 . | 9,381 | 40,248 | 25,428 | 1,892 | 4,101 | 9,360 | 3 | 3 | 721 | 2,839 | 7,064 | 30,133 | 18 | 40,781 | 8,848 | 19,74,094 | 7 | 4½ | 8,702 | 130 | 16 |

## II.—*Appeals to the Zillah Authorities from the Decrees of the Assistant Judges, of the Assistant Agent at Poonah, and of Native Functionaries.*

| Period. | On the File at the commencement of the Half Year. | Preferred during the Half Year from Decrees of | | Decided. | | | Appeals from the Assistant Judges. | | | Appeals from the Native Functionaries and Punchayt. | | | Of these, decided by the Judge. | Ditto by Agent at Poonah. | Ditto Senior Assistant and Assistant Judge. | Ditto Principal Sudder Ameen. | Total Disposed of within the Half Year. | On the File at the end of the Half Year. | Appeals on the File under 1 Year. | For 1 Year and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | European Functionaries. | Native Functionaries. | On Trial. | | Adjusted. | Confirmed. | Amended. | Reversed. | Confirmed. | Amended. | Reversed. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Decreed wholly or in part. | Dismissed in Default. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last six months of 1837 . | 839 | 222 | 1,008 | 1,037 | 83 | 35 | 107 | 9 | 47 | 512 | 104 | 256 | 392 | 15 | 724 | 24 | 1,155 | 914 | 836 | 78 |
| First ,, ,, 1838 . | 914 | 203 | 797 | 1,106 | 51 | 33 | 129 | 20 | 67 | 511 | 133 | 236 | 522 | 5 | 607 | 56 | 1,190 | 724 | 683 | 41 |
| Last ,, ,, 1838 . | 724 | 506 | 1,417 | 1,242 | 60 | 53 | 167 | 27 | 73 | 561 | 148 | 266 | 572 | 15 | 738 | 30 | 1,355 | 1,292 | 1,287 | 5 |
| First ,, ,, 1839 . | 1,276 | 375 | 1,197 | 1,517 | 136 | 62 | 117 | 20 | 50 | 880 | 140 | 310 | 411 | 10 | 1,293 | 1 | 1,715 | 1,133 | 1,053 | 80 |
| Last ,, ,, 1839 . | 1,133 | 406 | 1,667 | 1,931 | 147 | 71 | 307 | 53 | 165 | 796 | 180 | 430 | 1,001 | 18 | 1,130 | .. | 2,149 | 1,057 | 1,031 | 26 |
| First ,, ,, 1840 . | 1,057 | 205 | 1,380 | 1,486 | 89 | 71 | 121 | 16 | 59 | 703 | 176 | 411 | 658 | 11 | 977 | .. | 1,646 | 996 | 960 | 36 |
| Last ,, ,, 1840 . | 997 | 371 | 1,654 | 1,895 | 85 | 61 | 154 | 25 | 99 | 838 | 212 | 567 | 916 | 21 | 1,104 | .. | 2,041 | 981 | 961 | 20 |
| First ,, ,, 1841 . | 981 | 217 | 1,398 | 1,367 | 42 | 40 | 108 | 21 | 72 | 572 | 148 | 446 | 674 | 8 | 767 | .. | 1,449 | 1,147 | 1,053 | 94 |
| Last ,, ,, 1841 . | 1,147 | 385 | 1,806 | 1,893 | 82 | 60 | 106 | 28 | 79 | 897 | 255 | 528 | 784 | 10 | 1,241 | .. | 2,035 | 1,303 | 1,221 | 82 |

## III.—*Appeals on the File of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.*

| Period. | On the File at the Commencement of the Half Year. | Preferred within the Half Year. | Total. | Decided. | | Adjusted. | Confirmed. | Amended. | Reversed. | Settled by Arbitration. | On the File at the end of the Half Year. | On the File under 1 Year. | On the File 1 Year and upwards. | Aggregate Value of the Appeals Decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Trial. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Decreed wholly or in part. | Dismissed on Default. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rupees. A. P. |
| Last six months of 1837 | 86 | 68 | 154 | 32 | 4 | 2 | 19 | .. | 11 | 2 | 116 | 92 | 24 | 49,125 14 6 |
| First ,, ,, 1838 | 116 | 38 | 154 | 82 | 2 | 1 | 49 | 9 | 24 | .. | 69 | 37 | 32 | 100,409 12 5 |
| Last ,, ,, 1838 | 69 | 91 | 160 | 54 | 2 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 14 | .. | 102 | 89 | 13 | 111,210 15 2 |
| First ,, ,, 1839 | 102 | 40 | 142 | 63 | 7 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 69 | 32 | 37 | 69,114 4 2 |
| Last ,, ,, 1839 | 69 | 73 | 142 | 59 | 9 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 72 | 55 | 17 | 83,029 14 11 |
| First ,, ,, 1840 | 72 | 78 | 150 | 53 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 94 | 75 | 19 | 80,581 7 1 |
| Last ,, ,, 1840 | 94 | 114 | 208 | 85 | 5 | 1 | 53 | 4 | 28 | .. | 117 | 109 | 8 | 110,098 12 5 |
| First ,, ,, 1841 | 117 | 114 | 231 | 77 | 4 | .. | 49 | 1 | 27 | .. | 150 | 113 | 37 | 36,942 7 9 |
| Last ,, ,, 1841 | 150 | 97 | 247 | 112 | 6 | .. | 59 | 3 | 48 | 2 | 129 | 118 | 11 | 121,408 1 10 |

## IV.—*Description of Plaintiffs and Defendants in Suits, and of Debtors in Gaol at the instance of Individuals, and for Arrears of Revenue to Government.*

| Period. | Plaintiffs. | | | Defendants. | | | Civil Debtors in Gaol at the end of the Half Year. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zemindars. | Ryots. | Miscellaneous. | Zemindars. | Ryots. | Miscellaneous. | At the instance of Individuals. | Amount of Debt. | For Arrears of Revenue at instance of Government. | Amount of Arrears. | Total Number in Gaol. |
| | | | | | | | | Rupees. A. P. | | Rupees. A. P. | |
| Last six months of 1837 | 2,071 | 17,177 | 28,679 | 8,772 | 15,325 | 30,696 | 165 | 62,495 10 5 | 4 | 270 12 4 | 169 |
| First ,, ,, 1838 | 1,106 | 10,040 | 14,613 | 1,899 | 10,868 | 14,588 | 129 | 51,321 11 2½ | 1 | 1,000 0 0 | 130 |
| Last ,, ,, 1838 | 2,304 | 7,704 | 18,513 | 5,074 | 10,200 | 19,896 | 141 | 57,645 6 0½ | 4 | 12,117 3 0 | 145 |
| First ,, ,, 1839 | 2,050 | 8,460 | 12,792 | 5,599 | 7,747 | 14,958 | 130 | 85,368 15 1¾ | 3 | 1,738 1 11 | 101 |
| Last ,, ,, 1839 | 2,167 | 13,897 | 19,958 | 6,584 | 11,958 | 22,101 | 124 | 1,45,905 8 3 | 22 | 11,490 7 6 | 146 |
| First ,, ,, 1840 | 1,811 | 23,100 | 15,929 | 6,888 | 21,539 | 17,434 | 130 | 1,04,346 7 5 | 1 | 871 14 3 | 131 |
| Last ,, ,, 1840 | 2,035 | 14,792 | 22,064 | 7,208 | 14,919 | 23,117 | 136 | 95,436 11 3 | 1 | 50 0 0 | 137 |
| First ,, ,, 1841 | 1,920 | 11,803 | 14,366 | 6,610 | 10,258 | 16,006 | 99 | 53,582 6 10½ | 9 | 748 7 4 | 108 |
| Last ,, ,, 1841 | 1,938 | 13,402 | 20,842 | 6,425 | 13,463 | 22,424 | 159 | 1,12,443 3 4 | .. | .. | 159 |

suits, 302,607, or 98·81 per cent., were decided by them. The total number of appeals from their decrees was 12,324, or 1 in 24 suits; a proportion, adverting to the subsequent affirmations, highly creditable to the integrity of their decisions. Of this number 11,216 were disposed of; 6,270 being affirmed, 1,496 altered, and 3,450 reversed. The returns indicate that the European agents decided 3,615 original suits; and the appeals from them amounted, including second appeals, to 2,890, or nearly 80 per cent., of which 2,256 were disposed of; 1,326 being affirmed, 219 altered, and 711 reversed. The appeals to the Supreme Appellate Court were 713, of which 658 were disposed of; 347 being affirmed, 27 remanded, and 234 reversed, and the rest dismissed or adjusted. The number of appeals on the file at the commencement of the year being about the average number disposed of in the year, there was, consequently, not any accumulation of arrears. The short period that suits are before the courts is manifested by the fact, that at the end of the year 1841, all the courts had not two months' work before them.

The average value of property constantly in litigation before the courts in original suits is about 191,433*l.*, and of this the average amount appealed is only 8,465*l.*

A feature in the administration of civil justice in Bombay is the frequent reference of matters in dispute by the parties to a panchaet, or jury of five persons, who give their voluntary aid to decide between the litigants.

A feature, also characterizing the Bombay Returns, is the specification of the debtors in gaol; and much to the credit of the Revenue Administration under Bombay, it is seen that in the last half of 1841 there was not a single debtor in gaol for arrears of land-tax due to Government; and during the whole period under review only forty-five farmers had been confined for arrears. The pressure of the land-tax, therefore, would seem to be much less than it is usually supposed.

## Criminal Justice.

### Madras.

Population, about 13,046,484.

Criminal justice is administered under this presidency by the following authorities, viz.:—1st, village police; 2nd, district police (both of which are in the hands of natives); 3rd, magistrates and their assistants: 4th, criminal courts (a few of which are under natives); 5th, courts of circuit; and 6th, foujdarry adawlut. The village police has jurisdiction only over the most petty offences, and has no power of punishment beyond confinement for a few hours. The district police possesses jurisdiction somewhat more extensive, with power to impose a fine of three rupees (6*s.*), or to confine for twenty-four hours. The jurisdiction of the other tribunals rises gradually higher and higher; and every capital sentence, or sentence of transportation, requires the sanction of the foujdarry adawlut.

The following is a table of the operation of these several tribunals during the two half years, commencing with the 1st of July, 1839, and ending with the 30th of June, 1840:—

| Tribunals and Sentences. | Last Half of 1839. | Total. | First Half of 1840. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Village Police.** | | | | |
| Accused of Petty Assaults | 2,255 | | 2,493 | |
| Accused of Petty Thefts | 506 | | 446 | |
| | | 2,761 | | 2,939 |
| Discharged or Acquitted | 1,148 | | 1,217 | |
| Confined in Village Choultry | 1,103 | | 1,241 | |
| Confined in Village Stocks | 510 | | 481 | |
| | | 2,761 | | 2,939 |
| **District Police.** | | | | |
| Accused | .. | 55,231 | .. | 53,852 |
| Discharged or Acquitted | 40,200 | | 39,057 | |
| Convicted | 13,838 | | 13,602 | |
| Under Examination | 1,193 | | 1,193 | |
| | | 55,231 | | 53,852 |
| Fined | 9,026 | | 9,154 | |
| Confined in Choultry | 4,460 | | 3,944 | |
| Confined in Stocks | 197 | | 287 | |
| Flogged | 118 | | 152 | |
| | | 13,801 | | 13,537 |
| **Magistracy.** | | | | |
| Accused | .. | 4,315 | .. | 3,677 |
| Discharged or Acquitted | 2,853 | | 2,384 | |
| Convicted | 1,409 | | 1,286 | |
| Under Examination | 53 | | 7 | |
| | | 4,315 | | 3,677 |
| Fined | 854 | | 873 | |
| Imprisoned | 454 | | 358 | |
| Flogged | 101 | | 55 | |
| | | 1,409 | | 1,286 |
| **Criminal Courts.** | | | | |
| Number of Cases | .. | 1,937 | .. | 1,703 |
| Number of Prisoners | .. | 4,234 | .. | 3,518 |
| Released unconditionally | 1,511 | | 1,167 | |
| Released on Security | 181 | | 116 | |
| Detained on demand of Security | 173 | | 145 | |
| Convicted and Punished | 1,135 | | 1,005 | |
| Committed for Trial | 964 | | 836 | |
| Transferred to other Courts | 10 | | .. | |
| Died | 4 | | 11 | |
| | | 3,978 | | 3,280 |
| Under-Examination | .. | 256 | .. | 238 |
| | | 4,234 | | 3,518 |
| Imprisoned | 666 | | 582 | |
| Fined | 245 | | 270 | |
| Flogged | 14 | | 25 | |
| Imprisoned and Fined | 36 | | 42 | |
| Imprisoned and Flogged | 174 | | 86 | |
| | | 1,135 | | 1,005 |

| Tribunals and Sentences. | Last Half of 1839. | Total. | First Half of 1840. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Courts of Circuit.** | | | | |
| Number of Cases | .. | 410 | .. | 387 |
| Number of Prisoners | .. | 1,195 | .. | 898 |
| Released unconditionally | 337 | | 279 | |
| Released on Security | 75 | | 36 | |
| Convicted and Punished | 414 | | 367 | |
| Referred to Foujdarry Adawlut | 200 | | 156 | |
| Returned to Criminal Courts | 85 | | 7 | |
| Discharged without Trial | 21 | | 6 | |
| Died in Gaol | 9 | | 8 | |
| Lunatic | 1 | | .. | |
| Included in other Cases | .. | | 5 | |
| | | 1,142 | | 864 |
| Postponed | .. | 53 | .. | 34 |
| | | 1,195 | | 898 |
| Flogged and Imprisoned, above 7 years | 13 | | 17 | |
| Ditto, not above 7 years | 3 | | 18 | |
| Imprisoned, 7 years and upwards | 197 | | 144 | |
| Ditto, under 7 years | 192 | | 188 | |
| Fined and Imprisoned | 9 | | .. | |
| | | 414 | | 367 |
| **Foujdarry Adawlut.** | | | | |
| Number of Trials before the Court | .. | 83 | .. | 127 |
| Number of Prisoners | .. | 184 | .. | 288 |
| Released unconditionally | 4 | | 23 | |
| Released on Security | 5 | | 19 | |
| Convicted and Punished | 66 | | 223 | |
| Insane | 2 | | 1 | |
| Died | 1 | | 1 | |
| Disposed of in other cases | .. | | 8 | |
| | | 78 | | 275 |
| Postponed | .. | 106 | .. | 13 |
| | | 184 | | 288 |
| Death | 21 | | 31 | |
| Transportation and Flogging | 7 | | 2 | |
| Transportation | 18 | | 67 | |
| Imprisonment for Life | 5 | | 9 | |
| Imprisonment for more than 7, and not more than 14 Years, with Flogging | 1 | | 4 | |
| Ditto, without Flogging | 3 | | 59 | |
| Imprisonment for not more than 7 Years, with Flogging | 1 | | 1 | |
| Ditto, without Flogging | 10 | | 48 | |
| Released under Special Considerations | .. | | 2 | |
| | | 66 | | 223 |

The following is an analysis of the preceding table :—

| Tribunals. | Accused. | | Discharged or Acquitted. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Last Half of 1839. | First Half of 1840. | Last Half of 1839. | First Half of 1840. |
| Village Police | 2,761 | 2,939 | 1,148 | 1,217 |
| District Police | 55,231 | 53,852 | 40,200 | 39,057 |
| Magistracy | 4,315 | 3,677 | 2,853 | 2,384 |
| Criminal Courts | 4,234 | 3,518 | 1,692 | 1,283 |
| Courts of Circuit | 1,195 | 898 | 433 | 321 |
| Foujdarry Adawlut, included in preceding Courts | 184 | 288 | 9 | 42 |
| Total | 67,736 | 64,884 | 46,326 | 44,262 |
| Deduct Acquitted | 46,326 | 44,262 | | |
| Total found Guilty | 21,410 | 20,622 | | |

For the first period, therefore, taking the population at the low estimate of 13,046,484, there was 1 conviction to every 609 souls; and for the second period, 1 conviction to every 633 souls.

In 1839 there were tried in England and Wales 24,443 persons, exclusive of the police cases, which constitute the great bulk of the Madras offences; and of the 24,443 there were 56 persons condemned to death, while by the Madras courts there were 21. The transportations for life from England were 205, and from Madras 25. In 1840, in England and Wales there were tried 27,187 persons, and 77 were condemned to death; under Madras, of the 20,622 persons found guilty 31 were condemned to death. From England 238 were transported for life, and from Madras 69. But the fact is, that to establish a proper comparison between the state of crime under Madras and in England, all the committals by the courts below the magistrates' courts must be deducted from the Indian returns, as they are merely police cases, which do not authorize more than a few hours' confinement or a petty fine. This deduction made, the comparison would be favourable to Madras, not less in the number than in the character of the offences.

## Bengal.

Population, about 39,957,561.

I.—*Proceedings before Magistrates and Officers subordinate to them.*

| Committals and Convictions. | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners | 62,404 | 58,042 | 59,816 | 66,354 |
| Acquitted | 20,610 | 17,972 | 17,247 | 19,547 |
| Convicted | 36,071 | 34,186 | 36,126 | 40,118 |
| Committed for Trial before Sessions Judge | 3,948 | 3,327 | 3,869 | 3,597 |
| Pending | 1,368 | 1,807 | 2,162 | 2,449 |

II.—*Proceedings before Sessions Judges.*

| Committals and Convictions. | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under Trial | 4,411 | 3,790 | 4,313 | 4,436 |
| Acquitted | 903 | 841 | 825 | 1,001 |
| Convicted and Sentenced | 2,414 | 2,031 | 2,067 | 2,302 |
| Referred to Nizamut Adawlut | 541 | 488 | 533 | 508 |
| Pending | 423 | 365 | 804 | 469 |

III.—*Proceedings before the Nizamut Adawlut.*

| Committals and Convictions. | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under Reference | 690 | 657 | 646 | 744 |
| Acquitted | 119 | 171 | 146 | 228 |
| Convicted | 417 | 318 | 278 | 365 |
| Pending | 127 | 118 | 146 | 89 |

IV.—*Sentences.*

| Sentences. | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Death | 30 | 38 | 25 | 27 |
| Transportation | 9 | .. | 15 | 8 |
| Imprisonment for Life | 100 | 81 | 57 | 95 |
| Ditto, for 14 Years and upwards | 229 | 154 | .. | .. |
| Ditto, for 7 Years and upwards. | 935 | 681 | .. | .. |
| Ditto, for 3 Years and upwards. | 1,558 | 1,634 | .. | .. |
| Ditto, for a shorter period | 17,608 | 15,760 | .. | .. |
| Ditto, from 1 to 16 Years | .. | .. | 5,300 | 6,059 |
| Ditto, for less than 1 Year | .. | .. | 13,378 | 14,644 |

From Table I. it would appear that the annual amount of prisoners tried by the magistrates and officers subordinate to them, consisting of the Sudder and Principal Ameens, who may try felonies and offences not affecting life (no criminal jurisdiction being vested in a native judge below the rank of Sudder Ameen), did vary considerably; but the variations do not manifest a progressive annual increase of crime, as in England; there being 4,000 prisoners less in 1838 than in 1837, although in 1840 there were nearly 4,000 more than in 1837. The variations, therefore, may be looked upon as fortuitous. The population of Bengal being estimated at 40,000,000 (39,957,561) of souls, and the numbers convicted in 1837 being 38,902, only 1 person in every 1,028 souls was found guilty of an offence. In 1840 the convictions were 42,785, the proportion to the population being as 1 to 935 souls. In both instances these results bear a very favourable comparison with the number of offences at Madras. In the years 1838, 1839, and 1840 the sentences of death in Bengal were respectively 38, 25, and 27, while in England for those years the numbers were 116, 56, and 77.

*Criminal and Police Statistics in the Six Districts composing the Commissionership of the Fifth or Benares' Division during the first Six Months of* 1839.

| Division. | No. | District. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Estimated Population. | Number of Village. | | | Number of Thannas and Police Posts. | Strength and Disposition of the Police. | | | | | | | Grand Total. | Abstract of Crimes, &c. | | | | | | | | Memorandum of Persons Apprehended by the Police. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Principal Officers. | | | | Burkundauzes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Of 4,000 Souls and upwards. | Under 4,000 Souls. | Total. | | Principal Officers. | Burkundauzes. | Sowars. | Total. | Chowkeedars. | Goryles. | Total. | | Number of Crimes. | Supposed Number of Persons concerned. | Number apprehended and brought to Trial. | Number of Persons Acquitted or Released. | Number of Persons Convicted. | Remaining under Trial. | Computed Value of Property Stolen. | Value of Property Recovered. | Total Number of Persons Apprehended by Police Officers. | Number unconditionally Discharged. | Number forwarded to the Station with or without Orders. | Number released on Bail under clause 11, s. 20, Reg. XX, 1817. |
| 5th Division. | 1 | Goruckpore | 8,700 | 1,700,000 | 16 | 10,273 | 10,289 | 21 | 55 | 289 | 80 | 424 | 85 | 6,135 | 6,220 | 6,644 | 621 | 928 | 667 | 65 | 534 | 68 | Rs. 7,967 | Rs. 1,949 | 1,896 | 366 | 632 | 898 |
| | 2 | Azimghur. | 2,579 | 1,102,579 | 3 | 5,538 | 5,541 | 20 | 70 | 344 | 16 | 430 | 5,907 | 2,713 | 8,620 | 9,050 | 523 | 1,061 | 722 | 137 | 573 | 8 | 5,130 | 1,399 | 1,055 | 89 | 656 | 310 |
| | 3 | Jounpoor . | 3,968 | 654,540 | 12 | 3,332 | 3,344 | 11 | 51 | 362 | 45 | 458 | 3,270 | 2,329 | 5,599 | 6,057 | 457 | 907 | 730 | 157 | 549 | 24 | 2,387 | 930 | 810 | 115 | 464 | 231 |
| | 4 | Mirzapoor. | 5,136 | 558,310 | 3 | 3,675 | 3,678 | 23 | 81 | 295 | 5 | 381 | 216 | 4,151 | 4,367 | 4,748 | 808 | 1,468 | 629 | 187 | 436 | 6 | 18,958 | 3,591 | 542 | 80 | 342 | 120 |
| | 5 | Benares . | 1,008 | 519,903 | 2 | 2,080 | 2,082 | 20 | 73 | 587 | 3 | 663 | 526 | 1,935 | 2,461 | 3,124 | 592 | 1,256 | 1,034 | 439 | 574 | 21 | 7,748 | 2,431 | 1,212 | 277 | 536 | 399 |
| | 6 | Ghuzepoor. | 2,215 | 717,246 | 21 | 3,185 | 3,206 | 18 | 71 | 393 | 5 | 469 | 175 | 3,762 | 3,937 | 4,406 | 527 | 1,131 | 529 | 182 | 314 | 33 | 15,183 | 1,378 | 1,256 | 107 | 213 | 936 |
| | | Total. . | 23,600 | 5,252,578 | 57 | 28,083 | 28,140 | 113 | 401 | 2,270 | 154 | 2,825 | 10,179 | 21,025 | 31,204 | 34,029 | 3,528 | 6,751 | 4,311 | 1,167 | 2,980 | 160 | 57,373 | 11,678 | 6,771 | 1,034 | 2,843 | 2,894 |

Commissioner's Office,
5th Division,
the 16th August, 1839.

Division Gaol and Hospital Return.

Monthly Average of Prisoners.

| Total in Gaol. | In Hospital. | Death. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,402 | 232 | 19 | Exclusive of the accidental casualties by fire. |

(Signed) E. P. Smith, *Commissioner.*

The practice in Bengal of having recourse to imprisonment for life rather than to transportation for heavy offences, prevents rigid comparison with England; but, adding together the number transported and the number imprisoned for life as types of the highest order of crimes, and comparing these with the transportations for life in England, also as types of the highest order of crimes, we shall see that the numbers in Bengal for the years 1838, 1839, and 1840 were respectively 81, 72, and 103, while in England for those years the transportations for life were respectively 266, 205, and 238!

The Bengal returns, like those of Madras, include the police cases, and if these were deducted, the comparison of the amount of crime in Bengal with the amount of crime in England would be highly favourable to the former. In London alone the number of persons taken up by the police averages annually about 1 in 27 of the whole number of inhabitants!

I add to these notices of the criminal statistics of Bengal a very lucid exposition of the criminal statistics of the fifth or Benares division of the Agra Government, under the commissionership of Mr. E. P. Smith, of the Bengal civil service. It must have been compiled with very considerable labour, and it is the only table in this form I have met with in going through the prodigious masses of manuscript reports from the Bengal and Madras Governments. (See p. 116 )

## Bombay.

Population, about 6,270,461.

The following tables exhibit the proceedings of the Criminal Courts from 1838 to 1841 inclusive :—

### I.—*Prisoners.*

| Period. | Apprehended within the Half Year. | Remaining from last Half Year. | Total in Custody. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First half of 1838 . . . | 21,929 | 1,536 | 23,465 |
| Second ditto . . . . | 24,044 | 1,683 | 25,727 |
| First half of 1839 . . . | 23,285 | 1,263 | 24,548 |
| Second ditto . . . . | 23,761 | 1,040 | 24,801 |
| First half of 1840 . . . | 23,700 | 1,010 | 24,710 |
| Second ditto . . . . | 22,968 | 915 | 23,883 |
| First half of 1841 . . . | 24,204 | 770 | 24,974 |
| Second ditto . . . . | 24,830 | 800 | 25,630 |

II.—*Convictions.*

| Period and Tribunal. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Remaining. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First half of 1838. | | | | |
| By District Police . . . . . | 6,992 | 5,393 | 1,139 | 13,524 |
| By Magistrates and Assistants . . | 4,116 | 3,926 | 369 | 8,411 |
| By Sessions Judges and Assistants . | 471 | 822 | 233 | 1,526 |
| Deaths and Escapes . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | | | 23,465 |
| Second half of 1838. | | | | |
| Tribunals not distinguished . . . | 13,507 | 10,953 | 1,263 | 25,723 |
| Deaths . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | | | 25,727 |
| First half of 1839. | | | | |
| By District Police . . . . . | 7,998 | 8,158 | 398 | 16,554 |
| By Magistrates and Assistants . . | 3,461 | 2,283 | 398 | 6,142 |
| By Sessions Judges and Assistants . | 604 | 987 | 244 | 1,835 |
| Deaths and Escapes . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| | | | | 24,548 |
| Second Half of 1839. | | | | |
| By District Police . . . . . | 8,353 | 8,898 | 430 | 17,681 |
| By Magistrates and Assistants . . | 3,111 | 2,178 | 314 | 5,603 |
| By Sessions Judges and Assistants . | 440 | 805 | 266 | 1,511 |
| Deaths and Escapes . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| | | | | 24,801 |
| First half of 1840. | | | | |
| By District Police . . . . . | 8,982 | 8,549 | 444 | 17,975 |
| By Magistrates and Assistants . . | 2,681 | 2,148 | 356 | 6,185 |
| By Sessions Judges and Assistants . | 604 | 829 | 115 | 1,548 |
| Deaths and Escapes . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | | | | 24,710 |
| Second half of 1840. | | | | |
| By District Police . . . . . | 9,353 | 8,574 | 367 | 18,294 |
| By Magistrates and Assistants . . | 2,202 | 1,959 | 250 | 4,411 |
| By Sessions Judges and Assistants . | 357 | 662 | 153 | 1,172 |
| Deaths and Escapes . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| | | | | 23,883 |

II.—*Convictions*—continued.

| Period and Tribunal. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Remaining. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First half of 1841. | | | | |
| By District Police . . . . . | 10,346 | 9,231 | 329 | 19,906 |
| By Magistrates and Assistants . . | 1,886 | 1,887 | 245 | 4,018 |
| By Sessions Judges and Assistants . | 305 | 517 | 226 | 1,048 |
| Deaths and Escapes . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | | | | 24,974 |
| Second half of 1841. | | | | |
| By District Police . . . . . | 9,354 | 10,253 | 396 | 20,003 |
| By Magistrates and Assistants . . | 1,908 | 2,075 | 142 | 4,125 |
| By Sessions Judges and Assistants . | 343 | 920 | 235 | 1,498 |
| Deaths and Escapes . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | | | 25,630 |

*Proceedings of the Foujdarry, or Highest Criminal Court.*

| Period. | Number of Prisoners. | Conviction set aside. | Conviction confirmed. | Death. | Transportation. | Imprisonment for Life. | Imprisonment for Limited Periods. | Total Sentences. | Returned to the Sessions Judge. | Escaped. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First half of 1838 . | 197 | 13 | 184 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 151 | 181 | 3 | .. |
| Second ditto . . . | 184 | 12 | 172 | 20 | 39 | 9 | 104 | 172 | .. | .. |
| First half of 1839 . | 321 | 16 | 305 | 26 | 121 | 1 | 157 | 305 | .. | .. |
| Second ditto . . . | 156 | 28 | 128 | 10 | 40 | 7 | 71 | 128 | .. | .. |
| First half of 1840 . | 125 | 13 | 111 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 69 | 111 | .. | 1 |

The sentences of death for five half years average 15$\frac{2}{5}$ths, transportation 45$\frac{4}{5}$ths, imprisonment for life 7$\frac{4}{5}$ths. The native tribunals took cognizance of minor offences, and not only was the great mass of labour performed by them, but the Reports state that it was performed very satisfactorily. The population under the Bombay Government is about 6,270,461, and as the total number of convictions in four years by all the courts, including police cases, was 91,999, or about 23,000 annually, there was one conviction to every 273 souls, and the offences to the population varied from 1 in 90 in Barrach, 1 in 91 in Poona, 1 in 95 in Ahmednugger, 1 in 219 in Surat city, 1 in 245 in Ahmedabad, to 1 in 509 in the Dharwar Collectorate.

The returns of criminal justice from India do not comprise any details of the trials of Thugs; because the jurisdiction created for the suppression of Thuggee was independent of the criminal courts. The absence of these details is of the less moment, as it is understood that the agents specially appointed for the suppression of the atrocities of the Thugs have been so eminently successful throughout India, that the immediate extinction of the nefarious fraternity is fully anticipated.

*Agricultural and Educational Statistics of several Parishes in the County of Middlesex.* By Henry Tremenheere, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th February*, 1843.]

It is the design of this paper to embody the results of some enquiries undertaken in five rural parishes in the vicinity of London, by presenting in a tabular form their respective quantities of produce during the last year, and their progress in wealth. Some observations are appended on their past and present state of cultivation. In the course of this inquiry a few data having been obtained on the progress of population, the provision for education, and the amount of accommodation in churches and chapels in these and two adjoining parishes, they are subjoined, with some very brief comments, and are presented simply as a collection of facts, which, as relating to parishes so near the metropolis, it may not be uninteresting to place on record.

## Agricultural Statistics.

The geographical position of the district, the agricultural produce of which is here presented, is as follows:—It comprises the five parishes of Norwood, Greenford, Perivale, Hanwell and Ealing, which are contiguous to each other, and contain an aggregate of 10,088 A. 1 R. 4 P. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Acton and Harrow, on the west by the parishes of Hayes, Harrow, and Northhold, on the north by Harrow, and on the south by the parishes of Heston, Isleworth, Chiswick, and the river Thames, and is distant from six to ten miles from the metropolis.

I.—*Average and Rentals.*

| Norwood, 2,259 Acres. | | Greenford, 2,032 Acres. | | Perivale, 626 Acres. | | Hanwell, 1,363 Acres. | | Ealing, 3,807 Acres. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. D. | £ | A. D. | £ | A. D. | £ | A. D. | £ | A. D. | £ |
| — | — | 1800 | 2471 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | 1812 | †3272 | — | — | 1801 | 1500 | 1791 | 17,085 |
| — | — | 1820 | 2924 | — | — | 1810 | 2164 | 1799 | 26,206 |
| — | — | 1828 | 2841 | — | — | 1820 | 3209 | 1814 | 26,391 |
| — | — | 1832 | 3086 | — | — | 1830 | 3559 | 1824 | 26,777 |
| 1842 | 7696* | 1842 | 4438 | 1842 | 1200 | 1841 | 5563 | 1839 | 30,754 |

II.—*Live Stock.*

| Description. | Norwood. | Greenford. | Perivale. | Hanwell. | Ealing. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grazing Cattle . . | 124 | 118 | 20 | .. | 62 | 324 |
| Cows . . . . | 56 | 59 | 31 | 48 | 95 | 289 |
| Sheep . . . . | 650 | 333 | 531 | 108 | 1200 | 2822 |
| Horses employed in Agriculture . | 86 | 63 | 17 | 30 | 73 | 269 |
| | 916 | 573 | 599 | 186 | 1430 | 3704 |

* It is regretted that the previous rental of this parish cannot be given, but access to the parochial books could not be obtained.

† The Paddington Canal, which passes through this parish, was in this year rated to the amount of 600*l.* per annum, which in a subsequent year was reduced to 35*l.*

## III.—*Agricultural Produce in the Year* 1842.

| Description of Produce. | Norwood. | | | Greenford. | | | Perivale. | | | Hanwell. | | | Ealing. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Acres | Gross Produce. | Produce per Acre. | No. of Acres | Gross Produce. | Produce per Acre. | No. of Acres | Gross Produce. | Produce per Acre. | No. of Acres | Gross Produce. | Produce per Acre. | No. of Acres | Gross Produce. | Produce per Acre. |
| Wheat | 223 | 892 qrs. | 32 bshls. | 43½ | 130½ qrs. | 24 bshls. | 20 | 55 qrs. | 22 bshls. | 60 | 285 qrs. | 38 bshls. | 250 | 1093 qrs. 6 sks | 35 bshls. |
| Barley | 49 | 235 do. | 40 do. | 3 | 14½ do. | 38 do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 375 qrs. | 50 do. |
| Oats | 68 | 272 do. | 32 do. | 25½ | 127½ do. | 40 do. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 120 do. | 48 do. | 82 | 440 qrs. 6 bshl | 43 do. |
| Rye | 11 | cut green | .. | 1 | cut green. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 do. | 24 do. | 26 | cut green. | .. |
| Beans | 76 | 380 qrs. | 24 do. | 96 | 384 qrs. | 32 bshls. | 33 | 135 do. | 32 do. | 30 | 90 do. | 24 do. | 76 | 306 qrs. | 34 do. |
| Peas | 12 | 27 do. | 24 do.* | 12 | 36 do. | 24 do. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | gathrd. grn. | .. | 40 | ..† | .. |
| Hay | 545 | 409½ tons | ¾ of ton. | 1500 | 1125 tons | ¾ of ton. | 500 | 375 tons. | ¾ of ton. | 600 | 600 tons. | 1 ton. | 1300 | 1300 tons. | 1 ton. |
| Tares | 18 | sold green | .. | 45 | sold green. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | sold green. | .. | 36 | sold green. | .. |
| Turnips | 69 | 536 tons | 8 tons. | 10½ | fed off. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | sold off. | .. | 96 | 672 tons. | 7 tons. |
| Mangel Wurzel | 38 | 608 do. | 16 do. | 1½ | 24 tons. | 16 tons. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 705 do. | 15 do. |
| Potatoes | 69 | 469 do. | 7 do. | 4½ | 83 sks 1 bshl | 74 bshls. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 120 tons. | 6 tons. | 123 | 3485 sacks. | 85 bshls. |
| Clover | 36 | cut for cattle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 20 loads. | 2 loads. | .. | .. | .. |

* Three acres gathered green.

† Twenty acres gathered green, remainder failed.

## IV.—*Population, &c.*

| Census. | Norwood. | | | Greenford. | | | Perivale. | | | Hanwell. | | | Ealing. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 |
| Inhabited Houses | 195 | 212 | 234 | 78 | 86 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 164 | 214 | 247 | 1116 | 1325 | 1607 |
| Families employed in Agriculture | 14 | *149 | .. | 61 | 63 | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 34 | 28 | .. | 269 | 288 | .. |
| Labourers in Agriculture | .. | 138 | .. | .. | 66 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | 315 | .. |
| Total Population | 1124 | 1320 | †2385 | 415 | 477 | ‡588 | 25 | 32 | 46 | 977 | 1213 | §1469 | 6608 | 7783 | ‖8407 |

* This is apparently a mistake in the published Census for that year.

† Includes the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, containing 1005 persons.

‡ Including 106 persons in barges and barns.

§ Including 16 persons in barns.

‖ Includes the town of Old Brentford, 71 haymakers temporarily employed, and 17 persons in barges.

The parish or precinct of *Norwood* is divided by the Uxbridge road into two nearly equal portions, that on the north is composed of a heavy clay soil, that on the south of a light loam and of gravel. The rent of land varies from 40*s*. to 50*s*. per acre, and the farms in the southern division of the parish produce a rent of 20*s*. per acre more than those in the northern division. The largest farm consists of 250 acres, and the highest rent paid is 600*l*. per annum. The surface in the northern part of the parish indicates that the greater part of it was, within no very remote period, in a state of tillage. It is now almost entirely pasture land. A third part of the arable land of the whole parish is now annually sown with wheat. Two, and occasionally three horses are used at the plough, and on one farm a team of four oxen has been recently introduced. The drill husbandry prevails. The soil is well manured with stable dung procured from London; little care, however, is taken of the manure made on the land. The liquid produce of the stables and outhouses is permitted to run into the farmyards, and to stagnate in black ponds in the winter, and evaporate to dryness in the summer, months. The farmers' wives complain of the loss of their chickens by drinking the putrid water of these neglected reservoirs. The only machine of a comparatively modern construction observed in the parish was a winnowing machine. There is a strong prejudice in this district against the use of all modern inventions for facilitating or abridging labour, and the dislike to many admirable machines, now much used in husbandry, originates in a conscientious though mistaken solicitude for the welfare of the labouring classes. The wages of labour vary from 12*s*. to 15*s*. per week. A farm of 250 acres gives permanent employment to 14 labourers. The village of Southall, formerly a posting station on the Oxford road, is situate within this parish, and possesses a large weekly cattle market which increases the value of land by the competition which it causes among the salesmen frequenting the market, who require the occasional or permanent use of land for the sustenance of cattle brought for sale from a distance. This market is resorted to not only by the farmers and dealers of the neighbourhood but by the tradesmen of London. The Great Western Railway passes through the parish and has a station at Southall. It has occasionally much affected prices in this market and has caused much discontent among the farmers, who complain that, in consequence of the facility which it affords for the rapid transfer of stock from one county to another, they have been deprived of the advantages of a species of monopoly which they formerly possessed in consequence of the proximity of their farms to London. Five hundred head of sheep and one hundred head of cattle have been suddenly introduced to the market from the west of England, prices have been proportionally forced down, and the Middlesex farmer has been compelled to sell his stock at a loss, or to withdraw it from competition. The price of hay has also been much reduced by the diminution in the number of post-horses, and this is another grievance for which the railway is chargeable. Indeed some farmers loudly express their apprehensions that it is not only ruining their business and depreciating the value of landed property, but that it will ultimately bring about a revolution in the state.

The parish of *Greenford* comprises—

| | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meadow land . . . . . | 1605 | 1 | 5 |
| Arable land . . . . . | 371 | 1 | 8 |
| Woodland . . . . . | 54 | 1 | 13 |

and is divided into about 12 farms, the largest of which consists of 221 acres. The rent of land varies from 32*s.* to 3*l.* per acre. Leases are generally granted for 21 years. The soil is a strong clay, well calculated for the growth of wheat, beans, and tares. Much of it is susceptible of amelioration by a good system of draining, for which the position of the land affords many facilities. Little, however, has been done in this department of agricultural improvement. Lime and brick-dust from the kiln have been applied with good effect to some very adhesive soil. In parts of the parish the land, in rainy seasons, becomes so saturated with water as to be unfit for the support of cattle, and is converted by the drought of summer into an indurated clay, opening into wide fissures. Four and occasionally six horses are yoked to the plough. Thirty acres of woodland have been recently cleared and brought into a state of tolerable cultivation, under a lease for seven years rent-free. No modern machinery of any kind exists in this parish. It will be remarked that the meadow land bears a large proportion to the aggregate of the parish. An intelligent resident farmer is of opinion that 50 years ago the cultivation of corn was predominant, and capacious barns, which are attached to every farm, attest that large quantities of grain were once grown on land long since converted into meadow and pasture. The high price of hay at the commencement and during the continuance of the late war must have acted as an inducement to change arable land into meadow. The existing produce in wheat is but small. In the last year, on one farm three acres of wheat produced an aggregate of only four quarters. Wages vary from 12*s.* to 13*s.*; manure, as in the adjoining parishes, is brought from London. The assessment for the relief of the poor is at present 1*s.* in the pound.

The small parish of *Perivale* belongs entirely to one proprietor, and is divided into five farms, the largest of which comprises 179 acres. The rent of land varies from 35*s.* to 45*s.* per acre. The soil is a heavy clay, requiring four and occasionally six horses to plough it. Sixty acres only are in tillage, and the return in grain is very small. It is the opinion of the resident farmers that at least half the parish has been laid down in grass within the period of 50 years. On one farm, consisting of 170 acres, 50 acres were under the plough in 1829. In that year the return was so trifling as to induce the tenant, with the permission of the landlord, to lay down the whole in grass. Fourteen bushels per acre was the maximum produce in wheat obtained at that time from the land, although it had been well manured. The most profitable mode of managing the land is found to be the production of hay for the London market. The drainage is defective, and the farmers are disinclined to attempt improvements. In this, as in the neighbouring parish of Norwood, a fall in the price of live stock is imputed to the railroad. Few cattle are fed. The pastures are consequently always understocked, and it has become customary in this, as in some adjoining parishes, to let a portion of the grass land after the hay harvest to the sheep farmers of distant counties, who sometimes drive their flocks for better pasturage

into the meadows of Middlesex, when the stubble fields cease to afford adequate food. Sheep are taken in to feed at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per score, and they are driven back on the approach of winter to their folds in the midland counties. There are no cottages in this parish, and consequently no resident labourers. Wages vary from 12*s.* to 14*s.* per week. Leases are granted for 21 years. The Paddington Canal passes through the parish, and affords an easy mode of transporting manure from London.

The parish of *Hanwell* comprises—

| | A. |
|---|---|
| Arable land | 200 |
| Meadow and pasture | 789 |
| Woodland | 2 |
| Market garden | 20 |
| Roads, water, &c. | 52 |

The Uxbridge road passes through the parish. On the south of this road the soil consists of a light loam and gravel; on the north of gravel and clay. There are only two farms in the parish, one consisting of 170, the other of 80 acres, the remaining land consists of a park, meadows, and paddocks, and ornamental grounds. The two farms are occupied by tenants-at-will. Fifty acres of heavy land have been recently drained at the landlord's expense. The rent is about 50*s.* per acre. Manure is supplied from London; three horses are required for the plough. Wheat is partly drilled, and partly sown broad-cast. Neither modern machinery nor artificial manures are used. Considerable changes have taken place in the relative proportions of arable and meadow land, as well as in the number and size of the farms. An old inhabitant remembers that in the year 1780, the parish was divided into seven farms, and at least half the land in tillage.

By a survey in the year 1803, the parish was found to comprise—

| | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Enclosed meadow land | 465 | 2 | 26 |
| Enclosed arable land | 179 | 0 | 38 |
| Lammas meadows | 65 | 0 | 2 |
| Common field land | 148 | 3 | 11 |
| Houses | 27 | 2 | 1 |
| Common, roads, and water | 177 | 1 | 32 |

The common field land appears to have been unenclosed but cultivated: after the crops were removed, the parishioners possessed a right of pasture. The Lammas meadows were also unenclosed, and were subject to a similar public right, commencing however on a fixed day (the 1st of August) without reference to the state of the crops; a right, which although the parishioners might have legally used it, does not appear to have ever been exercised to the prejudice of the occupying tenant. For the common field land and the Lammas meadows a rent was paid varying from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per acre. In 1814 these public rights were destroyed by an Act of Parliament, and the property was enclosed, together with 124 acres of waste land. Since the enclosure, the value of the property formerly composing the Lammas meadows and the common field land has considerably increased, and it now produces a rent of 3*l.* per acre.

The parish of *Ealing* is composed of two different descriptions of soil—the heavy or clay, and a light rich loam; the former constituting chiefly meadow or pasture land, the latter arable farms and market

gardens. The proportions of each description of land are about equal. The farms and market gardens are about 50. The largest farm does not exceed 400 acres, and the highest rent paid is 800*l.* a-year. There are numerous inconsiderable holdings varying from 10 to 40 acres each, which are rented by dairymen and small farmers. The market gardens vary in size from 2 to 96 acres. The rent paid for farms containing arable and pasture land varies from 40*s.* to 60*s.* per acre; but some meadow land, in very favourable situations, produces a rent of 4*l.* per acre. Farms are generally held on leases for 21 years. The farm-houses attached to some of the larger estates are of a rather superior kind, indicating the easy circumstances of the tenants, and a considerable degree of comfort and respectability. The abundance of manure which is obtained from London makes the farmer, in a great degree, exempt from that necessity which compels a systematic rotation of crops. On one farm three crops of grain have been taken from the same field in consecutive years. Six hundred loads of stable dung have been drawn from London in the course of a year, and used, together with that made on the estate, on a farm of 250 acres. In consequence of the local advantage which this parish possesses, artificial manures have not hitherto met with much attention. Pulverised lime is occasionally used for the destruction of the wire worm, and nitrate of soda has been spread on grass land with good effect. Little use is made of modern agricultural machinery. Only one thrashing machine exists in the parish, and that has been recently introduced. On its being mentioned by the owner at a farmers' ordinary at Uxbridge, and some of the straw and grain which it had worked being exhibited, he was generally blamed for using an invention so injurious to the labourer!

A considerable portion of the parish of Ealing, it will be observed, consists of market gardens, and forms a part of that large area, in the vicinity of the metropolis, comprehending much of the land lying on both sides of the Western road, which has been justly denominated the great fruit and vegetable garden of London. The fruit gardeners have an upper and an under crop growing on the land at the same time. The ground is first stocked with large fruit trees; it is then thickly planted with those of a smaller kind and with strawberries, together with such vegetables as are found to thrive under the shade, and do not suffer from the drip of the trees above them. The soil is an excellent loam. The quantity of manual labour depending on these gardens is very great. They afford occupation during the winter months to three persons per acre, and in the summer to at least five more; and in some of the gardens during the fruit season the whole amount of industry called into activity, including market people, basket women, dealers, and hawkers, cannot be estimated at less than 30 persons per acre. The average rent paid for these gardens is 10*l.* per acre. Wages vary from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per week, and the number of women as compared with men employed throughout the year, is in the proportion of two to one. The average assessment for the relief of the poor from the year 1827 to 1833 was 4*s.* in the pound; from the year 1835 to 1841 it has been reduced to 2*s.* 8½*d.*

Several surveys of the parish of Ealing have been made during the last half century, a reference to which will exhibit the changes which have taken place in its agriculture.

| Years. | Meadow and Pasture Land. | Arable Land. | Market Gardens. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 1799 | 1377 0 0 | 1027 0 0 | 289 2 2 |
| 1814* | 1600 0 0 | 800 0 0 | .. |
| 1839 | 1976 2 39 | 834 0 39 | 469 3 26 |

The relative proportions of the meadow and arable land and market gardens have, it will be observed by the Table, considerably varied in the course of half a century. The increase in the rental is in some degree to be accounted for by an increase in the number of houses, but has chiefly arisen from the conversion of arable land into market gardens, a natural consequence of the proximity of London, which by constantly enlarging the circle whence its various supplies are drawn, must gradually make the cultivation of the surrounding district more artificial and productive.

An important benefit was conferred on the labouring population of the parish of Ealing, in the year 1832, by the Bishop of London, as Lord of the Manor of Ealing, who granted 20 acres of waste land, to be divided into small allotments, for the use of the industrious and well-conducted poor. The arrangements are superintended by the vicar, who is aided by a committee of management. The quantity of ground granted to each person is 20 rods, for which he pays a yearly rent of 5*s*. The land is divided into 146 allotments, and so highly is the privilege valued of possessing one of these garden plots, that there are at the present time the names of 50 applicants on the manager's book. An agreement is signed by every occupant, pledging himself to shew a good example to the other tenants by sober and moral conduct, and not to work on Sunday.

This system is found to be attended with very beneficial results. The allotments are too small to make the able-bodied labourer independent of the wages of regular employment, but sufficiently large to afford him occupation when work is scarce, and to supply an object of interest, on which many hours that would otherwise probably have been passed in idleness or dissipation, are cheerfully and profitably employed. To the old and others, whose infirmities preclude them from vigorous labour, these allotments are peculiarly valuable, by their effect in deferring the period of refuge to the Union workhouse. There are instances in this parish of aged and respectable married labourers subsisting almost entirely on the produce of their allotments, with the addition of 2*s*. and two loaves of bread weekly from the parish. The plots are cultivated with vegetables of various kinds. Twenty sacks of potatoes have been produced on one allotment, yielding not only a supply for a labourer's family throughout the year, but sufficient for the keep of a pig, and leaving a surplus for sale.

The town of Old Brentford forms part of the parish of Ealing, and has for several years exhibited a tendency to decay. Its almost total disuse as a posting station on the western road has greatly accelerated its decline. Many inns and public houses, once in full business, have

* There is not any record of the exact quantity of market garden ground in this year.

disappeared, and several that now exist can with difficulty struggle against the embarrassments which have overtaken them. The dependents on these houses have been thrown out of employment, or compelled to resort to new and ill-adapted occupations. Many small tradesmen are, it is believed, verging upon insolvency. The labouring population consists of about 3000, and may be divided into three classes,—1st, those depending upon market-gardens in the vicinity; 2ndly, fishermen; and, 3dly, a considerable body of men attached to a large soap manufactory, an extensive distillery, gas works, and water-works. The labourers in market-gardens receive wages, rarely exceeding 12*s.* per week, and in winter are frequently unemployed; the gains of fishermen are always fluctuating, and amount, in the summer, frequently to a considerable sum, but their improvidence in this town is proverbial, and they are generally involved in difficulties before the winter; the labourers in manufactories, gas works, &c. receive wages averaging a guinea per week. Two-thirds of the labouring population may be considered as in a depressed condition, many in consequence of their own improvidence. It is but justice to add, that many individuals in easy circumstances are fully alive to the condition of the poorer classes, and that well-directed and energetic efforts are made to mitigate the suffering that surrounds them.

The town of New Brentford, although apparently undistinguishable from Old Brentford, forms a distinct parish, and in its economical state differs little from Old Brentford, and the same general depression exists.

These brief details are presented as a slight contribution to the sum of facts admitted to be very deficient on the subject of rural statistics. An accurate and complete statement of the yearly produce of our agriculture is much to be desired, and the want of it has frequently been lamented by the statesman and the economist. Some partial attempts of this nature, sanctioned by public authority, have not been successful to the extent that could be desired. Little can be expected from mere individual efforts and local opportunities. The enquiries of which the results are embodied in this paper have been met by the farmers, with a very few exceptions, in a frank and friendly spirit, and a disposition has been rarely evinced to withhold the information solicited. Should the Government ever resolve to institute similar enquiries on a comprehensive and systematic plan, it is believed that, although the undertaking might at first encounter opposition and mistrust, suspicions would be gradually allayed, and prejudices subdued. It has been often and justly observed, that without accurate and complete returns of agricultural produce, no correct data can be obtained for the guidance of the legislature on some of the most important questions which can engage its attention, nor can any just conception be formed of the progressive extension and actual amount of this great element of the national wealth. And it might reasonably be urged, that at this period of change, the periodical collection of accurate returns from the whole kingdom would be of eminent service both to the agricultural and commercial interests, by widening the basis of ascertained facts, on which to found future arrangements.

### Educational Statistics.

The parishes, of which the educational statistics are subjoined, consist of Greenford, Hanwell, Acton, Ealing, and the towns of Old and New

Brentford. The state of elementary education will be best understood by an inspection of the accompanying Table:—

V.—*Schools.*

| Parishes. | Infant Schools. | Children attending. | | Dame Schools. | Children attending. | | National Schools. | Children attending. | | British and Foreign Schools. | Children attending. | | Common Day Schools. | Children attending. | | Middle Day Schools. | Children attending. | | Total Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | |
| Greenford .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 |
| Hanwell. .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 20 | 28 | 1 | 66 | 45 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 25 | 15 | 1 | 8 | .. | 207 |
| Acton .. .. | 1 | 43 | 41 | 3 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 46 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 247 |
| Ealing .. .. | 1 | 20 | 30 | 6 | 22 | 38 | 1 | 90 | 69 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 34 | .. | 3 | 22 | 14 | 339 |
| Old Brentford | 1 | 119 | 81 | 2 | 40 | 46 | 1 | .. | 78 | 1 | 162 | 110 | 1 | 15 | .. | 3 | 25 | 29 | 705 |
| New Brentford | 1 | 40 | 49 | 3 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 62 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 20 | 20 | 277 |
| | 4 | 222 | 201 | 19 | 119 | 150 | 6 | 283 | 333 | 1 | 162 | 110 | 5 | 94 | 15 | 9 | 75 | 63 | 1827 |

VI.—*Churches and Chapels.*

| Parishes. | Churches. | Number of Sittings. | Dissenting Chapels. | Number of Sittings. | Total Sittings. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greenford . | 1 | 200 | 1 | 40 | 240 | 588 |
| Hanwell . . | 1 | 700 | 1 | 200 | 900 | 1468 |
| Ealing . . | 1 | 1100 | 1 | 150 | 1250 | 3435 |
| Old Brentford | 1 | 850 | 3 | 1050 | 1900 | 4972 |
| New Brentford | 1 | 838 | 1 | 200 | 1038 | 2174 |
| | 5 | 3,688 | 7 | 1,640 | 5,328 | 15,302 |

The endowed Free Charity School, in the parish of Greenford, was established in the year 1780, for instructing the children "to read, write, cast accounts, and in the principles of the Christian religion; and the girls to sew and knit." All are clothed at the expense of the charity. The school is well conducted, and is visited daily by the clergyman, who personally instructs the children in Scripture History, and provides weekly a set of questions, which the children are expected to answer on the Sunday, and on examination they receive such aid as may be necessary to bring the sense of Scripture fully home to their understandings. The children who attend the dame school pay 4*d.* per week. The labouring population of this parish is wholly agricultural.

The National School of Hanwell is supported by subscription. No clothes are distributed to the children. The master was trained at the Central School of the National Society. The children are well instructed in mental arithmetic. A Sunday school is connected with the Independent chapel, and is attended by 30 children, the greater part of whom receive daily elementary instruction in private schools. The payment in the dame schools vary from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per week. Three of these schools are kept by Dissenters, who use no catechism, and one by a member of the church: in this school Dissenting parents allow their children to be instructed in the Church Catechism. The payment in the common day school varies from 13*s.* to 21*s.* per quarter, according to the amount of instruction, which is confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography.

The National School, in the parish of Acton, for boys and girls, is

supported by subscription, and conducted by a mistress, who has the sole management. The instruction is confined to reading, writing, the four first rules of arithmetic, and a little Scripture geography. The only reading book is the Bible. The greater part of every afternoon is devoted to needle-work, and knitting, in which the boys join. Two dame schools are kept by Dissenters, and one by a member of the church; the payments varying from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per week. The Church Catechism is taught in all.

In the endowed National School of the parish of Ealing, 28 of the boys are clothed from the funds of the school; the instruction given to the boys is confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, a little grammar, and the outlines of geography and history; Wilhelm's system of singing has been recently introduced. The only reading book, for all classes, is the Bible. The master was regularly trained. The elementary instruction given at the girls' school consists of reading, writing, a little arithmetic, and Scripture history. There are no elementary books. The Bible alone is used by all classes. The children are employed chiefly in needle-work. The funds of these schools are considerable, and arise from the bequests of individuals who have resided in the parish. The dame schools are all kept by members of the Church of England. The children of many Dissenters attend these schools, and, with the approbation of their parents, receive instruction in the Church Catechism. The payments vary from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per week. A Sunday school (connected with the chapel of the Independents) consists of 40 children, who all receive daily instruction in the dame or the common day schools. One of the common day schools is well known as Lady Noel Byron's school, and was established on the principle of combining industrial training with elementary instruction. The boarders, amounting to 48, come from London, or from its vicinity, and 24 from Ealing, as day scholars, who pay 2*d.* per week for instruction, which embraces, in addition to the common rudiments of education, elementary mathematics, geology, and agricultural chemistry.

It is not to be expected that any sacrifices will be made by the distressed portion of the inhabitants of Brentford to afford their children the advantages of education. Indeed in the low moral state which unhappily accompanies abject poverty, the examples at home would, perhaps, more than neutralize the lessons of the school. And it cannot but be doubtful whether any impression can be made upon the minds of children, through the medium of education, while by scanty food, insufficient clothing, and poverty in all its forms, the animal nature is in a state of grievous depression. It is consolatory, however, to observe that in this town the desire to educate their children is one of the first symptoms of improved circumstances amongst the poor, and that when an unwillingness is found to send children to school in consequence of the want, or the meanness of clothing, relief is judiciously administered in this form, and is always gratefully accepted.

The girls' National School, at Old Brentford, was founded by Mrs. Trimmer, in 1789, and is supported by annual subscription. One penny per week is paid by the parents of the children.

The British and Foreign School was established in 1834. The master and mistress have been regularly trained. Many of the boys, and a large proportion of the girls, of this school, attend the Church Sunday School.

In the dame schools the Church Catechism is taught to all the children, and Watts's Catechism, *in addition*, to the children of Dissenters.

The Church Sunday School has 345 on its books, and the average attendance is 240. There are 15 voluntary teachers; nearly all the children attend some day school. An adult school has also recently been established under the superintendence of the officiating clergyman, for the instruction of persons of both sexes in reading and writing, and for improvement in scriptural knowledge. It originated with the females, who were incited by the proficiency made by their daughters in the schools, particularly in writing, and has led to class meetings twice a week. The number attending is 30, and a desire to avail themselves of this mode of supplying the want of an early education, is rapidly extending among the labouring classes.

There are three Sunday schools attached to Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist chapels, with 400 children on their books, few of whom have any other elementary instruction than these schools afford. The average attendance is 280.

The New Brentford Boys' National School, established in 1815, is supported by subscription. The school-house is capable of containing 200 boys, but the attendance seldom exceeds 50. Sixteen of the boys are clothed from the funds of the school.

It appears that the children receiving daily instruction in the parishes of Greenford, Hanwell, Acton, Ealing, and Old and New Brentford are, to the whole population, in the ratio of one-eighth.

It is considered right to abstain from entering into any details respecting the efficiency of these schools; but it was obvious that with very limited exceptions, they were not such as were calculated to satisfy those who would wish to see the education of the labouring classes effectively conducted. Four of the masters and mistresses professed to have been regularly trained, two to have adopted the business of teaching from an early age. The master of the British and Foreign school appeared well qualified for his duties, and was regularly trained. Of the dame schools, 11 are kept by poor widows, who derive their sole subsistence from them. One of these appeared to be in a state of extreme poverty, and *solicited charity;* eight are kept by persons whose husbands are living. Two of the common day schools are kept by reduced tradesmen, one by a mechanic, and three by men who had been employed as labourers or servants; *one of these solicited charity.* Four of the masters of the middle day schools have been employed in mercantile situations, and three have been engaged in teaching from an early age. Two of the mistresses of the infant schools have been regularly trained, and one obtained her knowledge of the art of infant tuition by attending schools in London.

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## *Contributions to the Agricultural Statistics of the Eastern Counties.*

By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Hon. Sec.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th March,* 1843.]

The present anxiety to obtain some insight into agricultural statistics has prompted me to submit to the Society, in connexion with the preceding paper, the two following tables.

I.—*Relative Extent sown, and estimated Produce per Acre, of Wheat and Barley in* 1838, *as compared with the two preceding years,* 1837 *and* 1836, *in Twenty-nine different localities in the County of Norfolk, embracing every variety of its Soils.*

*** The coomb is equivalent to 4 bushels, or half a quarter, Imperial measure.

| Neighbourhood. | Prevailing Quality of Land, as described by the Agricultural Survey. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres in 1,000 under Wheat. | Coombs per Acre. | | Acres in 1,000 under Barley. | Coombs per Acre. | |
| | | | 1838 | 1836–7 | | 1838 | 1836–7 |
| Riddlesworth | Sands . . | 50 | One-third deficient, say 3 | Compared with these years, say $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 250 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Holt . . | Ditto . . | 250 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 250 | 7 | 8 |
| North Greenhoe and Gallow Hundred | Good sands | 250 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 250 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Castle Acre . | Ditto . . | 250 | 5 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 250 | 9 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aylmerton . | Sands . . | 150 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 220 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hevingham. | Light loams | 200 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 200 | 8 | 8 |
| Hellesdon . | Ditto . . | 200 | 6 | 7 | 225 | 8 | 8 |
| Heydon . . | Fair loams. | 250 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 250 | 7 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wroxham . | Light loams | 170 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 270 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Catton . . | Ditto . . | 200 | 5 | 6 | 200 | 8 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Farmett. . | Dry loams . | 250 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 250 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gunton . . | Light loams | 200 | 6 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 250 | 7 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Langley, &c. | Loams, much of them light | 245 | 7 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 265 | 9 | $9\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Geldestone . | Fair loams. | 250 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 250 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wood Dalling | Good loams | 250 | 6 | 8 | 250 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Longham . | Ditto . . | 250 | 4 to 6 bushels less than an average crop, say $6\frac{1}{2}$ | More than an average crop, say 8 | 250 | Average, say 9 | Average 9 |
| Aylsham . | Light loams | 200 | From $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6, say $5\frac{3}{4}$ | From 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$, say $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 300 | From $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$, say 8 | From 8 to 10, say 9 |
| Surlingham. | Good loams | 250 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 250 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Haddiscoe . | Ditto . . | 280 | 7 | 8 | 220 | 10 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tevitshall . | Strong loams | 333 | 6 | 8 | 280 | 9 | 9 |
| Swainsthorpe | Good loams | 200 | 6 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 200 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Whitwell . | Ditto . . | 250 | 7 | 8 | 250 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 |
| Helmsley . | Ditto . . | 220 | 7 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 220 | 9 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Paston . . | Rich loams | 180 | 5 to 8, say $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 to 10, say $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 360 | 8 to 9, say $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 to 11, say $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Horning . | Ditto . . | 270 | 8 | 9 | 300 | 10 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Halvergate . | Ditto . . | 255 | 8 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 255 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thoyly . . | Ditto . . | 240 | 8 | 10 | 240 | 9 | 11 |
| Smallburgh. | Good loams | 166 | 7 | 9 | 333 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto . . | Ditto . . | 200 | 8 | 9 | 200 | 5 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Average | $222\frac{3}{4}$* | $6\frac{1}{5}$ | $7\frac{4}{5}$ | $248\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 |

* The rest of the arable surface is (with a few oats for home consumption) chiefly under turnips and artificial grasses, the latter fed or mown. There is scarcely any upland meadow, and sheep are more exclusively than ever the feeding stock.

II.—*Wages of Agricultural Labour in the Winter of* 1838, *in the South-Eastern Counties of England, compared with the Wages ordinarily paid in Winter.*

| Counties. | Wages paid in the Winter of 1838. | Wages ordinarily paid in the Winter time. |
|---|---|---|
| Bedford | 7*s.*, 8*s.*, and some few 10*s.* | 7*s.*, 8*s.*, or 9*s.* |
| Buckingham | 9*s.*, 10*s.*, and some few 12*s.* | 9*s.* |
| Cambridge | 11*s.*, 12*s.*, and some few 13*s.* 6*d.* | 9*s* and 10*s.* |
| Essex | 11*s.* and 12*s.* | 10*s.* |
| Hertford | 9*s.*, 10*s.*, and 11*s.*, with some few 12*s.* | 9*s.* and 10*s.* |
| Huntingdon | 10*s.* and 11*s.* | 9*s.* and 10*s.* |
| Kent | 12*s.* and 13*s.* 6*d.*, with some few 15*s.* | 10*s.* and 12*s.* |
| Leicester | 10*s.*, 11*s.*, and 12*s.*, with some few 14*s.* | 9*s.*, 10*s.*, and 11*s.* |
| Norfolk | 8*s.*, 9*s.*, 10*s.*, which is the most common, and 12*s.*, which few are paying | 8*s.*, 9*s.*, and 10*s.* |
| Northampton | 10*s.*, 11*s.*, and 12*s.* | 8*s.*, 9*s.*, and 10*s.* |
| Oxford | Sometimes 8*s.*, but generally 9*s.* and 10*s.*, with some few 12*s.* | 8*s.* and 9*s.* |
| Rutland | 10*s.*, with some few 12*s.* | 9*s.* |
| Suffolk | 8*s.*, 9*s.*, and 10*s.*, which is the most common, and 12*s.*, which few are paying | 8*s.*, 9*s.*, and 10*s.* |
| Surrey | 12*s.* and 13*s.* 6*d.* | 10*s.* |
| Sussex | 9*s.* and 10*s.*, with some few 11*s.* and 12*s.* | 9*s.* and 10*s.* |
| Warwick | 10*s.*, 11*s.*, and 12*s.*, with some few 14*s.* | 9*s.*, 10*s.*, and 11*s.* |

The first of these tables describes the relative extent and the produce per acre of the grain crops throughout the county of Norfolk, in 1838, as compared with the two preceding years, when the harvests were much more abundant. It is compiled from returns made to Sir William Foster, Bart., by owners and occupiers at the several places mentioned, and kindly communicated to the writer. The deficiency in the crops of 1838 was greater in every other part of the kingdom than in Norfolk, where, however, the produce is seen to have been between one-fourth and one-fifth less of wheat than in the two preceding years.

The second table is the result of careful inquiries of my own in the winter of 1838. It shows that the preceding deficient harvest, and the consequent rise of prices, caused at least a temporary increase in the money wages of the agricultural labourers of this part of the kingdom, contrary to what would have been anticipated by any one placing a reliance upon the principles of the best economists, unqualified by any allowance for disturbing causes or unreduced phenomena. The wages here stated are those given for day labour at the dead time of the year, when no extra earnings were being generally made. And the customs in this part of the kingdom as to trifling extra allowances to the farm labourers do not vary so much as to explain the difference in the amount of weekly wages between one county and another, which this table exhibits. For comparison between one place and another, its data, indeed, may be as safely relied upon, as for comparison between one time and another, notwithstanding that they have no pretensions to form the basis of an accurate estimate of the total yearly earnings of the labourers and their families.

Many cases may be assigned for the variations here shown. Undoubtedly many causes unite to produce them. Some of these are obvious, others more remote. Being unable, however, to adduce statistical

evidence to prove the amount of influence attributable to each, I have contented myself with submitting these documents to notice. And if they move the curiosity of others to make further investigations, my highest purpose will be accomplished.

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*An Attempt to determine the Influence of the Seasons and Weather on Sickness and Mortality.* By William Augustus Guy, M. B. Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, London, and Physician to King's College Hospital.

The present enquiry was suggested by a striking coincidence observed in the recently published Report of the King's College Hospital for 1842, between the prevalence of sickness in the several seasons and the temperature. This led to an examination of the bills of mortality for the same year, in which a similar coincidence was observable between the temperature and the number of deaths in the several seasons.

A desire to ascertain whether these were mere coincidences, or the general rule of sickness and mortality, prompted an examination of the records of sickness and mortality in past years; and the results of this examination are embodied in the present communication.

This enquiry, then, consists of two parts. 1. As to the relation subsisting between the seasons and weather, and the amount of sickness and mortality, during the year 1842; and 2. A comparison of the results obtained for 1842 with those of former years.

The facts which form the basis of the first part of the enquiry are the Registrar-general's tables of mortality for the metropolis, for the year 1842, and the cases registered in the out-patient books of the King's College Hospital for the same year. The standard of comparison employed is the Meteorological Table, deduced from observations made at the apartments of the Royal Society, and appended to the Registrar-general's Report already mentioned.

It is necessary to premise that the King's College Hospital is situate in the western part of the central district of the metropolis, in the midst of the parishes of St. Clement's Danes, St. Giles in the Fields, St. Andrew's Holborn, and St. George's Bloomsbury; that in this central district nearly 375,000 persons occupy a space of less than three square miles; whilst in the eastern districts, about the same number of persons are comprised within little less than nine square miles. Hence the central districts are nearly three times as populous as any other district in London, and six times as populous as the northern, the southern, or the western districts. In consequence of the large population by which the hospital is surrounded, the applications for relief, which, from its first establishment, were very numerous, have been continually increasing, and amounted in the year 1842 to upwards of 12,000 cases, exclusive of casualties. This large number may be fairly presumed to represent the sickness of the more central parts of the metropolis.

In consequence of the registration of in-patients having been incomplete during the early part of the year 1842, the medical and surgical out-patients alone are made use of for the present enquiry; and as these are the class of patients who suffer from the diseases most influenced by the seasons and weather, they will form a fair representative of the prevalence of sickness, as contradistinguished from more severe diseases which tend to a mortal issue. The out-patients have amounted, during

the past year, to upwards of 11,000, and of these more than 9,000 are available for the present purpose.

The out-patients are seen every day, and they are not required to present letters of recommendation. Hence every facility is given for the attendance of patients, and the poor inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood are not obliged to go to more remote hospitals or dispensaries for advice in those diseases which do not admit of delay. In consequence of this arrangement there is a strong probability that the prevalent diseases are fairly represented by the entries on the books.

It may be advisable further to state that the names of the several diseases have been entered upon the registers from the dictation of the physicians and surgeons attending the out-patients, who have been absent but rarely, and at short intervals, from their posts; and that upon such occasions their places have been supplied by persons fully competent to name, as well as to treat, the diseases which have come under their notice. The names of the several diseases have, therefore, been correctly given, and with perhaps an unusual degree of uniformity.

One other observation is necessary, viz. that the dates of the entries on the books are those of the patients' application to the hospital, and not of the commencement of their diseases. But this will have little effect on the general result, as most of those diseases which determine the amount of sickness at different periods date from a few days before the time of application for relief.

Having thus described the sources from which the materials of this paper are drawn, in order that their value as representing the prevalence of sickness during the year 1842 may be understood, I proceed to the subject matter of my enquiry.

The following Table exhibits for each quarter of the year the total mortality of the metropolis; the mortality of the central districts; and the sickness of that part of the central districts in which King's College Hospital is situate. The quarters are supposed to consist of three months of 31 days each; so that the numbers in the Table do not represent the actual sickness and mortality but the sickness and mortality on the supposition of the quarters being of equal length. The mean temperature, the fall of rain, the mean dew point, and the mean height of the barometer are also added.

Table I.

| | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortality of the Metropolis . . . . | 12,805 | 10,494 | 11,177 | 11,915 |
| Mortality of the Central Districts . . | 2,510 | 2,148 | 2,183 | 2,345 |
| Sickness of the western part of the same Districts . . . . . | 2,030 | 2,373 | 2,571 | 2,080 |
| Mean temperature . . . . . | 41·3 | 57·2 | 64·1 | 46·5 |
| Rain in inches . . . . . | 3·695 | 3·034 | 9·192 | 6·011 |
| Dew point (mean) . . . . . | 38° | 50° | 58° | 43° |
| Mean height of barometer in inches . . | 29·914 | 29·937 | 29·876 | 29·885 |

The relation in which the sickness and mortality stand to the various states of the atmosphere will be best seen in the following Table, in which the quarters indicated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, are arranged in the order of the sickness and mortality, and of the temperature, moisture, and pressure of the air.

TABLE II.

| | Order of the Quarters. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortality of the Metropolis | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Mortality of the Central Districts | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Sickness of the western part of the Central Districts | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Thermometer (mean) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Dew point (mean) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Rain in inches | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Barometer (mean) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

From this Table it appears that there is no relation, whether direct or inverse, between the mortality and any single condition of the air, but that the sickness follows the exact order of the temperature and dew-point, varying directly as each of them.

Having thus obtained a clue to a relation existing between certain conditions of atmosphere and one branch of the present enquiry, viz., sickness, it will be desirable to follow this up first, leaving the question of mortality for after consideration.

The enquiry which first suggests itself is, whether every form of sickness follows the same rule, or whether the general result is determined by some one or more disorders peculiarly dependant upon atmospheric influences? this question is resolved by the following Table, in which the principal diseases are thrown into groups.

TABLE III.

| Forms of Disease. | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Febrile affections* | 45 | 93 | 132 | 73 |
| Catarrhal affections† | 103 | 137 | 159 | 115 |
| Contagious exanthemata | 11 | 34 | 44 | 28 |
| Scrofula, gout, dropsy, &c. | 63 | 85 | 90 | 65 |
| Disorders of the digestive organs | 247 | 328 | 489 | 250 |
| Total | 469 | 677 | 914 | 531 |
| Diseases of the organs of respiration | 419 | 279 | 250 | 319 |
| Rheumatic affections | 88 | 143 | 134 | 142 |
| Diseases of the nervous system | 134 | 170 | 133 | 122 |
| ,, skin | 184 | 285 | 251 | 205 |
| Inflammation and its consequences | 183 | 169 | 167 | 135 |
| Other diseases‡ | 553 | 606 | 659 | 620 |
| Total | 2,030 | 2,329 | 2,508 | 2,074 |
| Accidents, tumours, malformation, &c. | 198 | 225 | 261 | 187 |
| Grand Total | 2,228 | 2,554 | 2,769 | 2,261 |

* Including infantile fever.

† Including cases entered in great excess in the summer months under the head of debility.

‡ Including diseases of the circulating and urinary organs, which were entered among the out-patients in numbers too small to be of any use in the present inquiry; also venereal diseases, diseases of the osseous system and of the organs of sense, as well as those of females, which latter follow the same order as those of the nervous system.

To render the results of this Table more apparent, a second Table is added similar to the one already given, and exhibiting at a glance the order of the several quarters in respect of sickness, beginning with that in which the sickness is greatest.

TABLE IV.

| Forms of Disease. | Order of the Quarters. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Febrile affections . . . . . | | | | |
| Catarrhal affections . . . . . | | | | |
| Contagious exanthemata . . . . . | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Scrofula, gout, dropsy, &c. . . . . | | | | |
| Disorders of the organs of digestion . . | | | | |
| Diseases of the organs of respiration . . | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Rheumatic affections . . . . . | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Diseases of the nervous system . . . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| ,, skin . . . . . | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Inflammation and its consequences . . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Other diseases . . . . . | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Accidents, &c. . . . . | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

It would appear then that the disorders which determine the order of the quarters in respect of sickness, or which may be said to govern the law of sickness, are the febrile affections, catarrh, the contagious exanthemata, and disorders of the digestive organs; to which may be added the mixed class, consisting of scrofula, gout, dropsy, &c.

The diseases of the organs of respiration follow precisely the inverse order of those already named; and it will be presently shown that these are the diseases which chiefly govern the order of mortality.

On comparing the fourth with the second Table, it will be seen that, with the exception of the diseases already specified, (febrile and catarrhal affections, contagious exanthemata, disorders of the digestive organs, and the mixed group, including scrofula, gout, dropsy, &c. on the one hand, and the diseases of the organs of respiration on the other,) there is no relation between any other disease named in the Table, and any one condition of atmosphere. Limiting our attention, then, to those diseases in which such a relation has been shown to exist, it will be interesting to inquire whether that relation which exists with regard to the quarters, holds good also with regard to the weather, for it might happen that the temperature and hygrometric state of the air were themselves merely coincident with something peculiar to the several quarters, irrespective of all those atmospheric conditions which can be measured by instruments.

To determine this point in respect of the temperature, I have prepared the following table, in which the months are arranged in the order of their temperature, beginning with the hottest month; and the number of diseases is stated for each month, and for periods of two months and three months respectively. The mixed group of diseases, which vary directly as the temperature are placed above, and the diseases of the organs of respiration, which vary inversely as the temperature, below the line showing the order of the months.

TABLE V.—*Diseases varying directly as the Temperature.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three months. | 869 | | | 708 | | | 516 | | | 487 | | |
| Two months . | 630 | | 541 | | 406 | | 347 | | 341 | | 315 | |
| One month . | 363 | 267 | 239 | 302 | 216 | 190 | 193 | 154 | 169 | 172 | 172 | 143 |
| | Aug. | June. | July. | Sept. | May | Oct. | April. | March. | Dec. | Nov. | Feb. | Jan. |
| One month . | 74 | 83 | 81 | 95 | 99 | 123 | 97 | 124 | 80 | 116 | 146 | 149 |
| Two months . | 157 | | 176 | | 222 | | 221 | | 196 | | 295 | |
| Three months. | 238 | | | 317 | | | 301 | | | 411 | | |

*Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, varying inversely as the Temperature.*

From this Table it would appear that though the greatest amount of sickness in the mixed group occurs in the hottest month, and the least in the coldest, and inversely the least amount of disease of the organs of respiration in the hottest, and the greatest amount in the coldest month, there is no uniform relation between either class of disease and the temperature taken month by month. This may arise in part from the small number of cases entered during each month, (an explanation which applies more particularly to the diseases of the organs of respiration,) and partly to some disturbing cause. That the small number of facts affords some explanation of the want of uniformity is rendered probable by the progressive decrease which is observed in the mixed group, when the diseases of two months, and of three months respectively, are added together. But in the case of the diseases of the organs of respiration, no such progression is observed, even where the cases are taken by periods of three months. It might be presumed, therefore, that the influence of temperature on the mixed group of diseases was much more considerable than on those of the organs of respiration. But here it is necessary to advert to an obvious difference existing between the two classes of disease, viz., that the former are, with few exceptions, acute disorders, of which the commencement dates from a few days before the application for relief, whilst of the latter more than a half consists of cases of pulmonary consumption, an essentially chronic disease, and one for which the sufferers apply for relief at every step of its progress. To render the comparison between the mixed group of diseases and those of the organs of respiration a fair one, we must, therefore, subtract this large class of chronic diseases, and limit our enquiry to those acute affections which are likely to be more immediately dependent upon atmospheric conditions and changes. The result of this elimination is shown in the following Table, in which, as before, the months are arranged in the order of their temperature, beginning with that in which the temperature is highest.

TABLE VI.

| | Aug. | June. | July. | Sept. | May. | Oct. | April. | March. | Dec. | Nov. | Feb. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One month . | 43 | 45 | 37 | 61 | 50 | 86 | 60 | 80 | 63 | 89 | 102 | 102 |
| Two months . | 88 | | 98 | | 136 | | 140 | | 152 | | 204 | |
| Three months . | 125 | | | 197 | | | 203 | | | 293 | | |

Here, as in the case of the mixed class of diseases, there is no uniform relation existing between the temperature and the diseases of the organs

of respiration, taken month by month, but when the months are taken by twos and threes there is found to be a progressive increase from August to January. The excess, however, in the two months of March and April over the two months of May and October is so slight that it would be unsafe to affirm that the uniformity may not be due to a coincidence; and the same remark applies to the excess of the third quarter over the second. The great difference existing between the months at the two extremes of the table, viz. January and August, establish beyond a doubt the great influence of the temperature upon this class of diseases, but it is still to be shown that this influence is of so marked a character as to make itself felt in short intervals of time.

From the first table it appeared that besides the coincidence between the temperature and the number of diseases, there was also a coincidence between the dew point and the amount of sickness. This is at once explained by comparing the temperature and dew-point, which are found to coincide for nine months out of the twelve, and to differ only in those months between which the range of temperature does not exceed three degrees. The one condition of atmosphere, indeed, is closely dependent upon the other; so that the observations which apply to the one, hold good with regard to the other also.

In consequence of this close correspondence between the temperature and the hygrometric state of the air as indicated by the dew-point, it is obviously possible to attribute the relation which exists between the sickness and those two atmospheric conditions to either of them. It is necessary, therefore, to determine how far the sickness coincides with the hygrometric state of the air. Now the dew point taken alone is not a measure of the quantity of moisture which the air contains; the true measure being the elasticity of vapour at the real atmospheric temperature divided by the elasticity at the dew point; the quotient expressing the quantity of aqueous vapour contained in the air. The result of this calculation is shown in the following table, in which the mean quantity of moisture for each quarter is given, and contrasted with the amount of sickness.

Table VII.

| | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moisture . . . . | 878 | 804 | 830 | 860 |
| Diseases . . . . | 2,030 | 2,375 | 2,571 | 2,080 |

A glance at this table will show that there is no relation existing between the hygrometric state of the air, taken separately, and the prevalence of sickness, and this will appear still more strikingly in the following table, in which the months, arranged in the order of the quantity of moisture contained in the air, beginning with that in which the moisture is at a maximum, are compared with the number of cases belonging to the mixed group of diseases and to the diseases of the organs of respiration.

TABLE VIII.—*Diseases belonging to the Mixed Group.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three months . | 617 | | | | 534 | | | | 583 | | | | 846 | | | | | | | | | |
| Two months . | 445 | | 341 | | 365 | | | 344 | | 455 | | 630 | | | | | | | | | | |
| One month . | 302 | 143 | 172 | 169 | 172 | 193 | | 190 | 154 | 239 | 216 | 267 | 363 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sept. | Jan. | Feb. | Dec. | Nov. | April. | | Oct. | March. | July. | May. | June. | Aug. | | | | | | | | | |
| One month . | 61 | 102 | 102 | 63 | 89 | 60 | | 86 | 80 | 37 | 50 | 45 | 43 | | | | | | | | | |
| Two months . | 163 | | 165 | | 149 | | | 166 | | 87 | | 88 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three months. | 265 | | | | 212 | | | 203 | | | | 138 | | | | | | | | | | |

*Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.*

From this table it would appear that though the hygrometric state of the air exercises no marked influence on the mixed class of diseases already described, it has some effect on the diseases of the organs of respiration, which are most numerous when the quantity of moisture in the air is at a maximum. It must be borne in mind, however, that two out of the three months in which there is most moisture in the air are also two of the coldest months of the year, and that the three in which there is least moisture, viz. May, June, and August, are also three of the hottest months. It is also worthy of remark, that the diseases of the organs of respiration occurring in the month of September, in which the air is most saturated with moisture, form scarcely three-fourths of the number occurring in the colder months of January and February, which follow next in order. The influence of the hygrometric state of the air on the diseases of the chest, therefore, is not of so marked a character as that of the temperature, which appears to be, beyond a doubt, the most influential cause of disease.

Such is the result, for the year 1842, of the cases registered at a large hospital, situate in the very centre of the metropolis. The returns of a single year cannot of course be held sufficient for the establishment of a general rule; but it would be difficult to select any one year more free than 1842 from those epidemic diseases which by their prevalence at particular seasons tend to interfere with, and to obscure, the influence of the ordinary atmospheric conditions and changes. The influenza, for example, which was so prevalent during the months of February and March of the year 1841, did not exist as a marked epidemic in 1842; and the latter year was also remarkably free from the contagious fever which threatens to be so rife and fatal during the present year. For the reason now assigned the return for the year 1842 may be fairly assumed to represent the march of sickness, when the influence of the seasons and weather is unmodified by the prevalence of epidemics.

There still remains to consider the influence of the seasons and weather on the mortality for the year 1842. It has been already shown, in Tables I. and II., that the mortality both of the metropolis and of the central districts in the several quarters of that year followed the order 1, 4, 3, 2; the maximum being in winter and the minimum in spring. The first point to be ascertained in this inquiry, as in that already made into the order of the quarters in respect of sickness, is what were the diseases which, following in this order, may be said to have governed the mortality. This will appear in the following table, which represents the mortality for each quarter, and the order of the quarters in respect of mortality, beginning with that in which the deaths were most nu-

merous. The table is taken from the Registrar-General's summary of the weekly tables of mortality for the metropolis for 1842.

TABLE IX.

| Forms of Disease. | Number of Deaths. | | | | Order of the Quarters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. | |
| Diseases of the Organs of Respiration . . . . . | 4,259 | 3,159 | 2,821 | 3,751 | 1 4 2 3 |
| Old Age . . . . . | 1,051 | 733 | 668 | 894 | 1 4 2 3 |
| Diseases of Uncertain Seat* . | 1,560 | 1,331 | 1,437 | 1,387 | 1 3 4 2 |
| Other Diseases, in which the greatest mortality is in the first Quarter† . . . . . | 372 | 318 | 315 | 335 | 1 4 2 3 |
| Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases . . . . | 1,841 | 1,588 | 2,231 | 2,036 | 3 4 1 2 |
| Diseases of the Organs of Digestion. . . . . | 806 | 715 | 1,117 | 758 | 3 1 4 2 |
| Diseases of the Nervous System | 1,918 | 1,831 | 1,944 | 1,812 | 3 1 2 4 |
| Diseases in which the greatest mortality occurred in the Fourth Quarter‡ . . . . | 589 | 551 | 486 | 658 | 4 1 2 3 |
| Total . . . | 12,396 | 10,226 | 11,019 | 11,631 | 1 4 3 2 |

It results from this table that there was no class of diseases which followed the order of the total mortality; in other words there was no class of diseases that by the great difference in the mortality which it occasioned in the several quarters of the year might be said to determine or govern the total mortality. It will be seen, however, that the deaths from diseases of the organs of respiration and from old age followed the order of the total mortality, except that the second and third quarters were inverted, and that there was so great a difference in their fatality in the several quarters that they must of necessity have exercised a marked influence on the order of the total mortality. The excess of deaths from diseases of uncertain seat in the first quarter, added to the still greater excess of deaths from diseases of the organs of respiration and from old age, gave to that quarter a decided predominance over all the others. In four out of eight of the classes in the table, indeed, the first quarter stands first in point of mortality. Again in the case of the fourth quarter, which ranks next in point of mortality, the large class of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases reinforces the mortality from diseases of the lungs and old age, and gives to that quarter a decided excess over the second and third. All that remains, then, is to explain how it happened that the summer quarter proved more fatal than the spring quarter in spite of the excess of deaths from the diseases of the lungs and from old age, which occurred during the spring. The explanation is found in the great excess of deaths from diseases of the

* Including inflammation and its consequences, hæmorrhage, dropsy, scrofula, scurvy, gout, atrophy, debility, &c. &c.

† This class includes most diseases of the skin, and deaths from intemperance, starvation, and violence.

‡ Including deaths from diseases of the organs of circulation, of the urinary organs; from rheumatic affections, from childbirth, and from diseases not specified.

organs of digestion, from epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, and from the diseases of the nervous system, but especially of the two former classes, which took place in the summer months. Were it not for this excessive mortality during the summer months, the deaths from diseases of the chest, coupled with those from old age, would have governed the mortality ; and it is highly probable that if a severe winter were to coincide with a mild summer, this would prove to be the case.

It has already been shown that during the year 1842 the total sickness varied directly, and the diseases of the chest inversely as the temperature. Hence on the supposition that the diseases of the chest had been found to determine the mortality, the deaths would have been inversely as the temperature, being at a maximum in winter, and at a minimum in summer. But the great mortality attendant upon the diseases of the organs of digestion, and on the epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, during the summer months, interfered with, and formed an exception to, this simple law of mortality.

From the foregoing considerations, then, it follows that during the year 1842, the atmospheric condition which exercised the most marked influence on sickness and mortality was temperature, and it may be stated generally that the total sickness varied directly, and the mortality tended to vary inversely as the temperature.

Such are the conclusions drawn from an examination of the sickness and mortality of one year. How far these conclusions apply to other years is a question of considerable interest, which I proceed to examine by the aid of such materials as I have been able to obtain. In prosecuting this inquiry I have found it necessary to adopt a different division of the year from that employed for 1842. In the case of any single year, and for ordinary purposes, the simple division into quarters is the best, and it is that adopted by the Registrar-General. But for the purpose of determining the relation existing between sickness and mortality, on the one hand, and the seasons and weather, on the other, a different division of the year is required, and it happens fortunately for the present inquiry that the most complete series of reports which I have been able to obtain adopts the division best adapted to this purpose. It is a division into seasons: December, January, and February, constituting the winter; March, April, and May, the spring; June, July, and August, the summer; September, October, and November, the autumn.

The advantage of this division into seasons over that into quarters is made to appear by contrasting the average temperature of the five years from 1838 to 1842 inclusive for the quarters and seasons respectively. The average temperature of the several quarters and seasons, with the differences existing between each successive quarter and season, is shown in the following table, which I introduce to show the great superiority of the division into seasons over that into quarters.

Table X.

| Seasons. | Average Temperature. | Difference. | Quarters. | Average Temperature. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winter (Dec., Jan., Feb.) | 38·8 | 12·6 | 1st Qr. (Jan., Feb., Mar.) | 42·9 | 1·9 |
| Spring (Mar., Apr., May.) | 48·6 | 9·8 | 2d Qr. (Apr., May, June.) | 55·1 | 12·2 |
| Summer (June, July, Aug.) | 63·5 | 14·9 | 3d Qr. (July, Aug., Sept.) | 62·1 | 7·0 |
| Autumn (Sept., Oct., Nov.) | 51·4 | 12·1 | 4th Qr. (Oct., Nov., Dec.) | 44·8 | 17·3 |

A glance at this table will suffice to show the great superiority of the division into seasons over that into quarters. For instance, the difference in point of temperature between the winter and autumn seasons is 12·6, while between the first and fourth quarter it is only 1·9. Again the differences between the seasons taken one with the other are much more uniform than those between the several quarters, the greatest difference in the case of the seasons exceeding the least difference by only 5 degrees, whilst the greatest difference in the case of the quarters exceeds the least by no less than 15 degrees. Hence there can be no doubt that the most natural and useful division of the year is that into seasons.

There is another division of the year which may be usefully employed in examining the influence of temperature upon health; viz., into the four hottest, the four coldest, and the four temperate months, the four hottest being June, July, August, and September; the four coldest December, January, February, and March; and the four temperate months April, May, October, and November. The average of the four hottest months for the five years ending with 1842, is 62·3°, that of the four coldest 40°, and that of the four temperate months 49·4°. This division, as well as that into seasons, will be made use of in the remainder of the present inquiry.

Two questions still remain for discussion:—1. Whether the same order of the seasons in respect of sickness and mortality obtains every year; and, 2. Whether the amount of sickness and mortality in different years, and in the several seasons of different years, like that at different seasons of the same year, depends upon the temperature.

Commencing as before with the sickness, I propose to examine each of these questions in turn, and

1. Does the same order of the seasons in respect of sickness obtain every year?

The registries of King's College Hospital, in consequence of the recent establishment of the charity, only extend to two complete years,* in each of which the same order of the seasons is found to prevail, the numbers being as follow:—

Table XI.†

| Years. | Winter. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Order of the Seasons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1841 | 1,915 | 1,999 | 2,365 | 2,176 | 3 4 2 1 |
| 1842 | 2,192 | 2,364 | 2,776 | 2,469 | 3 4 2 1 |

I am so fortunate as to be able to throw additional light upon this question by making use of the registers of sickness at the St. Giles's Parochial Infirmary; which registers have been carefully kept during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, and in which are entered all the cases of sickness occurring in the infirmary, in the workhouse, among the out-patients applying for relief, and among those visited at their own homes.‡ These registers, though obviously imperfect repre-

* Each year is supposed to begin with December of the previous year.

† When the months are arranged by quarters, the two years do not correspond, but the second and third quarters change places.

‡ I am indebted for these facts to the kindness of my friend and neighbour, Dr. James Reid.

sentatives of the average sickness, inasmuch as the pauper patients are in excess during those seasons when there is a scarcity of employment, present, nevertheless, a fair comparative view of the distribution of sickness over the seasons of the different years.

The diseases occurring in the several seasons of each year, and the order of the seasons, are shown in the following table :—

TABLE XII.

| Years. | Winter. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Order of the Seasons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | 1,804 | 1,909 | 1,936 | 1,761 | 3 2 1 4 |
| 1839 | 1,913 | 1,763 | 2,050 | 1,979 | 3 4 1 2 |
| 1840 | 2,009 | 2,040 | 2,008 | 2,009 | 2 1 4 3 |
| 1841 | 1,969 | 1,785 | 1,778 | 2,019 | 4 1 2 3 |
| 1842 | 2,344 | 2,306 | 2,621 | 2,869 | 4 3 1 2 |
| Mean of the 5 Years . | 2,008 | 1,961 | 2,079 | 2,127 | 4 3 1 2 |

This table at once decides the question under examination in the negative. There is not only no uniform order of the seasons in respect of sickness, but each of the five years has its own order. In two instances also (those of 1838 and 1841, and of 1839 and 1840), the order of the seasons is inverted. The average of the five years follows the order of the year 1842.

Dr. Bateman's admirable reports of the Carey Street Dispensary* have furnished me with a still more extensive series of facts illustrative of the same question. In these reports the year is divided into seasons, as in the two preceding tables.

TABLE XIII.—*Showing the Number of Patients treated at the Carey Street Dispensary during the several Seasons of the undermentioned Years, with the order of the Seasons.*

| Years. | Winter. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Order of the Seasons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1805 | 460 | 443 | 507 | 465 | 3 4 1 2 |
| 1806 | 502 | 513 | 509 | 474 | 2 3 1 4 |
| 1807 | 549 | 538 | 505 | 432 | 1 2 3 4 |
| 1808 | 506 | 553 | 507 | 464 | 2 3 1 4 |
| 1809 | 478 | 582 | 430 | 470 | 2 1 4 3 |
| 1810 | 548 | 545 | 542 | 528 | 1 2 3 4 |
| 1811 | 575 | 585 | 533 | 546 | 2 3 4 1 |
| 1812 | 527 | 612 | 620 | 594 | 3 2 4 1 |
| 1813 | 595 | 638 | 677 | 703 | 4 3 2 1 |
| 1814 | 703 | 670 | 581 | 603 | 1 2 4 3 |
| 1815 | 662 | 697 | 648 | 632 | 2 1 3 4 |
| Average of 11 Years | 555 | 579 | 551 | 537 | 2 1 3 4 |

Two coincidences occur in this table; one between the years 1806 and 1808; the other between the years 1807 and 1810; the order of the

* Published in the early numbers of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal. This dispensary is situate in the same street as the King's College Hospital.

seasons in the former case being 2, 3, 1, 4, and in the latter 1, 2, 3, 4. In the years 1805 and 1809, the order of the seasons is inverted, and the year 1813 presents the inverse order of the years 1807 and 1810. The other years present every possible variety, whilst the maximum sickness occurs twice only in summer, and the minimum three times only in winter. The average of the 11 years places the seasons in the order 2, 1, 3, 4.

The absence of uniformity in the order of the seasons becomes still more apparent on comparing the three preceding tables with each other; for the order of the seasons in the King's College Hospital Reports does not correspond with any single year in the two last tables; and the two last tables themselves exhibit only two coincidences, viz., between the years 1805 and 1839, and between the years 1809 and 1840.

It follows, then, from the foregoing facts, that there is no uniform order of the seasons in respect of sickness, but that the numbers which represent their sequence assume every possible arrangement, and admit of every possible combination.

It may be interesting to inquire how far the several years correspond when the months are thrown into three groups consisting of the four hottest, the four coldest, and the four temperate months. This will appear in the following table, formed from the registries of the St. Giles's Parochial Infirmary.

TABLE XIV.

| Years. | 1<br>4 Hottest Months. | 2<br>4 Temperate Months. | 3<br>4 Coldest Months. | Order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | 2,535 | 2,513 | 2,362 | 1 2 3 |
| 1839 | 2,734 | 2,508 | 2,463 | 1 2 3 |
| 1840 | 2,794 | 2,560 | 2,712 | 1 3 2 |
| 1841 | 2,444 | 2,466 | 2,641 | 3 2 1 |
| 1842 | 3,587 | 3,280 | 3,273 | 1 2 3 |
| Average of the 5 years | 2,819 | 2,665 | 2,690 | 1 3 2 |

Here, again, there is a want of uniformity in the several years. The greatest amount of sickness occurs in the hottest months, and the least in the coldest, in three out of the five years, viz., in the years 1838, 1839, and 1842; the maximum sickness occurs also in the four hottest months in the year 1840; but in the year 1841, the maximum sickness is in the four coldest months, and the minimum in the four hottest. The excess of sickness in the coldest months of 1841 is readily explained by the great prevalence of influenza during the months of February and March of that year, and the proportional increase of diseases of the chest. The effects of this severe epidemic extending into the months of April and May also accounts for the slight excess of sickness during the temperate months over that occurring in the four hottest months. Omitting this exceptional year, it will be seen that the maximum sickness occurs in all the remaining years during the four hottest months, and this, too, in an institution in which the class of patients relieved is naturally in excess during the colder months. This table, then, gives strong con-

firmation to the results deduced from the King's College Hospital Report for 1842.

2. Does the amount of sickness in different years, and in the same season of different years, depend upon the temperature?

The last table, as has just been stated, seems to justify an answer in the affirmative, as in four out of five years, and in the average of the five years, it exhibits an excess of sickness in the hottest months. With a view of throwing additional light upon the question, I subjoin two tables, exhibiting for the Carey Street Dispensary, and St. Giles's Parochial Infirmary, the total sickness and mean temperature of each year, and contrasting the per centage proportion which the diseases of each season bear to the total sickness of the year with the mean temperature of the several seasons.

TABLE XV.—*From the Reports of the Carey Street Dispensary.*

| Year. | Dec., Jan., Feb. | | Mar., Apr., May. | | June, July, Aug. | | Sept., Oct., Nov. | | Total for each Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. |
| 1805 | 39·7 | 24·53 | 48·6 | 23·62 | 61·8 | 27·04 | 51·2 | 24·80 | 50·5 | 1,875 |
| 1806 | 45·1 | 25·12 | 49·3 | 25·67 | 64·1 | 25·48 | 54·3 | 23·72 | 53·2 | 1,998 |
| 1807 | 40·0 | 27·12 | 48·7 | 26·58 | 65·4 | 24·95 | 50·6 | 21·34 | 51·2 | 2,024 |
| 1808 | 38·5 | 24·92 | 48·5 | 27·28 | 65·5 | 24·97 | 50·8 | 22·85 | 50·8 | 2,030 |
| 1809 | 42·3 | 24·39 | 49·5 | 29·69 | 62·4 | 21·94 | 50·8 | 24·00 | 51·3 | 1,960 |
| 1810 | 39·3 | 25·33 | 49·4 | 25·19 | 63·7 | 25·06 | 53·8 | 24·41 | 51·5 | 2,163 |
| 1811 | 39·2 | 25·68 | 53·0 | 26·12 | 63·2 | 23·80 | 55·3 | 24·38 | 52·7 | 2,239 |
| 1812 | 39·5 | 22·40 | 47·2 | 26·01 | 59·8 | 26·35 | 50·3 | 25·24 | 49·2 | 2,353 |
| 1813 | 39·4 | 22·77 | 49·2 | 24·41 | 60·7 | 25·91 | 49·7 | 26·90 | 49·7 | 2,613 |
| 1814 | 35·7 | 27·49 | 46·7 | 26·20 | 60·7 | 22·72 | 49·9 | 23·58 | 48·2 | 2,557 |
| 1815 | 38·8 | 25·67 | 51·7 | 27·02 | 62·7 | 25·12 | 53·0 | 24·50 | 51·6 | 2,579 |

The figures in this table are by no means so confirmatory of the influence of temperature on sickness as might have been anticipated, for on comparing the total sickness of the several years the maximum average temperature is found to coincide with a comparatively small amount of sickness, whilst the minimum temperature coincides with one of the most sickly years. Again the sum of the cases of sickness in the five years in which the mean temperature was the highest is found to be less than the sum of the cases in the five years in which the temperature was lowest; the numbers being for the five years of highest temperature, with an average temperature of 52·1, 2,188, and for the five years of lowest temperature, with an average temperature of 49·7, 2,286, a difference of about 5 per cent.

If we extend our examination to the several seasons in succession, we can discover no uniform relation between the amount of sickness and the average temperature. Thus though in the winter season, during which the sickness may be expected to be inversely as the temperature, we find an excess of sickness in the five colder winters over the five milder winters, amounting to about 4 per cent.; on turning to the summer season we find the same average amount of sickness in the five hottest and in the five coldest summers. In the spring and autumn seasons,

however, the greatest amonut of sickness will be seen to coincide with the greatest temperature. Thus, in spring, the five years in which the mean temperature is the highest, viz., 50·6, present an average of 26·74 per cent. of sickness, whilst the five years in which the temperature is lowest, viz., 47·9, yield an average of 25·94 per cent. The difference in the autumn season is less considerable, but here also in favour of the hotter seasons.

TABLE XVI.—*From the Returns of the Parochial Infirmary of St. Giles.*

| Years. | Dec., Jan., Feb. | | Mar., Apr., May. | | June, July, Aug. | | Sept., Oct., Nov. | | Total for each Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. | Mean Temperature. | Cases of Sickness. |
| 1838 | 35·3 | 24·34 | 47·4 | 25·76 | 62·1 | 26·12 | 50·6 | 23·63 | 48·8 | 7,410 |
| 1839 | 40·0 | 24·82 | 45·4 | 22·88 | 62·6 | 26·61 | 51.6 | 25·68 | 49·9 | 7,705 |
| 1840 | 38·2 | 24·91 | 47·8 | 25·29 | 64·0 | 24·89 | 50·4 | 24·91 | 50·1 | 8,066 |
| 1841 | 38·9 | 26·08 | 38·9 | 23·64 | 61·9 | 23·55 | 53·3 | 26·73 | 48·2 | 7,551 |
| 1842 | 41·2 | 23·11 | 41·2 | 22·74 | 66·8 | 25·84 | 50·9 | 28·29 | 50·0 | 10,140 |

This table gives greater support than the preceding one to the opinion that the temperature has a marked influence on the prevalence of sickness, for while there is an increase of sickness in the colder winters, and a well-marked excess of sickness in the warmer summers, the total of cases of sickness in the several years corresponds pretty closely with the temperature of those years.

The comparison which has just been instituted between the several years during which returns have been made for the Carey Street Dispensary, and the St. Giles's Parochial Infirmary, does not admit of being extended to the King's College Hospital, on account of its comparatively recent establishment, and the increase which is still taking place in the applications for relief.

I now proceed to inquire whether the order of the quarters, (for in consequence of the Registrar-General's reports being made up by quarters, I am obliged to return to this division of the year,) in regard to mortality, is the same in the four preceding years as in 1842. That in this respect, as in the prevalence of sickness, there is a want of uniformity, will appear in the following tables, which exhibit the mortality for the metropolis and for the central districts respectively, in the several quarters from 1838 to 1842 inclusive.

TABLE XVII.—*Metropolis.*

| Years. | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. | Order of the Quarters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | 15,611 | 13,109 | 11,397 | 12,581 | 1 2 4 3 |
| 1839 | 11,778 | 11,023 | 11,236 | 11,404 | 1 4 3 2 |
| 1840 | 11,656 | 10,836 | 11,137 | 12,725 | 4 1 3 2 |
| 1841 | 13,713 | 10,404 | 10,406 | 10,761 | 1 4 3 2 |
| 1842 | 12,805 | 10,494 | 11,177 | 11,915 | 1 4 3 2 |
| Total . | 65,563 | 55,866 | 55,353 | 59,386 | 1 4 2 3 |

TABLE XVIII.—*Central Districts.*

| Years. | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. | Order of the Quarters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | 3,292 | 2,683 | 2,239 | 2,630 | 1 2 4 3 |
| 1839 | 2,447 | 2,355 | 2,523 | 2,426 | 3 1 4 2 |
| 1840 | 2,400 | 2,112 | 2,132 | 2,514 | 4 1 3 2 |
| 1841 | 2,925 | 2,170 | 2,152 | 2,086 | 1 2 3 4 |
| 1842 | 2,510 | 2,148 | 2,183 | 2,345 | 1 4 3 2 |
| Total . | 13,574 | 11,468 | 11,229 | 12,001 | 1 4 2 3 |

The first table, which represents the total number of deaths in the metropolis, exhibits a much closer correspondence between the results of the several years than does the second table; the order of the quarters being the same in the years 1839, 1841, and 1842, the first quarter being the most and the second the least fatal in four out of the five years, whilst the summer quarter ranks fourth in point of fatality in every year but one. The table of mortality for the central districts, on the other hand, is much less uniform, the winter proving most fatal, the spring least fatal, and the summer ranking third in point of fatality in three out of the five years. The average result of each table, however, is the same, the order of the quarters being 1, 4, 2, 3.

The following table, extracted from the Registrar-General's Report for 1842, shows that for the entire kingdom the order of the quarters in respect of mortality is different from that of the metropolis, but the same for each of the three years.

TABLE XIX.

| Years. | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. | Order of the Quarters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | 98,114 | 90,810 | 72,791 | 80,816 | 1 2 4 3 |
| 1839 | 89,739 | 87,965 | 76,280 | 84,995 | 1 2 4 3 |
| 1840 | 98,843 | 90,339 | 80,820 | 89,630 | 1 2 4 3 |

It would appear, then, that on an average of a number of years the mortality for the metropolis corresponds with that for the entire kingdom, inasmuch as the first quarter is the most fatal, and the third the least fatal; but that the place of the second and fourth quarters is inverted, the autumn being most fatal in the metropolis and the spring in the country generally.

There now only remains to consider the relation existing between the temperature and mortality of the several years and seasons of each year. This will be best seen in the following table, which exhibits the mean temperature and per centage proportion of deaths for the several seasons, also the total for each year.

TABLE XX.

| Years. | First Quarter. | | Second Quarter. | | Third Quarter. | | Fourth Quarter. | | Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean Temperature. | Number of Deaths. | Mean Temperature. | Number of Deaths. | Mean Temperature. | Number of Deaths. | Mean Temperature. | Number of Deaths. | Mean Temperature | Number of Deaths. |
| 1838 | 35·3 | 29·62 | 47·4 | 24·88 | 62·1 | 21·62 | 50·6 | 23·87 | 48·8 | 52,698 |
| 1839 | 40·0 | 25·92 | 45·4 | 24·25 | 62·6 | 24·72 | 51·6 | 25·09 | 49·9 | 45,441 |
| 1840 | 38·2 | 25·14 | 47·8 | 23·37 | 64·0 | 24·02 | 50·4 | 27·45 | 50·1 | 46,354 |
| 1841 | 38·9 | 30·28 | 51·9 | 22·97 | 61·9 | 22·97 | 53·3 | 23·76 | 48·2 | 45,284 |
| 1842 | 41·2 | 27·60 | 50·2 | 22·62 | 66·8 | 24·09 | 50·9 | 25·68 | 50·0 | 46,391 |

In this table the relation existing between a cold winter and a high mortality is apparent; in the spring and autumn the greatest mortality is also in the coldest seasons; while in summer the maximum mortality coincides with the maximum temperature. For the entire year the influence of temperature is still more marked, by far the greatest mortality being in the year in which the winter was the most severe. To these statements, however, there are some exceptions. The relative mortality, for instance, in the first quarter of the year 1841 is greater than in that of 1838, though the winter of 1838 was much the more severe. This is explained by the severe epidemic of influenza which occurred in the early months of 1841, and caused a mortality disproportioned to the severity of the weather.

The results to which the foregoing facts and reasonings lead may be briefly stated as follows :—

1. The amount of sickness in the central districts of London during the year 1842 varied directly as the temperature, being a maximum in August, the hottest month of the year, and a minimum in January, the coldest month.

2. The diseases which determined the order of sickness were febrile and catarrhal affections, the contagious exanthemata, and the disorders of the digestive organs; to which may be added the mixed group, consisting of gout, scrofula, &c.

3. The diseases of the organs of respiration followed the inverse order of those already mentioned, and were inversely as the temperature, being most numerous in the colder, and fewest in the hotter months.

4. The temperature did not appear to exercise a marked influence on the other classes of disease.*

5. The hygrometric state of the air appeared to have little effect on disease, and if it produced any effect it was on the diseases of the organs of respiration, which were in excess during the months in which the quantity of moisture in the air was the greatest; but these were also the coldest months.

6. The mortality for the metropolis during the year 1842, was greatest in the first quarter, and least in the second, and was inversely as the

* With the exception, perhaps, of those which form a measure of the activity of the sexual passion, which were in excess during the hottest months of the year; a fact which corresponds with, and corroborates our experience of the influence of the seasons on crimes against the person, &c.

sickness, except that the mortality of the third quarter exceeded that of the fourth.

7. The diseases which chiefly influenced the order of the quarters in respect of mortality, were those of the chest, to which may be added, as following the same order, the decay of nature in the aged.*

8. The order of the seasons in respect of sickness and mortality differs year by year, and does not admit of being reduced to any precise rule.

9. As a general rule, but one admitting of many exceptions, it may be stated, that the amount of sickness tends to vary directly, and the amount of mortality inversely as the temperature.

These results must be received with some reserve, as they are founded on a comparatively small number of facts; but they are probably not very far from the truth. At any rate they may prove suggestive of future enquiries, founded upon a broader basis. At present the materials for a comprehensive theory of the influence of the seasons and weather upon sickness and mortality are wanting, and are not likely to be supplied till the example set by one or two public hospitals and dispensaries shall have provoked imitation. In the mean time the present attempt, if it accomplish no other purpose, may serve as an example of the mode by which such enquiries must be conducted.

In the course of this enquiry it is scarcely possible, that some hypothesis should not have suggested itself as the most likely to prove true; and it may not be amiss to bring this attempt to a conclusion, by stating in few words that which I have been led to form.

The causes of sickness are twofold, consisting of atmospheric changes which may be submitted to measurement, and of certain more subtle changes in the composition of the air, which at present can neither be analysed nor estimated. To the former class belong the temperature, moisture, and pressure of the air; to the latter those emanations from the earth or from human beings themselves, which give rise to the majority of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. As the number of cases of sickness produced by these latter causes is generally considerable, the influence of the pressure, temperature, and hygrometric state of the air will not be observed in those years in which these causes are in operation; but in the absence of epidemics, the temperature will be found to be the most influential cause of sickness. When the temperature of the summer is high, there will be such an amount of sickness in the summer months as to cause a large return of sickness for the entire year; so, on the other hand, a severe winter will swell the total sickness of the year, by producing a great excess of affections of the organs of respiration. A summer or winter of unusual length, beginning early and ending late, will also cause an increase of sickness on the entire year, but the nature of the sickness will be different as the temperature is higher or lower than usual. The order of the seasons in respect of sickness will also be mainly determined by the degree in which the temperature of these seasons exceeds, or falls short of, the average temperature.

The mortality, in like manner, in non epidemic years will be chiefly dependent upon the temperature, varying in the several seasons inversely

* It is well known that the most common cause of death in the aged, is an affection of the lungs, called "bronchitis senilis."

as the temperature, except in those years in which the summer is unusually warm, when the mortality of the summer may even exceed that of the winter season. In other instances, the mortality of the summer months will rank next to that of the winter or autumn.

It is only necessary to observe in conclusion, that as this attempt combines two of the most variable things in nature, the weather and the condition of the human body, it is scarcely to be expected that any more definite results than those now obtained should have been wrought out. As much has been done with the scanty materials at my command, as I expected to accomplish, and it formed no part of my plan to quote the results at which other enquirers had arrived. Suffice it to state that between this attempt and the labours of others there is that general correspondence which will render each confirmatory of the other.

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*Report of a Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, consisting of* Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., Lord Sandon, M.P., G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., J. Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., Dr. W. P. Alison, *and* E. Chadwick, Esq., *on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland.*

[*Abstracted from the Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.*]

This Committee, in pursuance of a resolution of the General Committee of the British Association, at Glasgow, in 1840, selected the towns of Edinburgh with Leith, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee, as being those likely to supply the most useful materials for comparison, as well because of the circumstances in which they agree as of those in which they differ from each other. Mr. Alexander Watt, of Glasgow, who has established a claim to public respect by his mortality bills of Glasgow, and other statistical works, was good enough to undertake the severe labour of accumulating and digesting the facts contained in its report, which demanded of him no ordinary perseverance and tact to obviate the defects entailed by the very imperfect state of the registers of marriages, births, and deaths in Scotland. The results of his labours, when presented to the Committee, were found, indeed, to be embarrassing, not from any paucity of matter, but from their elaborateness and amount of detail, which precluded their publication in the annual volume of the transactions of the Association. The Chairman of the Committee, Colonel Sykes, appears, therefore, to have subjected the whole to a further laborious process of reduction, by which all the most valuable materials have been brought within the limits of 80 tables, and the like number of pages, in lieu of 119 tables and 199 pages. The Committee, in regretting the want of some systematic plan of registration in Scotland, for the purposes of vital statistics, express, nevertheless, a conviction that the facts accumulated open up a prospect of ascertaining, in the continued progress of their researches, certain physical laws in vital statistics, the knowledge of which may be of considerable importance, not only in the formation of more correct estimates of the value of life in different grades, and at different ages, but also in guiding the judgment of the legislator and the philanthropist in encountering the physical evils resulting from moral causes.

*Marriages.*—The number of marriages is derived from the proclamations of marriages, with due allowance for the cases in which the parties resided in different parishes, and in which there were, therefore, two proclamations for one marriage. It is known, however, that several irregularities are of occasional occurrence in relation to the proclamations of marriages; notwithstanding which the tables of marriages, constructed as they are from the returns made by the respective session clerks, may be considered as nearer to the truth than any tables in other departments of vital statistics in Scotland; so very defective and partial is the system of registering births and deaths that exists in that country.

In Edinburgh, in 1841, the population was 138,182, and the number of marriages 1,007, or 0·728 per cent.; in Leith, 28,372, and 274, or 0·965 per cent.; in Glasgow, 282,134, and 2,382, or 0·844 per cent.; in Aberdeen, 64,778, and 479, or 0·739 per cent.; in Perth, 22,172, and 132, or 0·595 per cent.; and in Dundee, 61,540, and 529, or 0·859 per cent.

In Edinburgh, the average annual number of males married in the three years ended with 1841, compared with the number of male inhabitants ascertained by the census of 1841 was as 1 to 60·725, or 1,646 per cent.; of females, compared with the female population, as 1 to 73·185, or 1,366 per cent.; being a greater proportion of the male than of the female population by 0·280 per cent.; but there being, by the census of 1841, 125·37 females to every 100 males in Edinburgh, it appears that on the average of these years there were 3·87 per cent. more females than males married.

In Leith, in like manner, the males married were as 1 to 51·857, or 1·928 per cent.; the females as 1 to 61·508, or 1·625 per cent.; being an excess on the part of the males of 0·303 per cent.; while the number of females to the males being 114·27 to every 100, there were 3·65 per cent. more males than females married.

In Glasgow, the marriages of males, on the average of five years, ended with 1841, were as 1 to 61·333, or 1·630 per cent.; females 1 to 68·325, or 1·463 per cent.; excess on the part of the males 0·167 per cent.; but there being 110·41 females to 100 males there were only 0·887 fewer females than males married.

In Aberdeen, on the like average, the number of males married was as 1 to 62·609, or 1·594 per cent.; females 1 to 80·266, or 1·245 per cent.; being a greater proportion of males by 0·352 per cent.; but there being 128·59 females to 100 males, there were 0·30 per cent. more females than males married.

In Perth and Kinnoul, on the like average, the males married were 1 to 73·471, or 1·361 per cent.; the females 1 to 80·094, or 1·248 per cent.; being a greater proportion of males by 0·113 per cent.; but there being 115·55 females to 100 males, there were positively 5·66 per cent. more females than males married.

In Dundee, on an average of the same years, the males married were as 1 to 54·486, or 1·835 per cent.; the females 1 to 65·904, or 1·517 per cent.; being a greater proportion of the males by 318 per cent.; and although there are 117·37 females to 100 males, 2·96 per cent. more males than females were married.

I.—*Average Annual Proportion of Marriages in the Towns comprised in the Report compared with each other.*

| Places. | Individuals Married to Population as 1 to | Per Centage. | Marriages to Population as 1 to | Per Centage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edinburgh and Leith . | 65·026 | 1·537 | 131·088 | 0·762 |
| Glasgow and Parishes . | 64·813 | 1·542 | 120·290 | 9·831 |
| Aberdeen . . . . | 71·451 | 1·399 | 140·004 | 0·714 |
| Perth and Kinnoul . . | 76·879 | 1·300 | 159·728 | 0·626 |
| Dundee . . . . . | 60·109 | 1·663 | 111·426 | 0·897 |

The differences in the amount of these annual marriages are found to be very great; but to point out the exact causes of these differences would require a more minute and accurate knowledge of the moral condition and physical circumstances of the people than we are possessed of; but by the present statement of facts an advance is made which has long been desired in Scotland, where so little attention has been generally paid to vital statistics. These tables open a new field, though still a limited one, to the statist, whose object it is to trace the immediate causes of changes which affect the welfare of the people, with a view to suggest such improvements as may arrest in its progress a retrograde movement in the condition of the inhabitants of large towns: a movement to which public attention has been of late so often drawn.

To acquire, for instance, a correct knowledge of the causes of the great difference in the amount of annual marriages in Perth and in Dundee, would be of moment. These two towns are situated within 20 miles of each other, with every facility of intercourse by coach and by steam-boat.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of Perth are in easy and comfortable circumstances; and it will be observed, that the average annual amount of marriages in that city for the last five years is 1 to 159·72, while in Dundee, where there is a large proportion of poor and destitute people, as appears from the great proportion of burials at the public expense, the average annual amount of marriages for the last five years, to the mean population, is as 1 to 111·42!

In Edinburgh, exclusive of Leith, the average annual amount of marriages for the last three years, to the mean population, is as 1 to 136·39, while in Leith, with numerous poor, they are as 1 to 110·06 to the mean population of these years. In Glasgow and suburbs, where a very large proportion of the inhabitants is in destitute circumstances, arising from the influx of labour being greater than the demand, and from other causes, the average annual amount of marriages, to the mean population, for the last five years, is as 1 to 120·29.

And in Aberdeen, where the poor and destitute bear a much smaller proportion to the whole inhabitants than they do in Glasgow, the average annual amount of resident marriages is as 1 to 140·00. It would appear from these observations, therefore, that in those towns where there is the greatest amount of poverty and destitution, and where, as will afterwards appear, the mortality is greatest, the annual number of

marriages is the greatest. It is to be feared a moral law is here shadowed out, the result of physical causes; but we would not, however, be understood as coming at once to this conclusion, although in accordance with other observations, as there is much yet required to be done by the statist before we can arrive at a full and accurate knowledge of the social condition of the inhabitants of large towns in Scotland. Were the registers so kept that we could ascertain the ages and occupations of the parties married, more light would be thrown on this subject.

The extent to which prudential motives operate on the respectable portion of the mechanics and artizans of towns in prevention of early marriages, appears to be considerable. The desire to establish themselves first in comfortably furnished houses is alone a sufficient check. But if we look to the condition of that numerous class of the inhabitants of towns who have sunk, more especially of late years, into a reckless state of poverty, and where the prevalence of fever and other diseases, together with a limited supply of work by which they can earn a livelihood, have reduced masses of them to an extreme state of wretchedness, we shall find a very different feeling. In the large towns of Scotland this wretchedness is known to exist not only from personal inquiry, but it has been ably pointed out in late publications. So far from it operating as a check, the very hopelessness of their condition would seem to make this class blind and callous to consequences; and unions are formed which ultimately can only enhance their sufferings.

The importance of obtaining correct statistical information, therefore, as to the amount of annual marriages among the *different classes* of society, requires no further illustration; and though we are aware of the caution to be observed in coming to any conclusion from the facts yet obtained and detailed in the foregoing pages (imperfect as the system of registration may be from which our data are obtained), yet these data prove that the greatest amount of marriages is found to take place in those localities where the greatest proportion of the wretchedly poor are congregated together; and this fact goes far to strengthen the opinion that the diminution of destitution, by raising a great mass of the town population above their present reckless state of poverty, would prove a salutary check upon early marriages, by giving a taste for the comforts and decencies of life.

*Births.*—The inattention which prevails among parents in Scotland in regard to the recording of the births of their children in the public registers, even though the parties themselves continue to experience great inconvenience on many occasions on account of the omission, is so very great as to render the abstracts of births of no avail to the statist, in so far at least as regards the statistics of human life. If we compare the proportion of births recorded for England and Wales, as exhibited in the Registrar-General's Report for 1839-40, the year for which the number of births for England has been most fully ascertained, we may form a pretty correct judgment of the deficiency of the registers of births in Scotland. The proportion of births recorded for England and Wales for 1839-40 to the population of 1841 is 3·153 per cent., while the number of births or baptisms recorded for Edinburgh and Leith for the years exhibited in the preceding abstracts, to the mean population of these years, is 0·992 per cent.; for Aberdeen 1·311 per cent.; for

Glasgow 1·160 per cent.; for Dundee 1·497 per cent.; and for Perth 1·704 per cent. It will thus be perceived that the smallest proportion of births or baptisms are recorded for Edinburgh and Leith, and the greatest for Perth; and that the whole of these records are so incomplete, as to give no indication of the true number of births for these towns.

The abstracts of births or baptisms are, therefore, useless to the statist, and the only advantage to be derived from their publication is the proof they afford of the utter inefficiency of the present mode of registering births in Scotland, and to show the necessity there is for some legislative measure being obtained to remedy this great national defect. Among the public as well as private advantages which would arise from the improvement of Scotch registers of births, it may be mentioned, that, in the event of an alteration taking place in the Poor Laws of the country, complete registers of this nature would be the most legitimate and least inconvenient means of proving the birth-place of parties requiring aid from the public funds.

More than one attempt has been made in Glasgow to obtain complete returns of the amount of children baptized, from the clergymen of all denominations, within the limits of the bills of mortality, without leading to a satisfactory result. It is therefore to be feared, that this very important branch of the vital statistics of Scotland must remain incomplete till Government be induced to apply a remedy.

*Deaths.*—The want of a proper system for the registration of deaths, as well as of births and marriages, has long been much felt in Scotland, and repeated attempts have been made to introduce a legislative measure for some improvement, but without success. In the absence of a proper system for the registration of deaths, considerable attention has been paid by the magistrates, kirk sessions, and other parties in some of the large towns, in whom is vested the management of burial-grounds, to procure registers of burials. No uniform or systematic method of recording the causes of death has been adopted; but in some of the towns the names of the fatal diseases, as stated by the friends of the deceased, together with the ages at which death took place, have been carefully noted, and the data from which the committee's tables have been constructed have been obtained from these records. In Aberdeen the causes of death have been but partially recorded, which renders the tables for that city less satisfactory than they could have desired. In all cases, however, the ages at which death took place appear to have been carefully attended to, which is an important feature in the tables.

The only portion of these towns where a proper system of recording the diseases which cause death is to be found, is in the parish of South Leith, where Mr. Lyon has introduced the system recommended by the Committee of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, appointed to consider the best mode of framing public registers of deaths. This system is admirably adapted for the purpose, and it would be most advantageous to the advancement of our knowledge of the vital statistics of the country were it uniformly adopted for all burying-ground registers.

Whatever defects, however, may be observable in the arrangement of diseases in these tables, as the registers from which the information is obtained are kept in a manner similar to each other, and the data

brought out in the tables on an uniform plan, a comparison of the amount of mortality exhibited under the heads of the different diseases and at various ages in the different towns, will necessarily afford useful information.

One of the distinguishing features of these disease tables is, that the number of deaths at the different ages is made to appear under the head of the diseases which caused death at these ages; and, as one of the objects of constructing them is for reference, those whose local and general information on these matters may enable them to assist in advancing our knowledge of the physical and moral condition of the people, the proportions which the deaths at the different ages, and the proportions which the amount of fatal diseases bear to the whole deaths, and also to the population of the different towns, are carefully exhibited in separate columns.

In those tables in which the amount of deaths by the several diseases at different ages is specified, in some cases for five and in others for three years, not only the number as compared with the population is given, but the proportion per cent. of the deaths at the different ages, and of the causes of death, are added; these proportions being better suited to a comparison of the mortality which takes place in the several towns.

Comparing the mortality of the different towns each year with their population as ascertained by the census of 1841, it is obvious that the proportion of deaths, in all the years antecedent to 1841, would appear under the truth. As we may assume that the increase of population from 1831 to 1841 has been progressively uniform during the intervening years, the amount of population for the several towns of Scotland, as exhibited in the tables, has been calculated accordingly; and on the amount of population thus obtained, the proportions of the relative mortality of the different towns have been calculated.

As it is an object of great interest and importance to observe the effect of the seasons on the amount of mortality in different localities, tables are added, showing the amount of deaths monthly for these towns, and also exhibiting the proportions which the average of deaths in each month bear to the annual average of deaths.

Tables are also given, showing the amount of deaths by fever and eruptive diseases under five, under twenty, and above twenty years of age, and the proportion the deaths by these diseases bear to the whole deaths. The results exhibited in these tables are well worthy of consideration. In the present limited state of our knowledge of the vital statistics of the country, it is obviously desirable that a minute and varied analysis should be made of the fatal effects produced by the various diseases on our population at different ages, and under every variety of circumstances. By such analysis we may be enabled to trace those general laws by which nature appears to govern the distribution of disease and mortality. Should this object be attained, a most important step would be gained in the progress of our knowledge of vital statistics, and the science itself be enhanced in utility.

For several years much labour has been bestowed on the Mortality Bills of Glasgow, in order to exhibit the amount of mortality arising from the various diseases at different ages; considerable uniformity was noted in the results of the fever and eruptive fever tables of Glasgow

and other towns; and the confirmation this uniformity has received from the more extended results now before us, leads to the belief that it cannot be looked upon as a matter of chance, but that it indicates the possibility of our arriving, by a still more extended sphere of observation, and by a more correct system in the registration of the fatal diseases, at a knowledge of precise laws which seem to regulate the amount of deaths at different ages by fever and eruptive diseases. It may be too much to speak confidently of arriving at this very desirable result, yet the evidence is sufficiently strong to justify the bringing these circumstances under particular notice, which will be done in the remarks we have to make on the leading results brought out in these tables.

With regard to the hospitals and dispensaries for the poor inhabitants of these towns, they are placed on a very equal footing. To visit the Royal Infirmary or the Dispensary of any one of these towns, will lead to a correct judgment of all the others. Differences may be observed as to the newness of the building, or in some of the minor arrangements, but superintended as they all are by suitable officers, the same high character of efficiency is common to all of them, and renders the benefit they confer on the poor and destitute in time of sickness and bodily distress one of the greatest blessings they enjoy. The differences, therefore, that are to be observed in the amount of mortality in the towns, are not traceable to differences in the means of affording medical relief.

It is impossible to introduce within the present narrow limits the mass of tables prepared by the Committee, which present an elaborate double analysis of the mortality registers above described, according to the locality, the immediate causes of death, and the ages of the deceased. Some of the summaries, however, demand especial notice, as well as the inferences drawn from them :—

II.—*Table exhibiting the Annual average* Number of Deaths under* FIVE *years of Age, in five of the principal Towns of Scotland, with the proportion which these Deaths bear to the Total average Annual Amount of Deaths, as well as to the Population, in the different Towns; also the comparative rate of Mortality at these Ages in Edinburgh, and the other Towns mentioned in the Table.*

| Towns. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Mean Population. | Proportion of the average Annual Deaths at these Ages to the whole average Annual Deaths. | Comparative Rate to the average Annual Deaths. | | Per Centage of the mean Population. | Comparative Rate to the mean Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Greater than in Edinburgh. | Less than in Edinburgh. | | Greater than in Edinburgh | Less than in Edinburgh. |
| | | | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | | | |
| Edinburgh | 632$\frac{1}{3}$ | 551$\frac{1}{3}$ | 1,183$\frac{2}{3}$ | 137,986 | 33·626 | .. | .. | 0·857 | .. | .. |
| Glasgow . | 2,015 | 1,769 | 3,784 | 264,010 | 44·586 | 10·960 | .. | 1·438 | 0·576 | .. |
| Aberdeen. | 199$\frac{3}{5}$ | 175$\frac{3}{5}$ | 374$\frac{3}{5}$ | 63,366 | 29·399 | .. | 4·227 | 0·591 | .. | 0·266 |
| Perth. . | 76$\frac{3}{5}$ | 77$\frac{3}{5}$ | 154$\frac{1}{5}$ | 19,435 | 30·046 | .. | 3·580 | 0·793 | .. | 0·064 |
| Dundee . | 345$\frac{1}{3}$ | 329$\frac{2}{3}$ | 675 | 59,691 | 46·820 | 13·194 | .. | 1·130 | 0·273 | .. |

* It has been observed, that the average is for five years in Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, while for Edinburgh and Dundee the average is only for three years.

III.—*Table exhibiting the Annual average Number of Deaths under* TWENTY *years of Age, in five of the principal Towns of Scotland, with the proportion which these Deaths bear to the Total average Annual Amount of Deaths, as well as to the Population, in the different Towns; also the comparative rate of Mortality at these Ages in Edinburgh, and the other Towns mentioned in the Table.*

| Towns. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Mean Population. | Proportion of the average Annual Deaths at these Ages to the whole average Annual Deaths. | Comparative Rate to the average Annual Deaths. | | Per Centage of the mean Population. | Comparative Rate to the mean Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Greater than in Edinburgh. | Less than in Edinburgh. | | Greater than in Edinburgh. | Less than in Edinburgh. |
| | | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | | | |
| Edinburgh | 815 2/3 | 729 | 1,544 2/3 | 137,986 | 43·882 | .. | .. | 1·119 | .. | .. |
| Glasgow . | 2,510 4/5 | 2,238 1/5 | 4,749 | 264,010 | 55·957 | 12·075 | .. | 1·798 | 0·679 | .. |
| Aberdeen. | 292 3/5 | 257 1/5 | 549 4/5 | 63,366 | 43·148 | .. | 0·734 | 0·867 | .. | 0·252 |
| Perth. . | 100 | 96 2/5 | 196 2/5 | 19,435 | 38·269 | .. | 5·613 | 1·010 | .. | 0·109 |
| Dundee . | 426 | 403 1/3 | 829 1/3 | 59,691 | 57·526 | 13·644 | .. | 1·389 | 0·270 | .. |

IV.—*Table exhibiting the Annual average Number of Deaths at* TWENTY *years of Age* AND UPWARDS, *in five of the principal Towns of Scotland, with the proportion which these Deaths bear to the Total average Annual Amount of Deaths, as well as to the Population, in the different Towns; also the comparative rate of Mortality at these Ages in Edinbugh, and the other Towns mentioned in the Table.*

| Towns. | Males | Females. | Total. | Mean Population. | Proportion of the average Annual Deaths at these Ages to the whole average Annual Deaths. | Comparative Rate to the average Annual Deaths. | | Per Centage of the mean Population. | Comparative Rate to the mean Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Greater than in Edinburgh. | Less than in Edinburgh. | | Greater than in Edinburgh. | Less than in Edinburgh. |
| | | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | | | |
| Edinburgh | 916 2/3 | 1,058 2/3 | 1,975 1/3 | 137,986 | 56·117 | .. | .. | 1·431 | .. | .. |
| Glasgow . | 1,848 1/5 | 1,889 3/5 | 3,737 4/5 | 264,010 | 44.042 | .. | 12,075 | 1·415 | .. | 0·016 |
| Aberdeen. | 341 4/5 | 382 3/5 | 724 2/5 | 63,366 | 56·851 | 0·734 | .. | 1·142 | .. | 0·289 |
| Perth . . | 149 | 167 4/5 | 316 4/5 | 19,435 | 61·730 | 5·613 | .. | 1·630 | 0·199 | .. |
| Dundee . | 284 | 328 1/3 | 612 1/3 | 59,691 | 42·473 | .. | 13,644 | 1·025 | .. | 0·406 |

V.—*Proportion of Deaths to the Population in the great Towns of Scotland in the following Years.*

| | Edinburgh. | | Leith. | | Glasgow. | | Aberdeen. | | Perth. | | Dundee. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deaths to Population, as 1 to | Per-centage. | Deaths to Population, as 1 to | Per-centage. | Deaths to Population, as 1 to | Per-centage. | Deaths to Population, as 1 to | Per-centage. | Deaths to Population, as 1 to | Per-centage. | Deaths to Population, as 1 to | Per-centage. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | 40·841 | 2·448 | 28·308 | 3·532 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 27·419 | 3·647 | 30·831 | 3·241 | 24·054 | 4·157 | 44·529 | 2·245 | 31 674 | 3·157 | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 32·932 | 3·036 | 32·002 | 3·124 | 36·842 | 2·710 | 44 416 | 2·251 | 35·289 | 2·833 | 40·197 | 2·487 |
| 1839 | 40·937 | 2·442 | 41·010 | 2·438 | 35·084 | 2·850 | 55·100 | 1·814 | 48·649 | 2·055 | 35·153 | 2·844 |
| 1840 | 37·414 | 2·672 | 39·581 | 2·526 | 30·973 | 3·232 | 46·258 | 2·161 | 46·068 | 2·170 | 45·220 | 2·211 |
| 1841 | 39·537 | 2·529 | 43·851 | 2·280 | 31·750 | 3·149 | 62·647 | 1·596 | 44·882 | 2·228 | 45·316 | 2·206 |

VI.—*Comparative per centage Monthly Mortality in the different Towns reported on.*

| Months. | Monthly per centage of Deaths to the whole Deaths; average of five Years. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Edinburgh. | Glasgow. | Aberdeen. | Perth. | Dundee. |
| January . . . | 10·198 | 12·428 | 11·379 | 13·561 | 14·516 |
| February . . . | 9·026 | 10·465 | 10·930 | 10·829 | 10·465 |
| March . . . | 8·532 | 9·534 | 9·433 | 8·690 | 8·763 |
| April . . . . | 8·679 | 8·279 | 8·953 | 8·778 | 8·205 |
| May . . . . | 8·049 | 7·392 | 8·381 | 8·651 | 8·497 |
| June . . . . | 8·023 | 7·171 | 7·898 | 6·040 | 7·561 |
| July . . . . | 7·793 | 7·189 | 7·000 | 6·858 | 6·973 |
| August . . . | 7·452 | 7·984 | 6·498 | 7·677 | 6·681 |
| September . . | 8·219 | 7·558 | 7·104 | 7·570 | 6·587 |
| October . . . | 7·566 | 7·154 | 7·173 | 7·131 | 7·437 |
| November . . | 8·904 | 7·902 | 8·012 | 8·054 | 7·205 |
| December . . | 9·517 | 8·948 | 9·307 | 8·183 | 9·068 |

The influence of extreme cold on the amount of mortality has been frequently noticed by writers on this subject; and though others have attributed the excess of mortality which is sometimes observable more to sudden changes of temperature than to extreme cold, it is very evident that excessive cold, though it is not the only atmospheric influence to be guarded against, has a powerful influence in producing a great mortality, and the effect of that influence is inversely as the abundance of nutritive food, clothing and fuel at the command of the people to guard against it. The most fatal month in the year to human life is January, the per centage deaths of the total number of deaths ranging from 10 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The next most fatal month is February; and a singular uniformity prevails in the per centage deaths to the whole deaths in all the towns; then follow December and March, and the mortality diminishes until July and August, gradually increasing again with the fall of the year until it is at its maximum in January; in short, having a close correspondence with the progress of the sun in the ecliptic, the maximum intensity being when the sun is furthest removed from our latitudes, and its minimum effects occurring when the sun is in the neighbourhood of the northern tropic. It might probably be more correct to say that the mean mortality accords with the monthly mean temperature. The tables exhibit a somewhat singular feature in the proportional excess of deaths in Edinburgh in the summer months over the other towns, combined with a somewhat smaller proportion in the month of January, but an excess in the month of December. These anomalies very probably originate in the topography of the town, or are attributable to the averages being for three years only for Edinburgh and for five years for the other towns.

It is much to be regretted that circumstances have prevented the construction of monthly tables of mortality for five years instead of three for Edinburgh. Had this been the case, the proportionate mortality would not have been quite so favourable for that city during the winter months as is made to appear by these tables. The amount of deaths from fever and influenza, which was excessive in the beginning of 1837,

is included in the results brought forward for the other towns, but it has not been obtained for Edinburgh. The relative proportions of the deaths during the different months, as exhibited in these tables, are therefore more correct for the other towns than they are for that city.

Whatever influence the vicissitudes of the atmosphere may have, there are obviously other causes greatly affecting mortality, such as a free circulation of air, drainage, cleanliness, temperance, the abundance of wholesome food, clothing, fuel, and the occupations of the people.

One of the objects of research in vital statistics is to make comparisons of the effects produced on different communities similarly situated with regard to these various circumstances, and to observe how far the same causes produce the same results on the human frame.

But it must be of rare occurrence to find two towns similarly situated in all these respects. In the towns for which these tables are constructed, it will be observed, that while some approach near to each other in some points, both in regard to the sanitary condition of the towns and in the circumstances of the people, yet they differ in others, which operate in producing a greater or less amount of mortality.

From the tables in which the deaths are brought forward for a series of years, it will be seen that the greatest number of deaths at the very early ages take place in Glasgow and Dundee, towns possessing many features common to both; their manufactures, commerce, and public works resemble each other, the wages of the working classes, the appearance of their houses, and the rents paid for them, are much the same, and the price of food is nearly equal in both places. The deficiency of proper drainage, the accumulation of impurities, and the want of a free circulation of air, are very observable in both cases. In both towns there is a large proportion of the wretchedly poor, though the largest proportion is decidedly in Glasgow.

It appears that the average annual amount of mortality in Glasgow for the last five years is as 1 to 31·10, or 3·21 per cent.; and in Dundee, for the same years, as 1 to 38·37, or 2·60 per cent. We have already stated that the accuracy of these results wholly depend on whether or not the number of deaths which take place in these towns, with burial in the country, or the deaths that take place in the country, with burial in the towns, balance each other. A more correct judgment may therefore be formed of the relative mortality of these towns by a comparison of the ages at which death takes place than by these general results.

It will be found that the proportion of deaths at Glasgow under one year of age, to the population on an average of years, exceeds that of Edinburgh by 0·178 per cent. In Dundee the proportion is greater than in Edinburgh by 0·086 per cent. The excess of deaths at one and under two years of age in Glasgow over those in Edinburgh is 0·21 per cent.; in Dundee 0·07 per cent. At two and under five years of age the excess of deaths in Glasgow is greater than in Edinburgh by 0·18 per cent., and in Dundee by 0·11 per cent. Again, it appears that in Glasgow the average annual proportion of deaths under five years of age, to the mean population, is 1·43 per cent., and to the whole average annual deaths is 44·58 per cent.; while in

Dundee the proportion of deaths under these years, to the population, is 1·13 per cent., and to the whole average deaths is 46·82 per cent.

In Glasgow 1·79 per cent. per annum of the population die under 20 years of age, and in Dundee 1·38 per cent. It will be observed, however, that the proportion of deaths under 20 years of age in Glasgow, to the total deaths, is 55·95 per cent., whereas in Dundee it amounts to 57·52 per cent.

It will also be observed, that at the higher ages there is an excess of deaths in Edinburgh over either Glasgow or Dundee, with the exception of those above 95 years of age, at which ages the excess of deaths takes place in Glasgow and Dundee. Again, 1·41 per cent. per annum of the population of Glasgow die above 20 years of age, and that 1·02 per cent. of the population of Dundee die above that age: 44·04 per cent. of the whole deaths taking place in Glasgow above that age, and 42·47 per cent. in Dundee.

It is plain, therefore, that as the proportion of deaths at the different ages under 5 years, under 20, and above 20 years of age, to the whole deaths, leads to the belief that Dundee is a less healthy town than Glasgow, and that the deaths at the two former ages, to the population, show that Glasgow is the least healthy of the two towns, the inference to be drawn is either that those deaths which take place beyond the limits of Glasgow, and in which burial takes place within the limits, exceed the number of those cases in which death takes place in the town, and the burials elsewhere, or that the opposite of this is the case in Dundee.

There is a very considerable difference between the local circumstances of Perth and those of Glasgow or Dundee. This town is chiefly dependent on its commerce with the rich agricultural districts which surround it; it has some factories of flax, woollen and cotton, but these are of inconsiderable extent. Of the towns for which we have constructed tables, Edinburgh approaches the nearest to it, though there are some important particulars in which they differ considerably.

It will be seen, that the average annual mortality in Edinburgh for the last five years, to the mean population of these years, is as 1 to 34·90, or 2·86 per cent., and in Perth it is as 1 to 37·87, or 2·64 per cent. It will also be observed, that there is an excess in the proportion of deaths in Edinburgh at nearly all the ages up to 50 years, over those which took place at Perth, with the exception of those at 2 and under 5, and those at 15 and under 20 years; and that the greatest proportion of deaths at all the ages above 50 years in these towns is in Perth. It will be observed, that the difference in the proportion of these deaths, at any of the ages stated in the table, does not extend to high numbers; the greatest excess in Edinburgh being of the deaths in one year, which amounts to 0·07 per cent of the whole population; and the greatest proportion of deaths in Perth over those of Edinburgh is at the age of 70 and under 75 years, which amounts to 0·09 per cent.

It may further be observed, that in Edinburgh the deaths under 20 years of age amount annually to 1·11 per cent. of the population, and to 43·88 per cent. of the whole deaths; while in Perth the deaths under the same age amount to 1·01 per cent. of the population, and to 38·26 per cent. of the whole deaths. Again, the deaths in Edinburgh above 20 years of age amount to 1·43 per cent. of the population, and to

56·11 per cent. of the whole deaths; while in Perth the deaths above the same age amount to 1·63 per cent. of the population, and to 61·73 per cent. of the whole deaths.

The differences in the mortality of these two cities might evidently be traced to the local circumstances of the inhabitants, but to pursue this subject further would lead us beyond the limits of this Report.

With regard to Aberdeen, partaking as it does partly of the character of Perth as a county town, and of the character of Glasgow and Dundee in the extent of its factories for the manufacture of flax, cotton and woollen goods, the defective state of the registers prevents us from making the tables showing the causes of death so complete as for the other towns. By a careful examination of the mortality tables for this town, it will be found that they afford good reason to believe that Aberdeen is very healthy; although, as has been already stated, from some of the inhabitants being buried beyond the limits of the town, the probability is that the deaths which are recorded are not the whole deaths, and therefore the returns from the burying-grounds may be considered incomplete, and make the proportionate mortality of this town appear somewhat less than it really is.

The average annual mortality in Aberdeen appears to be as 1 to 49·72, or 2·01 per cent.; and it will be observed, that with the exception of the ages at 15 and under 20 years, there is an excess of mortality at all the ages specified in the tables up to 80 years in Edinburgh over the proportion which takes place at these ages in this town. At all the ages above 80 years, consequently, the greatest proportion of deaths which take place in these towns is in Aberdeen. It is further shown, that in Aberdeen the deaths under 20 years of age amount to 0·86 per cent. of the population, and to 43·14 per cent. of the whole deaths; and that the deaths above 20 years of age amount to 1·14 per cent. of the population, and to 56·85 per cent. of the whole deaths.

In regard to diseases, it may be observed, that there is a proportionate excess of deaths in Edinburgh over those in Glasgow, by the causes classed under the heads "aged," "diseases of the head," "of the heart," "inflammation," and by those diseases which are not distinctly brought out, as stated in the Appendix, but which are classed under the head of miscellaneous diseases. The greatest proportion of deaths by all the other diseases takes place in Glasgow. The greatest excess of deaths in Edinburgh over those of Glasgow appears to be caused by diseases of the head, amounting to 0·047 per cent. The greatest excess in Glasgow is by fever, amounting to 0·21 per cent. It is here to be observed, however, that the great excess of deaths by fever during 1837, in these towns, is included for Glasgow, though the amount has not been obtained, and is not included in this table for Edinburgh: so that the excess of deaths by fever in Glasgow over those in Edinburgh appears greater than it really is. The excess of deaths by bowel complaint in Glasgow, over those in Edinburgh, amount to 0·20 per cent.

The amount of deaths in Dundee by the different diseases being given for the same years as those in which it has been obtained for Edinburgh, the comparison is still more satisfactory than for the other towns. The greatest excess of deaths in Dundee over those in Edinburgh is caused by asthma, bowel complaint, catarrh, croup, dropsy, hooping-cough, measles, nervous diseases, scarlet fever, and small-pox; the

highest excess being by measles, amounting to 0·102 per cent. The greatest proportion of deaths by all the other diseases is in Edinburgh. The highest proportion of deaths in that town over those of Dundee is by decline, and amounts to 0·137 per cent.

The names of only 33·8 per cent. of the fatal cases of disease have been ascertained for Aberdeen, and exhibited in the tables for that town; and as these bear but a small proportion to the total amount of deaths, the proportion to the population have been omitted in the tables, as they could form no data for comparison with the amount of fatal cases of disease ascertained for the other towns.

We have already called attention to the uniformity in the proportion of deaths at the different periods of life by fever and eruptive fevers, to the whole deaths, by these several diseases. Although in several instances there is a considerable difference in the proportion of these diseases to the amount of population, yet the uniform proportion of the mortality by these diseases which falls on the different ages is very striking, and leads to the belief, as before stated, that by a still more extended range of observation, and by a more correct system of registration of the fatal diseases, we might find that fixed laws regulate the amount of deaths at different ages by the several diseases.

While the proportion of deaths by fever, under five years of age, for the last three years in Edinburgh, amounted to 0·029 per cent. of the population, it amounted to 12·41 per cent. of the whole deaths by fever. In Glasgow, while the deaths by fever, at the same age, for the last five years, amounted to 0·053 per cent. of the population, they amounted to 12·07 per cent. of the whole deaths by fever; being *very* nearly the same proportion to the whole deaths by fever as in Edinburgh. Again, while the deaths by fever, under 20 years of age, for the last three years in Edinburgh, amounted to 0·070 per cent. of the population, they amounted to 29·74 per cent. of the whole deaths by fever.

In Glasgow, while the deaths by fever, at the same age, for the last five years, amounted to 0·129 per cent. of the population, they amounted to 29·05 per cent. of the deaths by fever, being still *very* nearly in the same proportion to the whole deaths by fever as in Edinburgh. Again, in Edinburgh, while the deaths by fever, above 20 years of age, during the last three years, amount to 0·165 per cent. of the population, they amount to 70·25 per cent. of the whole deaths by fever. And in Glasgow, while the deaths by fever, above that age, amount to 0·316 per cent. of the population, they amount to 70·94 per cent. of the whole deaths by fever.

In the other towns, the proportions of the deaths by fever, at the different ages, to the whole deaths by fever, are not so *very* close to each other as they are in Edinburgh and Glasgow; yet the difference is not great, and may be accounted for partly by the defective state of the registers, as well as by some local circumstances which cannot yet be clearly traced.

We have had time only to construct tables similar to those immediately referred to, for a few of the fever cases, exhibited in the Reports of the Registrar-General for towns in England. As those we have constructed, however, show very striking results for Manchester and Liverpool, we here insert the results corresponding with those above quoted.

VII.—*Proportions of Deaths by Fever, at different Ages, during* 1839.*

| Ages. | In Manchester. | | In Liverpool. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Of the whole Deaths by Fever, | Of the Population. | Of the whole Deaths by Fever. | Of the Population. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Under 5 years of age . | 16·037 | 0·018 | 15·081 | 0·016 |
| Under 20 years . . . | 38·679 | 0·043 | 30·163 | 0·033 |
| 20 years and upwards . | 61·320 | 0·069 | 69·836 | 0·077 |
| Total . . . | 100·000 | 0·113 | 100·000 | 0·111 |

The comparison between these two towns and those of Scotland presents equally remarkable coincidences in regard to measles, scarlet fever, and small pox.

The following results brought out for other diseases, in a similar manner, show, that were the Scotch registers so improved that we could rely upon their accuracy, there is a great probability that the proportion of deaths at different ages, in a given population, by any particular disease, would be found to be nearly uniform, whatever the total amount might be; and that when there was a departure from a certain proportion at these ages, a local cause might be found to account for it.

It will be found from the tables showing the average annual amount of deaths by the several diseases, that the proportion of the total deaths by the diseases included under the head of bowel complaints, amounts to 0·167 per cent. of the population in Edinburgh; to 0·171 per cent. of the population in Perth; to 0·263 per cent. in Dundee; and to 0·370 per cent. in Glasgow.

VIII.—*Annual average Proportion which the Deaths by Bowel Complaints, at different Ages, bear to the whole Annual average Deaths by that Complaint, and also to the Population, in different Towns.*

| Ages. | Edinburgh. | | Perth. | | Dundee. | | Glasgow. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Proportion to whole Deaths. | Proportion to the Population. | Proportion to whole Deaths. | Proportion to the Population. | Proportion to whole Deaths. | Proportion to the Population. | Proportion to whole Deaths. | Proportion to the Population. |
| | Per cent | Per cent. | Per cent | Per cent. | Per cent | Per cent. | Per cent | Per cent. |
| Under 3 years of age. | 79·106 | 0·132 | 79·041 | 0·135 | 77·919 | 0 204 | 84·066 | 0·311 |
| Under 5 years . . | 85·014 | 0·142 | 82·634 | 0·142 | 84·288 | 0·221 | 90·693 | 0·335 |
| Under 20 years . . | 87·608 | 0·146 | 85·029 | 0·146 | 86·836 | 0·228 | 93·475 | 0·346 |
| 20 years and upwards | 12·391 | 0·020 | 14·970 | 0·025 | 13·163 | 0·034 | 6·524 | 0·023 |

We have made out tables like the above for some of the other diseases. The results are all similar to those in the following table for inflammation, in which there is a great variation in the proportions for the different towns. It is to be doubted, however, if much reliance can be

* The data from which these proportions are obtained will be found in the Third Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, see pages 70 and 74. It will be observed, that the deaths by remittent ever and typhus are included in these proportions.

placed on the accuracy with which these diseases are recorded in the registers.

It will be found by the tables above referred to, that the proportion of the total annual average deaths by inflammation to the mean population of Edinburgh amounts to 0·196 per cent.; in Glasgow to 0·185 per cent.; in Perth to 0·139 per cent.; in Dundee to 0·143 per cent.

IX.—*Proportion which the Deaths by Inflammation, at different Ages, bears to the whole Deaths by Inflammation, and also to the Population, in different Towns.*

| Ages. | Edinburgh. | | Glasgow. | | Perth. | | Dundee. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Proportion to whole Deaths. | Proportion to the Population. | Proportion to whole Deaths. | Proportion to the Population. | Proportion to whole Deaths. | Proportion to the Population. | Proportion to whole Deaths. | Proportion to the Population. |
| | Per cent | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Under 5 years of age | 44·103 | 0·086 | 44·934 | 0·083 | 32·352 | 0·045 | 51·361 | 0·073 |
| Under 20 years . . | 55·651 | 0·109 | 58·006 | 0·107 | 44·117 | 0·061 | 62·645 | 0·089 |
| 20 years and upwards | 44·348 | 0·087 | 41·993 | 0·077 | 55·882 | 0·078 | 37·354 | 0·053 |

It has been seen that the proportion of deaths under five years of age amounted in the three years specified to 0·85 per cent. of the population in Edinburgh, and to 33·62 per cent. of the whole deaths in that town. For England it was 0·871 per cent., and 39·59 per cent. of deaths. In London the proportion of deaths under the same age, in the years specified, amounted to 1·066 per cent. of the population, and to 40·49 per cent. of the whole deaths. In Glasgow, the proportion of deaths under five years of age in five years specified amounted to 1·43 per cent. of the population, and to 44·58 per cent. of the whole deaths. It will be found that there is a greater mortality under five years in London than in the Scotch towns; but the mortality in Manchester exceeds that of the most unhealthy Scotch towns.

In Edinburgh the proportions of deaths under 20 years of age amounted to 1·119 per cent. of the population, and to 43·88 per cent. of the whole deaths. For all England the proportions were respectively 1·118 and 50·83 per cent. In London the proportion of deaths under that age amounted to 1·296 per cent. of the population, and to 49·23 per cent. of the whole deaths. In Glasgow the proportion of deaths under that age amounted to 1·79 per cent. of the population, and to 55·95 per cent. of the whole deaths; and in Manchester the proportion of deaths under the same age amounted to 2·027 per cent. of the population, and to 60·99 per cent. of the whole deaths.

In Edinburgh the proportion of deaths above 20 years of age amounted to 1·43 per cent. of the population, and to 56·11 per cent. of the whole deaths. In England these proportions were respectively 1·082 and 49·17 per cent. And in London the proportion of deaths amounted to 1·36 per cent. of the population, and to 50·77 per cent. of the whole deaths. In Manchester only 39·01 per cent. of the whole deaths take place above 20 years of age, and 1·296 per cent. of its population.

It is worthy of observation, that the mortality at the different ages in

Manchester (the greatest manufacturing town in England) bears nearly the same proportion to that of London, that the mortality at these ages in Glasgow (the greatest manufacturing town in Scotland) bears to that of Edinburgh.

The proportion of deaths under five years in Manchester is 10·83 per cent. of the whole deaths, and 0·639 per cent. of the population greater than in London; and in Glasgow the proportion of deaths under the same age is 12·07 per cent. of the whole deaths, and 0·67 per cent. of the population greater than in Edinburgh. Again, it will be found that the proportion of deaths above twenty years of age in Manchester is 11·76 per cent of the whole deaths, and 0·040 per cent. of the population less than in London; and in Glasgow the proportion of deaths above that age is 12·07 per cent. of the whole deaths, and 0·016 per cent. of the population less than in Edinburgh.

In London the average annual proportion of deaths during the years 1837-38, 1838-39, and 1839-40, to the mean population of these years, was as 1 to 37·34, or 2·67 per cent.; in Manchester as 1 in 28·06, or 3·563 per cent.; in Liverpool as 1 to 28·30, or 3·537 per cent.; in Leeds as 1 to 36·76, or 2·720 per cent.; and in Birmingham as 1 to 36·82, or 2·716 per cent.*

We have already had occasion to notice the tendency which reckless poverty and the absence of artificial comforts in the dwellings of a large proportion of the town population has to increase the number of improvident marriages, and consequently of births. The effect of extreme poverty in extending disease and mortality among the inhabitants of these towns, is also apparent from the results exhibited in the preceding pages. Other causes are mentioned as having a powerful influence in producing those fatal effects observable in the amount of mortality in large towns, such as intemperance and inattention to cleanliness, together with a want of proper drainage and a free circulation of air among the houses of the poor.

The abuse of spirituous liquors has been well described as "at once the cause and consequence of destitution;" and as inattention to cleanliness may also be considered as an universal attendant of extreme poverty, it is not easy to see how the effects of the one can be traced without these effects being found in some degree to be influenced by the other; nor, indeed, does it seem possible to distinguish the effects of extreme poverty from those of defective ventilation and draining, because the poorest people have no choice of residence, and cannot avoid congregating in such numbers as to imply very deficient ventilation.

It is especially to be observed with regard to the years of severe de-

* In regard to this comparison of the mortality in the English and Scotch towns, particularly in early life, it is to be observed, that in several of the former, in the years compared, there were unusually severe epidemics of small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, the mortality from which falls almost entirely on the early periods of life. Thus in London, in 1838–39, small-pox caused 3,817 deaths, or 1 in 13·8 of the whole mortality, and in 1839–40 measles and scarlet fever together caused 4,535 deaths, or 1 in 10 of the whole mortality; in Manchester in 1839–40 measles alone caused 1,131 deaths, or 1 in 8·1 of the whole mortality; in Liverpool in 1837–38 small-pox caused 634 deaths, or 1 in 7·7 of the whole mortality, and in 1839–40 measles and scarlet fever caused 934 deaths, or 1 in 9·8 of the whole mortality; while in Glasgow, and still more in Edinburgh, there have been no such virulent epidemics of these diseases.

pression of trade, that the case of the really destitute poor in the manufacturing towns of Scotland is not then so bad as during the years of ordinary prosperity. Many of the better class of operatives require to submit to a much greater degree of suffering and privation than they are accustomed to, and the effects of these privations are much to be dreaded in the event of an unhealthy season setting in upon them. But the extraordinary exertions made by subscriptions from the more wealthy inhabitants, and from public funds, to supply food and clothing to the poor, by means of soup kitchens, distribution of old clothes, and otherwise, over and above the ordinary parochial relief, often renders the condition of the really destitute much better at these times than it is under ordinary circumstances. We cannot, therefore, form such a correct judgment of the effects of destitution during these years on the mortality of large towns in Scotland as is generally imagined.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

### *Fourth Ordinary Meeting, February* 20, 1843.

Thomas Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

M. Victor Misson, of Brussels, was elected a foreign honorary member.

The following gentlemen were elected :—

Charles Lyall, Esq. Benjamin Smith, Esq.
Frederick Lack, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society :—

Michael Connal, Esq. Rev. Howell Phillips, M.A.
Edward Cresy, Esq.

A paper was read by Henry Tremenheere, Esq. "On the Agricultural and Educational Statistics of Five Rural Parishes in Middlesex," (*see* p. 120.)

Mr. Fletcher then read some "Contributions to the Agricultural Statistics of the South-Eastern Counties," (*see* p. 130.)

### *General Anniversary Meeting, March* 15, 1843.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, President, in the Chair.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Council to the Society, with the Auditors' Report and Balance-sheet, was read and adopted, (*see* p. 89.)

John Dunlop, Esq., and Thomas Attree, Esq. were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for the Council and Officers, and those gentlemen having declared the result of the votes, it was announced from the chair that the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected as the Officers and Council for 1843–4 :—

*Officers.*

The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., *President.*
G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., *Treasurer.*
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.,
W. A. Guy, Esq., M.D., } *Honorary Secretaries.*
W. D. Oswald, Esq.,

*Council.*

Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P.
Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.
Right Hon. Sturges Bourne, F.R.S.
John Bowring, Esq., LL.D., M.P.
John Clendinning, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
George Coode, Esq.
Viscount Ebrington, M.P.
Rev. Edgell Wyatt Edgell.
William Farr, Esq.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.
Francis H. Goldsmid, Esq.
Wm. Aug. Guy, Esq., M.D.
Henry Hallam, Esq., F.R.S.
James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.
Rowland Hill, Esq.
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
Nathaniel Lister, Esq., M.D.
Right Hon. Earl Lovelace.
Herman Merivale, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Monteagle.
William D. Oswald, Esq.
G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S.
Rev. Whitworth Russell.
Viscount Sandon, M.P.
Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, F.R.S.
Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S.
Seymour Tremenheere, Esq.
Major A. M. Tulloch.
James Whishaw, Esq.
James Wilson, Esq.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne for his general attention to the interests of the Society, and the meeting adjourned.

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*Fifth Ordinary Meeting, March* 20, 1843.

Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were formally admitted Fellows of the Society :—

John Noble, Esq. — Frederick Lack, Esq.
Joseph Hansom, Esq. — John Elliott, Esq.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :—

Michael Connal, Esq. — Rev. Howell Phillips, M.A.
Edward Cresy, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society :—

The Rev. John Wallis. — Samuel Nettleship, Esq.

A paper was read by Lieut.-Col. Sykes "On the Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice in British India," (*see* p. 94.)

A second paper was read by W. A. Guy, Esq., M.D., being "An Attempt to determine the Influence of Seasons and Weather on Sickness and Mortality," (*see* p. 133.)

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*Sixth Ordinary Meeting, April* 24, 1843.

Thomas Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected :—

Samuel Nettleship, Esq. — Rev. John Wallis.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society :—

William Copperthwaite, Esq. — Philip Rose, Esq.
Robert Cheere, Esq.

The Chairman announced that the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., President of the Society, had appointed the following noblemen and gentlemen Vice-Presidents of the Society :—

Right Hon. Viscount Sandon, M.P. — Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F.R.S.
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P. — Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S.

The conclusion of Lieut.-Col. Sykes's paper "On the Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice in British India," wa read, (*see* p. 94, et seq.)

The reading of Dr. Guy's paper "On the Influence of the Seasons and Weather on Sickness and Mortality, was concluded," (*see* p. 133, et seq.)

An abstract by Mr. Valpy, of the Remarks on the Influence of the Seasons, on Deaths and Births at Geneva made by M. Edouard Mallet, in his "Recherches Historiques et Statistiques sur la Population de Geneva," was then read.

A paper "On the Traffic and Accidents upon Railways in Great Britain, during the year 1842, abstracted from the Official Report, by C. R. Weld, Esq.," was read; to appear in a subsequent Number.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

*Meteorological Table for the Winter and Spring Months of the Ten Years* 1831-40, (*in continuation of the Table at p.* 84.)

| —— | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean height of barometer in inches | 29·880 | 29·811 | 29·856 | 29·870 | 29·899 | 29·859 |
| Self-registering thermometer:— | | | | | | |
| Highest | 55°·2 | 59°·5 | 64°·4 | 72°·2 | 81°·4 | 86°·7 |
| Lowest | 11·4 | 24·8 | 26.0 | 28·0 | 33·7 | 43·2 |
| Mean of daily maxima | 41·8 | 44·6 | 47·1 | 52·7 | 62·8 | 70·1 |
| Mean of daily minima | 34·6 | 36·3 | 37·5 | 41·1 | 47·4 | 54·7 |
| Mean temperature | 38·2 | 40·5 | 42·3 | 46·9 | 55·1 | 62·4 |
| Dew point (mean) | 34°·6 | 36°·2 | 37°·7 | 41°·9 | 47°·8 | 55°·0 |
| Difference between wet and dry bulb (4 years, 1837–40) mean | 1·8 | 2·0 | 2·8 | 4·2 | 6·6 | 7·0 |
| Rain in inches | 1·005 | 1·104 | ·777 | ·973 | 1·217 | 1·837 |
| Number of days in which rain fell | 8·4 | 9·2 | 8·3 | 9·6 | 8·2 | 12·6 |

*A Meteorological Table of the Autumn Quarters ending December* 31; *deduced from Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society, London.*

| —— | | Ten Autumns, 1831–40. | Autumn, 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mean height of barometer in inches | | 29·835 | 29·885 |
| Self-registering thermometer. | Highest | 70°·2 | 60°·7 |
| | Lowest | 21·0 | 32·7 |
| | Mean of daily maxima | 50·0 | 51·0 |
| | Mean of daily minima | 41·7 | 42·1 |
| | Mean temperature | 45·8 | 46·5 |
| Dew point (mean) | | 42·8 | 42·7 |
| Difference between wet and dry bulb of the thermometer (mean) | | 2·4 | 2·4 |
| Rain in inches | | 4·631 | 6·011 |
| Number of days in which rain fell | | 32 | 28 |

*A Quarterly Table of the Mortality in* 114 *of the principal Districts (including nearly all the large Towns) of England and Wales: showing the Number of Deaths registered in the Four Quarters of* 1842, *and the average Number of Deaths in the Four Autumns of* 1838–41.—(*Continued from p.* 78.)

| DISTRICTS. | Population, 1841. | Deaths in the Four Quarters of the Year 1842. | | | | Average Number of Deaths in the Four Autumn Quarters, 1838-41. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Winter. | Spring. | Summer | Autumn | |
| *Metropolis.** | | | | | | |
| West Districts | 300,705 | 1,912 | 1,640 | 1,638 | 1,636 | 1,710 |
| North Districts | 365,660 | 2,387 | 1,894 | 2,085 | 2,184 | 2,088 |
| Central Districts | 373,806 | 2,444 | 1,986 | 2,154 | 2,289 | 2,409 |
| East Districts | 392,496 | 2,593 | 2,182 | 2,540 | 2,632 | 2,696 |
| South Districts | 438,060 | 3,060 | 2,524 | 2,602 | 2,890 | 2,958 |
| Total | 1,870,727 | 12,396 | 10,226 | 11,019 | 11,631 | 11,861 |
| *South Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | |
| Maidstone | 32,310 | 216 | 181 | 207 | 211 | 173 |
| Brighton | 46,742 | 223 | 198 | 310 | 395 | 233 |
| Isle of Wight | 42,547 | 196 | 216 | 172 | 137 | 185 |
| Portsea Island | 53,036 | 306 | 274 | 285 | 287 | 336 |
| Winchester and Hursley | 23,044 | 128 | 106 | 142 | 93 | 115 |
| Windsor | 20,502 | 103 | 88 | 91 | 112 | 103 |
| *South Midland Counties.* | | | | | | |
| St. Albans | 17,051 | 101 | 93 | 84 | 62 | 90 |
| Wycombe | 34,150 | 180 | 201 | 146 | 152 | 172 |
| Oxford | 19,701 | 135 | 83 | 101 | 95 | 107 |
| Northampton | 28,103 | 175 | 158 | 165 | 124 | 170 |
| Bedford | 31,767 | 183 | 144 | 123 | 154 | 170 |
| Cambridge | 24,453 | 126 | 122 | 113 | 104 | 151 |
| *Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | |
| Colchester | 17,790 | 102 | 111 | 92 | 112 | 122 |
| Ipswich | 25,254 | 164 | 142 | 171 | 117 | 160 |
| Norwich | 61,846 | 388 | 392 | 386 | 416 | 364 |
| Yarmouth | 24,031 | 126 | 128 | 139 | 123 | 117 |
| *South Western Counties.* | | | | | | |
| Devizes | 22,130 | 111 | 107 | 105 | 126 | 111 |
| Dorchester and Cerne | 23,380 | 114 | 111 | 104 | 108 | 94 |
| Exeter | 31,333 | 245 | 181 | 172 | 166 | 184 |
| St. Thomas | 47,105 | 269 | 216 | 222 | 179 | 218 |
| Plymouth | 36,527 | 250 | 264 | 343 | 284 | 200 |
| Redruth | 48,062 | 263 | 325 | 288 | 356 | 242 |
| Penzance | 50,100 | 275 | 291 | 283 | 279 | 253 |
| Bath | 69,232 | 492 | 423 | 335 | 348 | 427 |
| *Western Counties.* | | | | | | |
| Bristol | 64,298 | 483 | 433 | 435 | 420 | 473 |
| Clifton | 66,233 | 412 | 342 | 426 | 330 | 347 |
| Stroud | 38,920 | 211 | 173 | 138 | 184 | 167 |
| Cheltenham | 40,221 | 281 | 294 | 259 | 244 | 215 |
| Hereford | 33,646 | 224 | 182 | 201 | 255 | 176 |

*The metropolitan return is taken from the weekly tables; each quarter containing 91 days. The quarters in all the other returns end on March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st.

*A Quarterly Table of Mortality, &c.*—continued.

| DISTRICTS. | Population, 1841. | Deaths in the Four Quarters of the Year 1842. | | | | Average Number of Deaths in the Four Autumn Quarters, 1838-41. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Winter. | Spring. | Summer | Autumn | |
| *Western Counties*—continued. | | | | | | |
| Shrewsbury | 21,529 | 189 | 150 | 130 | 117 | 132 |
| Worcester | 27,130 | 133 | 140 | 169 | 195 | 159 |
| Kidderminster | 29,408 | 172 | 118 | 172 | 159 | 141 |
| Dudley | 86,028 | 741 | 504 | 568 | 519 | 528 |
| Walsall | 34,274 | 271 | 211 | 243 | 202 | 223 |
| Wolverhampton and Seisdon | 80,722 | 756 | 641 | 508 | 414 | 515 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 32,669 | 260 | 237 | 210 | 257 | 182 |
| Birmingham | 138,187 | 1,027 | 775 | 905 | 872 | 910 |
| Aston | 50,928 | 305 | 263 | 285 | 240 | 288 |
| Coventry | 31,028 | 184 | 205 | 204 | 297 | 190 |
| *North Midland Counties.* | | | | | | |
| Leicester | 50,932 | 392 | 327 | 331 | 407 | 360 |
| Lincoln | 36,110 | 209 | 191 | 163 | 157 | 196 |
| Nottingham | 53,080 | 339 | 278 | 429 | 383 | 387 |
| Basford | 59,634 | 308 | 302 | 294 | 341 | 310 |
| Derby | 35,015 | 284 | 208 | 193 | 224 | 218 |
| *North Western Counties.* | | | | | | |
| Stockport | 85,672 | 588 | 493 | 461 | 531 | 553 |
| Macclesfield | 56,018 | 361 | 388 | 345 | 309 | 362 |
| Great Boughton (Chester) | 49,085 | 383 | 325 | 227 | 254 | 316 |
| Liverpool | 223,054 | 2,036 | 1,691 | 1,956 | 1,724 | 2,022 |
| West Derby | 88,652 | 578 | 525 | 649 | 653 | 557 |
| Blackburn | 75,091 | 523 | 399 | 384 | 359 | 474 |
| Preston | 77,189 | 614 | 475 | 482 | 479 | 496 |
| Rochdale | 60,577 | 453 | 385 | 300 | 338 | 388 |
| Bury | 77,496 | 700 | 442 | 436 | 409 | 472 |
| Bolton | 97,519 | 774 | 553 | 548 | 732 | 655 |
| Wigan | 66,032 | 550 | 349 | 355 | 334 | 459 |
| Prescott | 43,739 | 327 | 287 | 219 | 242 | 252 |
| Chorlton | 93,736 | 604 | 551 | 679 | 593 | 573 |
| Manchester | 192,408 | 1,592 | 1,327 | 1,614 | 1,618 | 1,610 |
| Salford | 70,228 | 487 | 434 | 523 | 533 | 535 |
| Ashton and Oldham | 173,964 | 1,292 | 1,375 | 1,053 | 1,066 | 1,124 |
| *Yorkshire.* | | | | | | |
| Sheffield | 85,076 | 740 | 485 | 501 | 456 | 674 |
| Huddersfield | 107,140 | 561 | 547 | 444 | 444 | 516 |
| Halifax | 109,175 | 614 | 549 | 488 | 621 | 545 |
| Bradford | 132,164 | 885 | 835 | 820 | 783 | 789 |
| Leeds | 168,667 | 1,335 | 1,165 | 1,133 | 982 | 1,159 |
| Hull | 41,130 | 244 | 271 | 270 | 257 | 326 |
| York | 47,779 | 313 | 314 | 255 | 251 | 265 |
| *Northern Counties.* | | | | | | |
| Sunderland | 56,226 | 365 | 347 | 352 | 293 | 381 |
| Gateshead | 38,747 | 245 | 216 | 251 | 197 | 253 |
| Tynemouth | 55,625 | 316 | 330 | 360 | 321 | 306 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 71,850 | 474 | 413 | 447 | 392 | 516 |
| Carlisle | 36,084 | 255 | 211 | 181 | 193 | 232 |
| Cockermouth | 35,676 | 171 | 135 | 143 | 148 | 167 |
| Kendal | 34,694 | 179 | 188 | 185 | 162 | 181 |

*A Quarterly Table of Mortality, &c.*—continued.

| DISTRICTS. | Population, 1841. | Deaths in the Four Quarters of the Year 1842. | | | | Average Number of Deaths in the Four Autumn Quarters, 1838-41. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Winter. | Spring | Summer | Autumn | |
| *Monmouth and Wales.* | | | | | | |
| Abergavenny . . . . . | 50,834 | 339 | 293 | 254 | 223 | 287 |
| Pontypool . . . . . | 25,037 | 123 | 139 | 132 | 151 | 112 |
| Merthyr Tydvil . . . . . | 52,864 | 284 | 304 | 261 | 261 | 313 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes . . | 25,958 | 119 | 119 | 79 | 103 | 119 |
| Wrexham . . . . . | 39,542 | 238 | 193 | 167 | 211 | 198 |
| Holywell . . . . . | 40,787 | 215 | 186 | 143 | 194 | 214 |
| Anglesey . . . . . | 38,105 | 154 | 196 | 111 | 163 | 137 |
| Total—exclusive of the Metropolis . . . | 4,663,808 | 32,083 | 27,964 | 28,050 | 27,737 | 30,142 |
| Grand Total . . . . | 6,534,535 | 44,479 | 38,190 | 39,069 | 39,368 | 42,003 |
| | Quarterly Average, 1838-41. | * 44,889 | 40,705 | 36,595 | | |

* The winter average was for the three years, 1838–40.

REMARKS.

The return extends to 114 districts (sub-divided into 571 registrars' districts); 33 in the metropolis; 81 in the other divisions of England. The population of the 114 districts was 6,534,535 at the last census (June 6, 1841) or *four-tenths* of the entire population. The average annual number of deaths registered in the 114 districts was 164,192, or little short of a half of the total deaths.

The mortality in the 114 districts was 2·57 per cent. annually (1838–41), consequently much higher than in the rest of the country; hence it is believed that the districts in the return will be the first to indicate the rise of any epidemic, or any deterioration of the public health.

The enumerated population increased from 1831 to 1841 about 1·74 per cent. annually.

The present quarter closes the year 1842; in which 161,106 deaths were registered in the 114 districts. If we raise the average 4·4 per cent. as a correction for the increase of population in 2·5 years, the average applicable to 1842 will be 171·400; while the deaths registered in that year (1842) were only 161,106.

The actual mortality in 1842 was 2·42 per cent., or 6 per cent. less than the average mortality (2·57) of the same districts in the 4 years 1838–41.

The average of the autumn quarter was 42,003—or corrected 43,854;—so that the deaths (39,368) registered in the quarter were 11 per cent. below the quarterly average.

The mean temperature of the autumn of 1842. was 0°·7 above the average; the fall of rain was 6 inches; the average being 4·6 inches.

In the *metropolis* the epidemic class of diseases was less fatal than usual; one-fourth of the deaths in this class was caused by *scarlatina*. Bronchitis and pneumonia prevailed. *Scarlatina* is mentioned by the registrars as still prevalent in several districts, particularly in the southern parts of the island.

Some districts in which the *number of deaths was* GREATER *than the average* of the autumn quarter in the same districts:—Maidstone, *Brighton*, Norwich, Devizes, Dorchester, Plymouth, *Redruth*, Penzance, Stroud, Cheltenham, *Hereford*, Worcester, *Wolstanton and Burslem*, *Coventry*, Leicester, Basford, West Derby, Bolton, Halifax, Pontypool.

Districts in which the *number of deaths was* LESS *than the average* of the autumn quarter in the same districts:—Metropolitan districts, Isle of Wight, Portsea, Winchester, St. Alban's, Northampton, Cambridge, Ipswich, Exeter, St. Thomas, Bristol, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Macclesfield, Great Boughton, *Liverpool*, *Blackburn*, Rochdale, Bury, Wigan, Ashton and Oldham, *Sheffield*, Huddersfield, *Leeds*, *Hull*, Sunderland, Gateshead, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, Carlisle, Abergavenny, Merthyr Tydvil.

*Quarterly Table of the Mortality in* 114 *of the Principal Districts (including nearly all the large Towns) of England; showing the Number of Deaths registered in Five Years, the Average Number of Deaths in the Five Winters* 1838-42, *and the Number of Deaths in the Winter Quarter of* 1843, *ending* 31*st March.—(Continued from p.* 171.)

| DISTRICTS. | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1838–42 Quarterly Average | | Deaths in the Winter Quarter ending March 31, 1843. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Of Five Years. | Of Five Winters. | |
| **Metropolis.* | | | | | | | | |
| West Districts | 8,114 | 6,538 | 6,936 | 6,599 | 6,826 | 1,751 | 1,952 | 1,799 |
| North Districts | 8,944 | 7,890 | 8,594 | 8,261 | 8,550 | 2,112 | 2,370 | 2,407 |
| Central Districts | 10,844 | 9,751 | 9,108 | 9,333 | 8,873 | 2,395 | 2,704 | 2,382 |
| East Districts | 12,434 | 10,359 | 10,063 | 10,004 | 9,947 | 2,640 | 2,895 | 2,718 |
| South Districts | 12,362 | 10,903 | 11,580 | 11,087 | 11,076 | 2,850 | 3,138 | 3,006 |
| Total | 52,698 | 45,441 | 46,281 | 45,284 | 45,272 | 11,749 | 13,059 | 12,312 |
| *South Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Maidstone | 737 | 726 | 700 | 648 | 815 | 181 | 203 | 220 |
| Brighton | 916 | 898 | 980 | 1,102 | 1,126 | 251 | 255 | 315 |
| Isle of Wight | 655 | 630 | 737 | 891 | 721 | 182 | 189 | 182 |
| Portsea Island | 1,264 | 1,180 | 1,140 | 1,211 | 1,152 | 297 | 320 | 344 |
| Winchester, &c. | 421 | 479 | 526 | 416 | 469 | 116 | 121 | 133 |
| Windsor | 381 | 367 | 402 | 395 | 394 | 97 | 106 | 89 |
| *South Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| St. Alban's | 378 | 310 | 331 | 300 | 340 | 83 | 85 | 91 |
| Wycombe | 788 | 692 | 824 | 751 | 679 | 187 | 205 | 212 |
| Oxford | 359 | 407 | 406 | 450 | 414 | 102 | 112 | 96 |
| Northampton | 689 | 687 | 670 | 693 | 622 | 168 | 189 | 178 |
| Bedford | 676 | 678 | 743 | 714 | 604 | 171 | 199 | 218 |
| Cambridge | 563 | 547 | 639 | 659 | 465 | 144 | 156 | 140 |
| *Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Colchester | 533 | 437 | 488 | 381 | 417 | 113 | 119 | 104 |
| Ipswich | 694 | 630 | 593 | 499 | 594 | 150 | 164 | 145 |
| Norwich | 1,373 | 1,852 | 1,752 | 1,362 | 1,582 | 396 | 417 | 378 |
| Yarmouth | 417 | 440 | 504 | 493 | 516 | 118 | 123 | 148 |
| *South Western Counties* | | | | | | | | |
| Devizes | 426 | 510 | 481 | 429 | 449 | 115 | 135 | 186 |
| Dorchester and Cerne | 469 | 362 | 412 | 456 | 437 | 107 | 124 | 137 |
| Exeter | 700 | 646 | 808 | 920 | 764 | 192 | 219 | 214 |
| St. Thomas | 824 | 819 | 888 | 859 | 886 | 214 | 242 | 222 |
| Plymouth | 862 | 670 | 765 | 730 | 1,141 | 208 | 220 | 274 |
| Redruth | 914 | 909 | 1,011 | 906 | 1,232 | 249 | 260 | 254 |
| Penzance | 762 | 848 | 976 | 1,016 | 1,128 | 236 | 246 | 283 |
| Bath | 1,567 | 1,602 | 1,974 | 1,728 | 1,598 | 423 | 477 | 417 |
| *Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol | 1,842 | 1,675 | 2,330 | 1,895 | 1,771 | 476 | 549 | 503 |
| Clifton | 1,328 | 1,159 | 1,739 | 1,519 | 1,510 | 362 | 404 | 381 |
| Stroud | 952 | 693 | 760 | 728 | 706 | 192 | 239 | 273 |
| Cheltenham | 869 | 726 | 855 | 890 | 1,078 | 221 | 250 | 241 |
| Hereford | 774 | 687 | 758 | 688 | 862 | 188 | 215 | 252 |
| Shrewsbury | 568 | 514 | 559 | 520 | 586 | 137 | 159 | 148 |
| Worcester | 805 | 717 | 638 | 614 | 637 | 171 | 189 | 155 |
| Kidderminster | 591 | 523 | 670 | 582 | 621 | 149 | 194 | 150 |
| Dudley | 1,767 | 1,891 | 2,022 | 2,296 | 2,332 | 515 | 588 | 474 |
| Walsall | 619 | 749 | 913 | 832 | 927 | 202 | 236 | 215 |
| Wolverhampton&Seisdon | 1,556 | 1,909 | 2,217 | 2,153 | 2,319 | 503 | 593 | 467 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 710 | 795 | 831 | 757 | 964 | 203 | 222 | 271 |
| Birmingham | 3,359 | 3,639 | 3,767 | 3,673 | 3,579 | 901 | 980 | 896 |
| Aston | 1,099 | 1,058 | 1,218 | 1,113 | 1,093 | 279 | 288 | 263 |
| Coventry | 684 | 724 | 616 | 905 | 890 | 191 | 196 | 265 |

* The deaths in the Metropolis for the years 1840, 1, 2, have been derived from the Weekly Tables, the returns for each year comprising 52 weeks, or 364 days. The returns from the other places are for the years ending December 31st.

*A Quarterly Table of the Mortality, &c.*—continued.

| DISTRICTS. | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1838–42 Quarterly Average Of Five Years. | 1838–42 Quarterly Average Of Five Winters. | Deaths in the Winter Quarter ending March 31, 1843. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *North Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Leicester | 1,170 | 1,291 | 1,730 | 1,358 | 1,457 | 350 | 394 | 367 |
| Lincoln | 620 | 731 | 817 | 800 | 720 | 184 | 197 | 201 |
| Nottingham | 1,209 | 1,540 | 1,794 | 1,239 | 1,429 | 361 | 375 | 375 |
| Basford | 1,045 | 1,200 | 1,549 | 1,163 | 1,245 | 310 | 337 | 378 |
| Derby | 769 | 832 | 926 | 914 | 909 | 217 | 246 | 223 |
| *North Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Stockport | 2,410 | 2,591 | 2,574 | 2,048 | 2,073 | 585 | 656 | 700 |
| Macclesfield | 1,315 | 1,528 | 1,745 | 1,419 | 1,403 | 370 | 431 | 537 |
| Great Boughton (including Chester) | 1,040 | 1,237 | 1,384 | 1,246 | 1,189 | 305 | 348 | 310 |
| Liverpool | 6,627 | 7,435 | 8,470 | 7,556 | 7,407 | 1,875 | 1,963 | 1,864 |
| West Derby (adjoining Liverpool) | 1,625 | 1,746 | 2,206 | 2,202 | 2,405 | 509 | 508 | 567 |
| Blackburn | 1,612 | 2,190 | 2,140 | 1,692 | 1,665 | 465 | 536 | 626 |
| Preston | 1,726 | 1,812 | 2,637 | 2,026 | 2,050 | 513 | 591 | 509 |
| Rochdale | 1,477 | 1,673 | 1,868 | 1,417 | 1,476 | 396 | 453 | 420 |
| Bury | 1,901 | 1,990 | 2,170 | 2,064 | 1,987 | 506 | 615 | 530 |
| Bolton | 2,432 | 2,857 | 2,900 | 2,572 | 2,607 | 668 | 772 | 755 |
| Wigan | 1,483 | 1,912 | 2,144 | 1,561 | 1,588 | 434 | 520 | 416 |
| Prescott | 916 | 1,056 | 1,155 | 997 | 1,075 | 260 | 306 | 279 |
| Chorlton | 2,140 | 2,418 | 2,399 | 2,431 | 2,427 | 591 | 608 | 551 |
| Manchester | 6,706 | 6,774 | 6,489 | 5,821 | 6,151 | 1,597 | 1,764 | 1,648 |
| Salford | 2,207 | 2,449 | 1,998 | 1,971 | 1,977 | 530 | 567 | 588 |
| Ashton and Oldham | 4,488 | 5,489 | 4,873 | 4,282 | 4,786 | 1,196 | 1,288 | 1,314 |
| *Yorkshire.* | | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield | 2,429 | 2,703 | 2,410 | 2,231 | 2,182 | 598 | 653 | 584 |
| Huddersfield | 1,847 | 2,080 | 2,243 | 2,122 | 1,996 | 514 | 594 | 664 |
| Halifax | 2,098 | 2,402 | 2,354 | 2,202 | 2,272 | 566 | 645 | 685 |
| Bradford | 3,093 | 3,251 | 3,176 | 3,041 | 3,323 | 794 | 858 | 796 |
| Leeds | 4,289 | 4,388 | 4,488 | 4,360 | 4,615 | 1,107 | 1,155 | 1,136 |
| Hull | 1,060 | 1,023 | 1,442 | 1,206 | 1,042 | 289 | 294 | 254 |
| York | 876 | 1,217 | 1,209 | 1,039 | 1,133 | 274 | 296 | 266 |
| *Northern Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Sunderland | 1,479 | 1,524 | 1,513 | 1,512 | 1,357 | 369 | 387 | 316 |
| Gateshead | 881 | 968 | 1,016 | 989 | 909 | 238 | 248 | 246 |
| Tynemouth | 1,112 | 1,285 | 1,243 | 1,340 | 1,327 | 315 | 334 | 340 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 1,829 | 2,117 | 1,957 | 2,104 | 1,726 | 487 | 501 | 565 |
| Carlisle | 855 | 739 | 901 | 925 | 840 | 213 | 252 | 193 |
| Cockermouth | 784 | 718 | 696 | 674 | 597 | 173 | 215 | 191 |
| Kendal | 729 | 825 | 821 | 601 | 714 | 184 | 201 | 172 |
| *Monmouth and Wales.* | | | | | | | | |
| Abergavenny | 1,150 | 1,206 | 1,374 | 1,458 | 1,109 | 315 | 373 | 319 |
| Pont-y-pool | 561 | 615 | 563 | 648 | 545 | 147 | 174 | 176 |
| Merthyr Tydvil | 1,516 | 1,246 | 1,566 | 1,423 | 1,110 | 343 | 422 | 318 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 537 | 468 | 619 | 539 | 420 | 129 | 143 | 130 |
| Wrexham | 845 | 823 | 966 | 900 | 809 | 217 | 257 | 278 |
| Holywell | 897 | 791 | 864 | 800 | 738 | 204 | 240 | 259 |
| Anglesey | 645 | 589 | 632 | 597 | 624 | 154 | 177 | 174 |
| Total exclusive of the Metropolis | 109,321 | 116,506 | 124,664 | 114,664 | 115,834 | 29,049 | 32,085 | 31,154 |
| Grand Total | 162,019 | 161,946 | 170,945 | 159,948 | 161,106 | 40,798 | 45,144 | 43,466 |

Remarks.

The quarterly return is derived from 114 districts (subdivided into 571 registrars' districts). *Thirty-three* of the districts comprise the metropolis; and the remaining 81 districts comprise the principal towns and cities of England. At the last census (June 6th, 1841) the enumerated population of the 114 districts was 6,534,535, or nearly *four-tenths* of the total population. The average annual number of deaths registered in the 114 districts was 163,193, or 47 per cent. of the total deaths registered annually in England.

The population in these town districts increased from 1831 to 1841 at the rate of about 1·74 per cent. annually. And assuming that the population increased uniformly, the rate of mortality deduced from a comparison of the deaths in the population was as follows:—

| Years. | Population Estimated. | Deaths Registered. | Annual Mortality. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Per Cent. | Nearly |
| 1838 | 6,212,560 | 162,019 | 2·608 | 1 in 38 |
| 1839 | 6,320,657 | 161,946 | 2·562 | 1 in 39 |
| 1840 | 6,430,637 | 170,945 | 2·658 | 1 in 38 |
| 1841 | 6,542,530 | 159,948 | 2·445 | 1 in 41 |
| 1842 | 6,656,369 | 161,106 | 2·420 | 1 in 41 |
| Mean. . | 6,432,551 | 163,193 | 2·539 | 1 in 39 |

The mortality attained its maximum in the year 1840, and was lowest in the year 1842. Out of 100,000 persons living in the towns and cities of England, about 2,658 died in the year 1840, and only 2,420 in the year 1842. The reduction was 238 in 2,658, or 9 per cent. on the rate of mortality. Upon an average 2·61 of 100 (or 1 in 38) living died annually in the years 1838–40; and 2·43 of 100 living (or 1 in 41) died annually in the years 1841–2.

The average number of deaths registered in the 5 winters 1838–42, was 45,144. After a correction for the increase of population, the winter average applicable to 1843, becomes 47,542. The number of deaths which occurred in the winter quarter 1843 was 43,466.

In the *metropolis* the mortality is still less than the average; and the deaths in the quarter by epidemic diseases (2,071) were 363 less than the average of the 5 preceding winters. The deaths from *typhus*, or as it is sometimes called "continued fever," have however increased from about 30 to 50 weekly. *Small-pox*, *hooping-cough*, *influenza*, and *erysipelas* have been less fatal than in the previous winters. No case of death from *hydrophobia* occurred; and only 3 from *tetanus*, 456 from *asthma*, 1 from *intussusception*, 54 from mortification, 267 from *violent death*; of dysentery (33), cholera (6), tabes mesenterica (73), jaundice (34), disease of liver (117), and ovarian dropsy (10), a somewhat greater number than is usual, died in the metropolis.

The epidemic diseases most frequently mentioned by the registrars in the country are *typhus*, *scarlatina*, and *hooping-cough*.

Some districts in which the *number of deaths was* ABOVE *the average* of the winter quarters (1838–42) in the same districts:—*Brighton*, Bedford, Yarmouth, Devizes, Plymouth, Penzance, Stroud, *Hertford*, Wolstanton and Burslem, Coventry, Basford, Macclesfield, Blackburn, Huddersfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Some districts in which the *number of deaths was* BELOW *the average* of the winter quarters in the same districts:—Windsor, Oxford, Cambridge, Ipswich, *Norwich*, Bath, Bristol, Clifton, *Worcester*, *Kidderminster*, *Dudley*, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bury, Wigan, Manchester, Sheffield, Bradford, Sunderland, Merthyr Tydvil.

*Meteorology.*—The average height of the barometer was 29·715 inches, or 0·134 parts of an inch lower than the average. The mean temperature was 1°·3 above the average. The fall of rain in the quarter was 3·429 inches in 29 days. The winter average is 2·886 inches in 26 days. The south and west winds prevailed.

*A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, Registered in the* 13 *Weeks ended April* 1*st*, 1843.

| DISEASES. | Average Deaths in the Winter Quarters, 1838–9–40–1–2. | Deaths in the Winter Quarter, ending April 1st, 1843. | DISEASES. | Average Deaths in the Winter Quarters, 1838–9–40–1–2. | Deaths in the Winter Quarter, ending April 1st, 1834. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Pox | 382 | 144 | Pericarditis | 11 | 9 |
| Measles | 217 | 268 | Aneurism | 8 | 10 |
| Scarlatina | 288 | 297 | Disease of Heart, &c. | 253 | 301 |
| Hooping Cough | 609 | 499 | | | |
| Croup | 100 | 107 | Diseases of the Heart and Blood vessels | 271 | 320 |
| Thrush | 47 | 39 | | | |
| Diarrhœa | 67 | 67 | | | |
| Dysentery | 19 | 33 | Nephritis | 7 | 5 |
| Cholera | 2 | 6 | Ischuria | 2 | 1 |
| Influenza | 48 | 27 | Diabetes | 7 | 6 |
| Ague | 4 | 5 | Cystitis | 4 | 2 |
| Remittent Fever | 6 | 5 | Stone | 5 | 4 |
| Typhus | 557 | 505 | Stricture | 5 | 11 |
| Erysipelas | 80 | 57 | Disease of Kidneys, &c. | 36 | 40 |
| Syphilis | 9 | 12 | | | |
| Hydrophobia | ·6 | .. | Disease of the Kidneys, &c. | 65 | 69 |
| Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious diseases | 2,434 | 2,071 | Childbed | 103 | 112 |
| | | | Paramenia | 2 | 4 |
| | | | Ovarian Dropsy | 4 | 10 |
| Cephalitis | 138 | 131 | Disease of Uterus, &c. | 26 | 32 |
| Hydrocephalus | 448 | 413 | | | |
| Apoplexy | 256 | 255 | Childbed, Diseases of the Uterus, &c. | 135 | 158 |
| Paralysis | 223 | 234 | | | |
| Convulsions | 765 | 735 | | | |
| Tetanus | 8 | 3 | Arthritis | ·4 | .. |
| Chorea | 1 | .. | Rheumatism | 36 | 37 |
| Epilepsy | 63 | 59 | Disease of Joints, &c. | 46 | 40 |
| Insanity | 20 | 6 | | | |
| Delirium Tremens | 14 | 21 | Rheumatism, Diseases of Bones, Joints, &c. | 83 | 77 |
| Disease of Brain, &c. | 107 | 157 | | | |
| Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses | 2,044 | 2,014 | Carbuncle | ·8 | .. |
| | | | Phlegmon | 2 | .. |
| | | | Ulcer | 8 | 7 |
| Laryngitis | 6 | 9 | Fistula | 4 | 7 |
| Quinsey | 18 | 20 | Disease of the Skin, &c. | 4 | 9 |
| Bronchitis | 217 | 251 | | | |
| Pleurisy | 24 | 23 | Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c. | 19 | 23 |
| Pneumonia | 1,174 | 1,144 | | | |
| Hydrothorax | 87 | 75 | | | |
| Asthma | 611 | 456 | Inflammation | 152 | 50 |
| Consumption | 1,831 | 1,763 | Hæmorrhage | 40 | 31 |
| Disease of Lungs, &c. | 219 | 247 | Dropsy | 485 | 459 |
| | | | Abscess | 49 | 40 |
| Diseases of the Lungs and of the Organs of Respiration | 4,187 | 3,988 | Mortification | 70 | 54 |
| | | | Purpura | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Scrofula | 25 | 23 |
| Teething | 201 | 221 | Carcinoma | 91 | 93 |
| Gastritis Enteritis | 187 | 170 | Tumour | 21 | 22 |
| Peritonitis | 12 | 16 | Gout | 19 | 18 |
| Tabes Mesenterica | 51 | 73 | Atrophy | 71 | 92 |
| Worms | 5 | 3 | Debility | 246 | 288 |
| Ascites | 5 | 8 | Malformations | 10 | 15 |
| Ulceration | 17 | 17 | Sudden Deaths | 225 | 222 |
| Hernia | 27 | 27 | | | |
| Colic or Ileus | 25 | 20 | Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of Uncertain Seat | 1,508 | 1,409 |
| Intussusception | 7 | 1 | | | |
| Stricture | 7 | 6 | Old Age or Natural Decay | 1,148 | 1,088 |
| Hæmatemesis | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Disease of the Stomach, &c. | 48 | 40 | Intemperance | 5 | 10 |
| Disease of Pancreas | ·4 | .. | Starvation | 10 | 8 |
| Hepatitis | 13 | 13 | Violent Deaths | 330 | 267 |
| Jaundice | 23 | 34 | | | |
| Disease of Liver | 97 | 117 | Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance | 345 | 285 |
| Disease of Spleen | 2 | .. | | | |
| | | | Causes not specified | 89 | 41 |
| Diseases of Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion | 731 | 769 | Deaths from all Causes | 13,059 | 12,312 |

*Average Contract Prices of the Provisions and Fuel Supplied to the Workhouses*

| Districts marked out by the Registrar-General, and Central Unions contained therein. | Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers. | | | Flour per Stone. | Wheaten Bread per 4lbs. | Meat—Beef and Mutton per lb. | Salt Butter per lb. | Cheese per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food. | Clothing. | Food and Clothing. | | | | | |
| *Metropolis.* | *s. d.* | *d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* |
| East London | 2 9¼ | 5¼ | 3 2½ | 2 0 | 5⅝ | 4½ | 7½ | 1¾ |
| Holborn | 2 1 | 2½ | 2 3½ | 2 1½ | 5¾ | 4⅞ | 7½ | 5 |
| *South Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Maidstone | 2 5¾ | 5¼ | 2 11 | 1 11½ | 5½ | 4¼ | 6 | 4¼ |
| Portsea Island | 2 4 | 7 | 2 11 | 1 11 | 5½ | 4⅛ | 7¾ | 3⅞ |
| *South Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | 2 7½ | 7 | 3 2½ | 2 2 | 5½ | 5 b. 3½ m. | 10 | 6½ |
| Cambridge | 2 4 | 8¾ | 3 0¾ | 2 0 | 5 | 4¾ | 10 | 5½ |
| *Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 2 5½ | 6½ | 3 0 | 1 10½ | 5¾ | 5½ b. 6 m. | 12½ | 6¼ |
| *South Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Devizes | 2 0 | 5¾ | 2 5¾ | 1 10¼ | 5 | 3⅞ | 8 | 4 |
| Truro | 1 9½ | 3½ | 2 1 | 4 3 | 5 | 5 | 8½ | .. |
| Bath | 2 2¾ | 3 | 2 5¾ | .. | 6½ | 4¾ | 9 | 3¾ |
| *Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Stroud | 1 11 | 1¾ | 2 0¾ | .. | 6 | 6½ | 8 | 2¾ |
| Wolverhampton | 2 4 | 3½ | 2 7½ | 2 1½ | 6 | 4½ | 11 | 5 |
| *North Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Derby | 1 10¾ | .. | 1 10¾ | 2 2 | 6 | 5¾ | 12 | 6 |
| *North Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Macclesfield | 1 9 | 7 | 2 4 | 1 11 | .. | 3¾ | 10 | 7 |
| Bolton | 2 7¼ | 2 | 2 9¼ | 2 5 | 6¼ | 4½ | 7¾ | 5¾ |
| Preston | 1 10⅛ | 1 | 1 11⅛ | 1 11¼ | 5½ | 4¼ | 7½ | 5¾ |
| *North Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield | 1 11¾ | 8¾ | 2 8½ | 2 4¼ | .. | 4½ | .. | 6½ |
| Halifax | 1 10¾ | 3½ | 2 2¼ | .. | 6 | 5½ | 9 | 7 |
| Sculcoates, near Hull | 2 5¾ | 8¾ | 3 2½ | 1 11 | 5⅛ | 4¼ | 14 | .. |
| *Northern Counties.* | | | | | | | | |
| Gateshead, near Newcastle-on-Tyne | 2 4 | 4½ | 2 8½ | 2 2½ | 6¼ | 4⅛ | 12 | 8 |
| Kendal | 2 2¼ | 6⅛ | 2 8⅜ | 1 11¼ | .. | 4⅛ | 11 | 6½ |
| *Wales.* | | | | | | | | |
| Pembroke | 1 7¾ | 6 | 2 1¾ | 2 4½ | 7 | 5⅛ | 8 | 3 |
| St. Asaph | 2 3 | 3½ | 2 6½ | 1 9 | 5½ | 5½ | 9½ | 5¾ |

*of the following Unions during the Quarter ended at Christmas,* 1842.

| Potatoes per cwt. | Peas per Quart. | Oatmeal per cwt. | Candles per 12 lbs. | Yellow Soap per lb. | Coals per Ton. | Tea per lb. | Sugar per lb. | Milk per Quart. | Rice per cwt. | Miscellaneous Articles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *s.* *d.* | |
| 2 5 | 0 $2\frac{5}{8}$ | 16 0 | 5 7 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 3 | 4 $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | . . |
| 2 4 | 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 0 | 5 9 | 5 | 16 11 | 4 0 | 6 | .. | .. | . . |
| 1 4 | .. | 4 0 | 5 9 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 9 | 4 $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | . . |
| 2 0 | 0 $2\frac{7}{8}$ | 15 0 | 5 $10\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 16 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . . |
| .. | .. | 17 6 | 6 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 6 | 4 6 | 7 | 2 | 20 0 | Pearl barley, 26*s.* per cwt. |
| .. | 0 4 | 18 8 | 6 0 | 5 | 23 0 | 4 3 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | . . |
| .. | 0 2 | 20 0 | 5 9 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | 26 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . . |
| .. | 0 $3\frac{1}{8}$ | 21 0 | 6 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 9 | 4 9 | 7 | .. | .. | Bacon, 5*d.* per lb. |
| 4 9 per bushl. | 0 $2\frac{3}{8}$ | 16 0 | 5 8 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 6 | 4 8 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $0\frac{7}{8}$ | 16 0 | . . |
| 4 6 | 0 3 | 19 6 | 6 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 2 | 4 2 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 19 6 | . . |
| 5 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per sack | 0 $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 6 | 6 3 | 5 | 16 10 | .. | .. | .. | 21 0 | Bacon, $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb. |
| 4 0 per bag | 0 $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 0 | 6 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 9 | 4 3 | 7 | 1 | .. | . . |
| 2 0 | 23 0 pr.cwt | 14 0 | 6 0 | 5 | 10 6 | 4 6 | 7 | .. | 18 0 | . . |
| 1 $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 3 | 12 $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 0 | 5 | 9 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . . |
| 3 6 | 0 2 | 13 $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 0 | 5 | 6 8 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | Treacle, 3*d.* per lb. |
| 3 $4\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | 12 7 | 6 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ | 9 2 | 4 5 | 7 | $1\frac{1}{8}$ | 28 0 | Treacle, 3*d.* per lb. |
| 1 $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3 | 8 8 | 6 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 6 | 4 9 | 7 | 2 | 22 8 | . . |
| 2 3 | 0 2 pr.pack | 29 6 | 6 6 | 5 | 7 6 | 4 4 | 7 | 2 | .. | . . |
| 2 4 | 0 $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 4 | 6 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 0 pr.chal | .. | .. | 1 | .. | . . |
| 2 3 | 0 $2\frac{5}{8}$ | 14 0 | 6 6 | 5 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 7 | .. | .. | . . |
| 1 8 | .. | 12 3 | 6 3 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | 15 0 | 4 8 | 7 | $0\frac{3}{8}$ | 19 0 | . . |
| 2 6 | 0 $2\frac{5}{8}$ | 18 0 | 6 6 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 8 | 5 0 | 7 | 1 | 18 8 | . . |
| 1 9 | .. | 15 2 | 6 9 | 5 | 12 6 | 4 6 | 7 | .. | 18 8 | . . |

JAMES HODGKIN,
*Statistical Department, Poor Law Office.*

## DIVISIONS AND POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

*Statement showing the several Superintendent-Registrars' Districts which constitute the five great Divisions of the Metropolis, with the Population of the several Parishes included therein, as ascertained in the year* 1841. —(*In explanation of the Table at p.* 77.)

| Superintendent Registrars' Districts. | Parishes, &c. | Population 1841 |
|---|---|---|
| WESTERN DIVISION. | | |
| 1. Kensington | Chelsea | 40,179 |
| | Fulham | 9,319 |
| | Hammersmith | 13,453 |
| | Kensington | 26,834 |
| | Paddington | 25,173 |
| 2. St. George's, Hanover-square | George's, St., Hanover-square | 66,453 |
| 3. Westminster | John, St. the Evangelist | 26,223 |
| | Margaret's, St. | 30,258 |
| | Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter | 231 |
| 4. Martin's, St., in-the-Fields | Martin's, St., in-the-Fields | 25,190 |
| 5. James, St., Westminster. | James, St. | 37,398 |
| | Total | 300,711 |
| NORTHERN DIVISION. | | |
| 6. Marylebone, St. | Marylebone, St. | 138,164 |
| 7. Pancras, St. | Pancras, St. | 129,763 |
| 8. Islington | Islington | 55,690 |
| 9. Hackney | Hackney | 37,771 |
| | Stoke Newington, St. Mary | 4,490 |
| | Total | 365,873 |
| CENTRAL DIVISION. | | |
| 10. Giles, St., in-the-Fields and George's, St., Bloomsbury | Giles, St. in-the-Fields | 37,311 |
| | George's, St., Bloomsbury | 16,981 |
| 11. Strand | Anne, St., Soho | 16,480 |
| | Clement's, St., Danes | 15,459 |
| | Mary, St., le Strand | 2,520 |
| | Paul's, St., Covent Garden | 5,718 |
| | Liberty of the Rolls | 2,565 |
| | Precinct of the Savoy | 414 |
| | Barnard's Inn | 39 |
| | Clement's Inn | 143 |
| | Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street | 27 |
| | Inner Temple | 278 |
| | Middle Temple | 229 |
| | New Inn | 46 |
| | Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane | 5 |
| 12. Holborn | Andrew, St., Holborn, (part of) and George, St. the Martyr | 29,335 |
| | Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents, and Ely-place | 9,455 |
| | Furnivals Inn | 213 |
| | Gray's Inn | 325 |
| | Lincoln's Inn | 107 |
| | Staple Inn | 32 |
| 13. Clerkenwell, St. James. | Clerkenwell, St. James | 56,708 |
| 14. Luke, St. | Luke, St. | 49,829 |
| 15. East London | Botolph, St., Aldersgate | 5,906 |
| | Botolph, St., Aldgate (within) | 9,525 |
| | Botolph, St., Bishopsgate (without) | 10,969 |
| | Giles, St., Cripplegate (without) | 13,255 |

*Statement showing the several Superintendent Registrars' Districts, &c.*—continued.

| Superintendent Registrars' Districts. | Parishes, &c. | Population, 1841 |
|---|---|---|
| 16. West London | Andrew, St., Holborn (part of) | 5,966 |
| | Bartholomew, St. the Great | 3,414 |
| | Bartholomew, St. the Less | 744 |
| | Bride, St., Fleet-street | 6,655 |
| | Dunstan's, St in the West | 3,266 |
| | Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street | 81 |
| | Sepulchre, St. | 13,325 |
| | Thavies Inn | 175 |

17. City of London.

| Parishes, &c. | Pop. 1841. | Parishes, &c. | Pop. 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alban's, St., Wood-street | 479 | Leonard, St., Foster-lane | 331 |
| Allhallows, Barking | 1,924 | Magnus, St., by London Bridge | 239 |
| Allhallows, Bread-street | 263 | Margaret, St., Lothbury | 189 |
| Allhallows the Great | 672 | Margaret, St., Moses | 250 |
| Allhallows the Less | 181 | Margaret, St., New Fish-street | 266 |
| Allhallows, Honey-lane | 155 | Margaret, St., Pattens | 167 |
| Allhallows, Lombard-street | 516 | Martin, St., Ironmonger-lane | 198 |
| Allhallows, London Wall | 1,620 | Martin, St., Ludgate | 1,255 |
| Allhallows, Staining | 502 | Martin, St., Orgars | 353 |
| Alphage, St., Sion College | 976 | Martin, St., Outwich | 135 |
| Andrew, St., Hubbard | 331 | Martin, St., Vintry | 288 |
| Andrew, St., Undershaft, with St. Mary Axe | 1,163 | Mary, St., Abchurch | 526 |
| Andrew, St., by the Wardrobe | 750 | Mary, St., Aldermanbury, with St. Thomas | 751 |
| Anne, St., and Agnes, St., Aldersgate | 513 | Mary, St., Aldermary | 494 |
| Anne, St., Blackfriars | 2,846 | Mary, St., le Bow | 346 |
| Antholin, St. | 357 | Mary, St., Bothan | 257 |
| Augustine, St., Watling-street | 289 | Mary, St., Colechurch | 238 |
| Bartholomew, St., by the Exchange | 307 | Mary, St., at Hill | 987 |
| Benet, St., Fink | 383 | Mary, St., Magdalen, Old Fish-street | 783 |
| Benet, St., Gracechurch-street | 333 | Mary, St., Magdalen, Milk-street | 207 |
| Benet, St., Paul's-Wharf | 588 | Mary, St., Mounthaw | 378 |
| Benet, St., Sherehog | 145 | Mary, St., Somerset | 375 |
| Botolph, St., Billingsgate | 278 | Mary, St., Staining | 268 |
| Christchurch, Newgate-street | 2,446 | Mary, St., Woolchurch | 150 |
| Christopher, St. le Stock | 16 | Mary, St., Woolnoth | 317 |
| Clement's, St., Eastcheap | 236 | Matthew, St., Friday-street | 160 |
| Dionis, St., Backchurch | 806 | Michael, St., Bassishaw | 687 |
| Dunstan, St. in the East | 1,010 | Michael, St., Cornhill | 454 |
| Edmund, St., King and Martyr | 391 | Michael, St., Crooked-lane | 329 |
| Ethelburga, St. | 669 | Michael, St., Queenhithe | 647 |
| Faith, St., the Virgin | 781 | Michael, St., le-Quern | 212 |
| Gabriel, St., Fenchurch-street | 386 | Michael, St., Paternoster Royal | 251 |
| George, St., Botolph-lane | 235 | Michael, St., Wood-street | 328 |
| Gregory, St., by St. Paul | 1,444 | Mildred, St., Bread-street | 351 |
| Helen, St., Bishopsgate | 659 | Mildred, St., Poultry | 280 |
| James, St., Duke's-place | 964 | Nicholas, St., Acons | 194 |
| James, St., Garlick-Hythe | 520 | Nicholas, St., Cole Abbey | 254 |
| John, St., the Baptist | 367 | Nicholas, St., Olave | 431 |
| John, St., the Evangelist | 108 | Olave, St., Hart-street | 816 |
| John, St., Zachary | 183 | Olave, St., Old Jewry | 168 |
| Katherine, St., Coleman | 606 | Olave, St., Silver-street | 972 |
| Katherine, St., Cree-Church | 1,740 | Pancras, St., Soper-lane | 162 |
| Lawrence, St., Old Jewry | 625 | Peter, St., Cornhill | 656 |
| Lawrence, St., Pountney | 381 | Peter, St., Paul's Wharf | 341 |
| Leonard, St., Eastcheap | 137 | Peter, St., le Poor | 559 |

*Statement showing the several Superintendent Registrars' Districts, &c.*—continued.

| Parishes, &c. | Pop. 1841 | Parishes, &c. | Pop. 1841 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. City of London—*continued.* | | Thomas, St., the Apostle . | 648 |
| Peter, St., Westcheap . . | 227 | Trinity, Holy, the Less . | 633 |
| Stephen, St., Coleman-street | 3,699 | Vedast, St., Foster-lane . | 427 |
| Stephen, St., Walbrook . | 322 | White Friars Precinct . | 1,294 |
| Swithin, St., London Stone . | 389 | | |
| | | Total . . | 373,420 |

| Superintendent Registrars' Districts. | Parishes, &c. | Population, 1841 |
|---|---|---|
| EASTERN DIVISION. | | |
| 18. Shoreditch . . . . | Leonard, St. Shoreditch. . . . . | 83,432 |
| 19. Bethnal Green . . . | Matthew, St., Bethnal Green . . . | 74,088 |
| 20. Whitechapel . . . | Botolph, St., Aldgate (without) . . . | 3,627 |
| | Christchurch, (Spitalfields) . . . . | 20,436 |
| | Trinity, Holy, (Minories) . . . . | 579 |
| | Catherine, St., by the Tower . . . | 96 |
| | Mile End, New Town . . . . . | 8,325 |
| | Norton Falgate . . . . . | 1,674 |
| | Artillery Ground, Old . . . . . | 1,558 |
| | Peter, St., ad Vincula, in the Tower . | 1,107 |
| | Tower, Old, (without) . . . . . | 310 |
| | Whitechapel, St. Mary . . . . . | 34,053 |
| 21. St. George's-in-the-East | George, St., in the East . . . . . | 41,350 |
| 22. Stepney . . . . . | Limehouse, St. Anne . . . . . | 19,337 |
| | Mile End, Old Town . . . . . | 45,308 |
| | Ratcliff . . . . . | 11,874 |
| | Shadwell, St. Paul . . . . . | 10,060 |
| | Wapping, St. John . . . . . | 4,108 |
| 23. Poplar . . . . . | Bow, or Stratford-le-Bow. . . . . | 4,626 |
| | Bromley, St. Leonard . . . . . | 6,154 |
| | Poplar, All Saints . . . . . | 20,342 |
| | Total . . | 392,444 |
| SOUTHERN DIVISION. | | |
| 24. Saint Saviour's . . . | Christchurch . . . . . | 14,616 |
| | Saviour, St. . . . . | 18,219 |
| 25. Saint Olave . . . | John, St., Horsleydown . . . . . | 10,115 |
| | Olave, St. . . . . | 6,745 |
| | Thomas, St. . . . . | 1,739 |
| 26. Bermondsey . . . | Bermondsey . . . . . | 34,947 |
| 27. St. George the Martyr, Southwark. . . . | George, St., the Martyr . . . . . | 46,644 |
| 28. Newington . . . . | Mary, St., Newington . . . . . | 54,606 |
| 29. Lambeth . . . . | Mary, St., Lambeth . . . . . | 115,888 |
| 30. Camberwell . . . . | Giles, St., Camberwell . . . . . | 39,868 |
| 31. Rotherhithe . . . . | Rotherhithe . . . . . | 13,917 |
| 32. Greenwich . . . . | Nicholas, St., Deptford . . . . . | 6,991 |
| | Paul, St., Deptford . . . . . | 18,626 |
| | Greenwich. . . . . | 29,755 |
| | Woolwich . . . . . | 25,785 |
| | Metropolitan and City Police on duty . | 2,930 |
| | Total . . . . . | 441,391 |
| | Total of the Metropolis . . | 1,873,844 |

## REVENUE.

*An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Quarters and Years ended 5th April, 1842 and 1843, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.*—(*Continued from p. 85.*)

| Description | Quarters ended 5th Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1842 | 1843 | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Customs | 4,495,053 | 4,219,537 | .. | 275,516 |
| Excise | 1,769,161 | 1,767,373 | .. | 1,788 |
| Stamps | 1,599,487 | 1,593,126 | .. | 6,361 |
| Taxes | 150,753 | 142,698 | .. | 8,055 |
| Property Tax | .. | 1,885,232 | 1,885,232 | .. |
| Post-Office | 142,000 | 144,000 | 2,000 | .. |
| Crown Lands | 50,500 | 35,000 | .. | 15,500 |
| Miscellaneous | 323,193 | 541,556 | 218,363 | .. |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | 8,530,147 | 10,328,522 | 2,105,595 | 307,220 |
| Imprest and other Moneys | 25,714 | 16,907 | .. | 8,807 |
| Repayments of Advances. | 164,671 | 124,048 | .. | 40,623 |
| Total Income | 8,720,532 | 10,469,477 | 2,105,595 | 356,650 |
| The Amount applied to the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances | 7,046,404 | 9,760,269 | 356,650 | Deduct Decrease. |
| Ditto applied as Advances | 15,112 | 141,378 | | |
| Ditto as part of Ways and Means of Year | 1,659,016 | 567,830 | 1,748,945 | Increase on the Quarter. |
| | 8,720,532 | 10,469,477 | | |

| Description. | Years ended 5th Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1842 | 1843 | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Customs | 19,876,130 | 18,799,794 | .. | 1,076,336 |
| Excise | 12,464,609 | 11,405,516 | .. | 1,059,093 |
| Stamps | 6,631,529 | 6,484,739 | .. | 146,790 |
| Taxes | 4,411,619 | 4,265,537 | .. | 146,082 |
| Property Tax | .. | 2,456,288 | 2,456,288 | .. |
| Post-Office | 504,000 | 607,000 | 103,000 | .. |
| Crown Lands | 180,000 | 117,500 | .. | 62,500 |
| Miscellaneous | 371,805 | 797,774 | 425,969 | .. |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | 44,439,692 | 44,934,148 | 2,985,257 | 2,490,801 |
| Imprest and other Moneys | 347,691 | 502,604 | 154,913 | .. |
| Repayments of Advances. | 576,444 | 642,058 | 65,614 | .. |
| Total Income | 45,363,827 | 46,078,810 | 3,205,784 | 2,490,801 |
| The Amount applied to the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances | 33,064,765 | 32,648,659 | 2,490,801 | Deduct Decrease. |
| Ditto applied as Advances | 287,662 | 545,627 | | |
| Ditto as part of Ways and Means of Year | 12,011,400 | 12,884,524 | 714,983 | Increase on the Year. |
| | 45,363,827 | 46,078,810 | | |

## CORN.

*Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, with the Rate of Duty on Foreign and Colonial Wheat, during each week of the First Quarter of* 1843; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.*—(*Continued from p.* 86.)

| Returns received at the Corn Office, 1842. | Wheat. | | Barley. | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. | Date of Certificates of preceding Prices, regulating Duties for the Week ensuing 1843. | Duties on Wheat per Quarter. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weekly Average. | Aggregate Average of Six Weeks' regulating Duty. | Weekly Average. | Weekly Average. | Weekly Average. | Weekly Average. | Weekly Average. | | From Foreign Countries. | From British Possessions out of Europe. |
| Weeks ended | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| Jan. 7 . | 47 1 | 47 4 | 26 5 | 17 2 | 31 8 | 28 1 | 29 11 | Jan. 12 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 14 . | 47 10 | 47 2 | 26 6 | 16 11 | 29 5 | 27 5 | 29 8 | 19 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 21 . | 49 2 | 47 6 | 27 2 | 17 1 | 28 2 | 27 8 | 29 6 | 26 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 28 . | 49 3 | 47 11 | 27 8 | 17 0 | 30 4 | 27 11 | 30 5 | Feb. 2 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| Feb. 4 . | 48 1 | 48 1 | 27 5 | 16 10 | 28 3 | 27 4 | 30 0 | 9 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 11 . | 47 5 | 48 1 | 27 1 | 16 11 | 30 1 | 27 5 | 29 11 | 16 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 18 . | 48 0 | 48 3 | 27 2 | 17 0 | 27 10 | 27 1 | 29 6 | 23 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 25 . | 48 6 | 48 4 | 27 3 | 17 1 | 28 4 | 26 11 | 30 2 | Mar. 2 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| Mar. 4 . | 48 3 | 48 3 | 27 5 | 17 3 | 29 1 | 26 8 | 28 6 | 9 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 11 . | 48 1 | 48 0 | 27 7 | 17 3 | 28 4 | 26 7 | 29 5 | 16 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 18 . | 47 6 | 47 11 | 27 11 | 17 5 | 26 11 | 26 9 | 28 6 | 23 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 25 . | 47 3 | 47 11 | 28 4 | 17 7 | 29 4 | 26 3 | 28 11 | 30 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| April 1 . | 46 3 | 47 7 | 28 7 | 17 5 | 29 5 | 26 0 | 28 6 | 6 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| Quarter ended at Lady-day. | 47 11 | .. | 27 3 | 17 0 | 29 0 | 27 2 | 29 6 | .. | .. | .. |

*Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour Imported in each of the Months ended* 5*th February,* 5*th March, and* 5*th April,* 1843; *the Quantities upon which Duties have been paid for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in bond at the close of them.*—(*Continued from p.* 86.)

### WHEAT.

| Months ended | Imported. | | | Paid Duty. | | | In Bond at the Month's end. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. |
| 1843. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. |
| 5th February . | 7,017 5 | 1,914 7 | 8,932 4 | 224 0 | 1,911 2 | 2,135 2 | 218,228 2 | 4,273 0 | 222,501 2 |
| 5th March . | 8,026 4 | 1,266 0 | 9,292 4 | 754 6 | 1,095 3 | 1,850 1 | 221,248 6 | 4,443 4 | 225,692 2 |

### WHEAT FLOUR.

| Months ended | Imported. | | | Paid Duty. | | | In Bond at the Month's end. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. |
| 1843. | Cwt. qr. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qr. | Cwt. qr. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qr. | Cwt. qr. |
| 5th February . | 1,307 1 | 25,814 2 | 27,121 3 | 199 0 | 13,080 1 | 13,279 2 | 45,447 0 | 74,904 1 | 120,351 1 |
| 5th March . | 2,125 0 | 1,489 3 | 3,614 3 | 38 1 | 14,738 1 | 14,776 2 | 42,901 3 | 60,985 0 | 103,887 0 |

## CURRENCY.

*Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, in the Quarters ended 28th January, 25th February, and 25th March, 1843; and in the corresponding Quarters of the preceding Year.* —(*Continued from p. 87.*)

| Quarters ended | LIABILITIES. | | | ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Circulation. | Deposits. | Total. | Securities. | Bullion. | Total. |
| 1843. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 28th Jan..... | 19,342,000 | 10,417,000 | 29,759,000 | 21,672,000 | 10,705,000 | 32,377,000 |
| 25th Feb..... | 19,739,000 | 11,205,000 | 30,944,000 | 22,695,000 | 10,945,000 | 33,640,000 |
| 25th March .. | 20,093,000 | 12,003,000 | 32,096,000 | 23,830,000 | 11,054,000 | 34,884,000 |
| 1842. | | | | | | |
| 1st Feb. ..... | 16,630,000 | 8,506,000 | 25,136,000 | 22,880,000 | 5,237,000 | 28,117,000 |
| 1st March.... | 16,769,000 | 8,954,000 | 25,723,000 | 23,099,000 | 5,687,000 | 28,786,000 |
| 30th March .. | 16,537,000 | 7,212,000 | 23,749,000 | 22,328,000 | 4,339,000 | 26,667,000 |

*Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, with the Average Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, during the Four Weeks ended the 4th February, 4th March, and 1st April, 1843; returned in pursuance of the Act 4th and 5th Vic. c. 50.*—(*Continued from p. 87.*)

| Banks. | Circulation during the Four Weeks ended | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 4th February, 1843. | 4th March, 1843. | 1st April, 1843. |
| | £. | £. | £. |
| England—Bank of England . | 21,108,000 | 20,340,000 | 19,539,000 |
| Private Banks. . | 5,024,716 | 4,785,724 | 4,716,506 |
| Joint-Stock Banks. | 2,908,005 | 2,844,077 | 2,862,986 |
| Scotland—Chartered Private & Joint-Stock Banks | 2,629,691 | 2,588,370 | 2,457,604 |
| Ireland—Bank of Ireland . . | 3,197,275 | 3,196,125 | 3,085,400 |
| Private and Joint-Stock Banks . . | 2,117,341 | 2,097,225 | 2,019,740 |
| Total . . | 36,985,028 | 35,851,521 | 34,681,236 |
| Bullion in the Bank of England | 10,933,000 | 10,984,000 | 11,420,000 |

*Consolidated Fund Operations.*—Among the miscellaneous items carried to this account in the quarter ended 5th of April, 1843, is 511,406*l.*, the produce of silver received under the treaty with China, and included under the preceding head of Miscellaneous Receipts. The total income for the quarter was 9,825,965*l.*; the total charge 5,498,846*l.*; the surplus 4,328,119*l.* Exchequer Bills paid off out of the growing produce of the quarter, 8,560,729*l.*; amount issued out of the same for supply services, 567,830*l.*; leaving a charge on the quarter of 4,800,440*l.*, to be met by Exchequer Bills.

## BANKRUPTCY.

*An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ended March 31st, 1843; showing the Counties and the Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.* —(*Continued from p.* 88.)

| COUNTIES. | January | February. | March. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Metropolis | 26 | 25 | 33 |
| Bedford | .. | 2 | .. |
| Berks | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bucks | 4 | .. | .. |
| Cambridge | .. | .. | 1 |
| Chester | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Cornwall | .. | 1 | .. |
| Cumberland | .. | .. | 2 |
| Derby | .. | 3 | 4 |
| Devon | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Dorset | .. | .. | 1 |
| Durham | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Essex | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Gloucester | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Hants | .. | 1 | 5 |
| Hereford | .. | .. | .. |
| Hertford | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Huntingdon | .. | .. | .. |
| Kent | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Lancaster | 16 | 10 | 13 |
| Leicester | .. | .. | .. |
| Lincoln | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis) | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Monmouth | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Norfolk | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Northampton | .. | 3 | .. |
| Northumberland | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Nottingham | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Oxford | .. | 2 | .. |
| Rutland | .. | .. | .. |
| Salop | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Somerset (including Bristol) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Stafford | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Suffolk | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis) | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Sussex | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Warwick | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Westmoreland | .. | 1 | .. |
| Wilts | .. | 2 | .. |
| Worcester | .. | 2 | 1 |
| York (East Riding) | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| ,, (North Riding) | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| ,, (West Riding) | 19 | 12 | 20 |
| Wales | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 97 | 105 | 138 |

| TRADES. | January. | February. | March. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Agriculture and connected Trades.* | | | |
| Farmers | .. | 1 | .. |
| Agricultural Implement Makers and Wheelwrights | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Corn Factors | 3 | .. | 2 |
| Millers and Malsters | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Hop Merchants | .. | .. | .. |
| Brewers | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| *Mining and connected Trades.* | | | |
| Mining Firms | .. | .. | .. |
| Blasting Works | .. | .. | .. |
| *Manufactures.* | | | |
| Woollen Manufactures | 1 | .. | 6 |
| Cotton | 1 | .. | .. |
| Linen | 2 | .. | .. |
| Silk | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Printers and Dyers | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Lace Manufacturers | .. | .. | 1 |
| Hosiery ,, | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Hardware ,, | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Earthenware ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Glass ,, | .. | 2 | .. |
| Paper ,, | .. | .. | .. |
| Builders | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous Manufactures | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| *Commerce.* | | | |
| Bakers and Merchants | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| *Retail and Handicraft Trades.* | | | |
| Bakers | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Butchers | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Corn and Hay Dealers | 3 | .. | 1 |
| Innkeepers and Victuallers | 5 | 8 | 12 |
| Wine and Spirit Merchants | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices | 13 | 7 | 12 |
| Makers of, or Dealers in, Clothing | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Makers of, or Dealers in, Furniture | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Coach Builders | 1 | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous | 16 | 33 | 29 |
| Total | 97 | 105 | 138 |

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## *On the Division of Heritable Property, and its Influence on the Distribution of Wealth.* Translated from the French of M. Passy, by Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 15th May*, 1843.]

THE question is often raised as to what is the result of the law in France which regulates heritable property. It is alleged by many that it tends to excessive equalization of wealth, by granting equal rights to equal degrees of relationship; and that as each estate is divided into as many portions as the possessor leaves children or collateral relations, and in each generation the patrimony is again subdivided, a gradual diminution of fortune will result, equivalent to the smaller parcels into which it is portioned. Are these assertions well founded? Is it a fact that the successive divisions of property tend to bring all classes to a common level? What has been the result of them up to the present time? These questions, important on more than one account, deserve attentive examination.

First. We may observe, that, in spite of all the different modes of legislating for inheritances, there is not a country in which wealth is not unequally divided. Amongst the ancients, where the mass of the population were slaves, legislators in vain attempted to preserve a greater equality of fortunes, the want of which fostered public and private corruption, and hastened the ruin of the state; but their most stringent laws and complicated combinations equally failed to attain this end. The institutions of Lycurgus himself gave way before the powerful natural causes tending to create inequality.

Amongst modern nations different systems of inheritance have prevailed; different frequently even in the same country, in different classes of society; and yet their result was essentially the same, as regards the disproportion found in fortunes. Thus, while the right of primogeniture and the system of entail contributed to concentrate more and more among the feudal nobility of Europe those domains of which they had the exclusive property, the custom of equal succession did not prevent the remainder of the population from dividing itself into rich and poor. Nay, more, in proportion as riches became multiplied and diffused through the advance of industry, inequality gained ground in the trading classes, and families rose within them to an opulence which enabled

them to vie in luxury, and occasionally in importance, with the most illustrious and distinguished of the nobility.

Thus it was in Italy, where, in some cities, plebeian families, having accumulated vast wealth, formed ruling aristocracies, and yet retained the custom, profoundly rooted in their habits, of dividing their succession amongst their children. All possible differences of fortunes existed also in the towns of Germany, Holland, and the Swiss cantons. Nowhere has the division of heritable property prevented their formation or continuance; and these differences were everywhere of an extent corresponding to the facility which the institutions or position of the country gave to the development of industry and mercantile activity.

In the Slavonian countries of Europe, none but an allodial tenure has ever prevailed; and there, in consequence, for many generations and ages a successive division of property has been put to the proof. The possession of land, it is true, was exclusively allowed to the nobility; but as the only exception to the equal rights of children of the same marriage was, that females received only a fourth of the value of the landed property, everything seemed to ensure more equality in the fortunes, because this privileged class, disdaining the industrial professions, had no other means of subsistence. But this was far from being the case. In no country has the inequality of fortunes been more conspicuous than in Poland and Russia. In Poland, especially, where the nobility are very numerous, and only five estates have been entailed upon the eld st son, a few families obtained almost regal wealth, while the greater part of the others fell into complete indigence: 150,000 nobles are still computed to exist in Podolia and Volhynia, and the property in almost the whole of the soil is concentrated into the hands of about 50 families.

Such uniformity of results from facts of different epochs, and occurring under entirely different circumstances, suffices to prove that if laws of inheritance are able to effect the classification of landed properties according to extent, they cannot confine or reduce the possession of them within any fixed limits. Indeed, the unequal distribution of wealth is too essential to the welfare of mankind to have been left to the chance of social regulations. Numerous causes—causes whose activity no legislative enactments can destroy—are constantly combining to create and preserve it. Some of the most powerful are so simple and evident that they have always been known, and it will suffice to allude to them: such are the unequal number of births to a marriage, and the difference of tastes and faculties in individuals. It was said by Aristotle, 2000 years ago, that the legislators of Greece should endeavour, before labouring to discover combinations for the equal distribution of wealth, to discover how to render every marriage equally fruitful. No change can take place on this point; and, in all ages, the impossibility that each father will leave the same number of heirs, must create a sensible difference in fortune and condition of life.

Diversity of tastes, inclinations, and faculties has no less influence. Men are not all born equal in strength or talents; and those qualities which lead to success are not equally distributed. In every career the most active, intelligent, and prudent outstrip their rivals, and gain most recompence by their more energetic or better directed efforts. Providence itself, in endowing these with higher faculties, has decreed to

them the most advantageous posts, and they only obey their natural vocation in rising above the crowd.

But if these causes act equally on every step of the social ladder, if they occasion inequalities in the humblest as well as highest ranks, there are others destined to secure to the more opulent those advantages of which they are already in possession: such are—the superior information arising from a more enlarged and careful education; the facility of accumulation belonging to wealth already realized; the different fecundity of marriages in different classes of society.

It is greatly advantageous to the rich to possess an intellectual superiority, arising from an education the benefits of which are denied to the rest of the population. They naturally obtain all those posts, stations, offices, and professions which, requiring information only gained by long and expensive studies, are the most liberally remunerated.

In all matters of business, and in every career of life, the knowledge and the habits of thought which they have acquired by the serious course of study of their youth, come to their aid, and ensure numerous means of success, thus affording sources of wealth from which they alone can draw, and which go on continually increasing and renewing the opulence transmitted to them from the past.

The power of increasing itself, inherent in wealth, serves no less to maintain the inequality of fortunes: on the one hand, opulent persons can, from their income, accumulate savings; and on the other, greater advantages arise to them from the greater resources they can command. "Make your first million, and others will make themselves," is an old proverb, full of truth. The larger any speculations or monied operations are, the fewer persons are able to undertake them; and the less competition they admit, the more they are lucrative. This is the principal reason why the great capitalists realize such enormous profits. They alone can undertake the great speculations; they alone can wait for distant results from their calculations; they alone are capable of becoming the purchasers of the greatest factories, establishments, and properties. In fact, when we look at the opportunities for gain and accumulation possessed by the very opulent, we shall perceive that their ostentation, the irregular habits brought on so commonly by satiety of enjoyments, the vanity of rank, and the ennui of idleness, are not more than what is required to preserve society from the abuses inseparable from the undue concentration of wealth.

To the above causes we must add another, which is very influential—the unequal number of children born to a marriage in the different classes of society.

It would naturally be supposed that the facility of bringing up children tended to favour their multiplication; but it is not so: whether it arise from the difficulty of establishing them in life, from the fear of their degrading from the station of their birth, or from any other cause, it is a fact that rich families, taken in general, are those which have the fewest children, and their ranks would become thinner, generation after generation, if they were not gradually recruited by new families of recently acquired wealth. This assertion is so contrary to the generally received opinion, that it is necessary to support it by undeniable proofs, and these we shall draw from statistical and historical facts.

Every one is aware that the population is distributed into groups

differently composed. In towns (particularly in large towns) we find the greatest proportion of rich families; and if it be true that they have in general the fewest children, then the average number of births should be sensibly affected in those places where they principally reside. Now this is exactly what we find: throughout the whole of Europe marriages are less prolific in large than small towns, and less again in these than the rural districts. The following facts are established as regards France from existing documents:—

In France, from 1826 to 1836, the average number of children born annually was 904,702; and as the average number of marriages during the same period was 256,927, it follows there has been to each marriage a little more than 3·52 births. Now, if we take the 39 principal towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants, we shall find they contain a population of 2,634,532 souls, and their annual average of births has been only 65,290, and of marriages 21,374, or 3·05 births to a marriage. Thus the average of births in these towns is less than that of the country in general by 0·47, and less than the average of rural districts and towns under 20,000 souls united, by 0·51, or nearly 15 per cent.

Now, there can be no doubt that the less productiveness of marriages in the large towns is owing to the larger proportion of opulent and easy families to be found among their population; for these towns are far from showing universally the same results, and the number of births to a marriage varies correspondingly with the particular character of the population. This will be evident from comparing facts in those towns where the variation is the most remarkable.

*Towns of more than* 20,000 *souls where Marriages are least productive.*

| Towns. | Births to a Marriage. |
|---|---|
| Le Mans | 2·45 |
| Tours | 2·51 |
| Versailles | 2·58 |
| Angers | 2·62 |
| Caen | 2·66 |
| Clermont Ferrand | 2·74 |

*Towns of more than* 20,000 *souls where Marriages are most productive.*

| Towns. | Births to a Marriage. |
|---|---|
| Saint Etienne | 4·56 |
| Nismes | 4·02 |
| Boulogne | 3·98 |
| Marseilles | 3·82 |
| Dunkirk | 3·76 |
| Limoges | 3·75 |

It appears, therefore, that the average of births is least in those towns where the mass of the inhabitants live upon their means, and greatest where, as in manufacturing and maritime towns, the working class is most numerous. We may remark, also, that in these latter towns the annual average of births not only exceeds greatly that of towns of more than 20,000 souls, but even the general average of France.

As considerable difference exists in the number of children to a marriage in various parts of France, it is desirable, to remove all doubts, to compare towns of the same districts, but varying in employment and character of population; and we bring together for this purpose manufacturing or maritime towns, and others, in the same departments, which contain but a small population of the working class.

| Manufacturing or Maritime Towns. | | Other Towns. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Quentin | 4·09 | Laon | 3·01 |
| Carcassonne | 3·89 | Narbonne | 3·14 |
| Vire | 3·33 | Caen | 2·66 |
| Aubuisson | 3·01 | Gueret | 2·67 |
| Louviers | 3·53 | Evreux | 2·53 |
| Marseilles | 3·82 | Aix | 3·06 |
| Lodeve | 4·79 | Montpellier | 3·69 |
| St. Etienne | 4·56 | Montbrisson | 3·07 |
| Rheims | 3·41 | Châlons sur Marne | 3·15 |
| Laval | 3·20 | Château Gonthier | 2·20 |
| Sedan | 4·11 | Mezières | 3·30 |
| Romorantin | 3·26 | Blois | 2·66 |
| Corbeil and Essonne | 3.51 | Versailles | 2·58 |

The disproportion between these different averages is very considerable, amounting in some to more than 40 per cent; and it is remarkable that, with the exception of Marseilles, Aubuisson, and Laval, the maritime and manufacturing towns give more births to a marriage than the departments to which they belong. The difference in this respect is considerable, varying from 1·30 to 0·20 plus.

It is to be regretted that, in the statistics of France, published by the Minister of Commerce in 1837, the *movement* of the population in the capital towns of arrondissements is only given. Thus we are without information respecting those important manufacturing towns, Mulhause, Elbœuf, Tourcoing, Roubaix. Everything, however, leads us to affirm that their returns would have exactly agreed with those we are able to produce.

The effect which riches have upon restraining the fecundity of marriages is nowhere more apparent than in Paris. The most opulent families of France congregate there; and as they select certain quarters of the town for their residence, the facts brought out in them are more remarkable and complete than anywhere. Now, at Paris, as has been found by the investigations made under the direction of the Comte de Chabrol, the average of births to a marriage is, in the different arrondissements, in regular inverse proportion to the easy or opulent circumstances of the population. The following table is drawn up from the averages of the five years preceding 1837. The arrondissements are placed, for greater clearness, in order of their least fecundity.

| Arrondissements. | Births to a Marriage. | Arrondissements. | Births to a Marriage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1·87 | 9 | 2·39 |
| 10 | 1·94 | 7 | 2·57 |
| 3 | 2·00 | 6 | 2·59 |
| 1 | 2·08 | 8 | 2·72 |
| 11 | 2·12 | 5 | 2·89 |
| 4 | 2·38 | 12 | 3·24 |

These figures are decisive as regards France. In Paris, the marriages show fewer births where the population is the richest. In the four first arrondissements, united, which are those where the most opulent families reside, the number of children to a marriage is only 1·97; that of the four poorest arrondissements, on the contrary, is 2·86; and the difference between the two arrondissements placed at the extremities of the scale (the 2 and 12), is as 1·87 to 3·24, or more than 73 per cent. These facts deserve the more attention because, in spite of the reasons which determine the inhabitants of Paris to choose peculiar localities

according to their respective circumstances, some poor families will be found in the quarters inhabited by the rich, and some rich families in the quarters occupied by the poor, which fact necessarily diminishes the difference we should establish if it were possible to separate completely the different classes of the population.

We arrive at this important consideration, that if the 2, 3, 10, and 1 arrondissements, where the richest families of Paris reside, were not continually recruited from families freshly acquiring wealth, the actual number of inhabitants would not be maintained. Not only the children born there are less numerous than their parents, but as we must deduct those who die in infancy, or who never marry,—and that we must estimate these at least at a quarter of the whole, in a town where 13 children out of 29 do not live to 21,—it follows that in three generations, or the space of a century, the population would be reduced to half its number. Assuredly, where the population decreases so rapidly, it is not in danger of being impoverished by division of inheritances, but quite the contrary; and the extinction of many of its members must accumulate property and wealth among the remainder.

I have not, in my preceding observations, noticed the illegitimate births, though they amount, during the last 30 years, to one-sixth of the whole; for two reasons,—first, because no illegitimate children are acknowledged and admitted to take shares in the heritable property; secondly, that they take place almost entirely in the poorest classes, and their number only proves the greater productiveness of these classes.

With respect to marriages, the number of which must necessarily influence the progress of population, the average is the same in towns of more than 20,000 souls and the rest of the country. In both they are 1 in 132 persons; but as many towns in France do not give the full number of the population when the census is taken, it is probable that the urban population is greater than shown by official documents, and, consequently, that there is not in reality one marriage to 132 persons.*

If the facts we have recited suffice to prove that the rich classes multiply much less than the rest of the population, history also corroborates it, and affords us such data as make it reasonable to believe that nature herself indicates it as a law always in operation, though restrained in some countries temporarily, and as an exception to the rule.

For example, we find that, in the remotest times, nations have been struck with surprise at the successive disappearance of a number of families who had all figured prominently in religion or politics. In ancient Greece the old noble families of Corinth or Athens quickly disappeared. The dominant families in Sparta, amongst whom the land of Laconia had been divided, gradually diminished, and at the end of a few centuries one-seventh alone of them remained. The gentry of Rome, who formed the patrician body, in like manner, could not preserve themselves pure; and, though the most illustrious plebeian families were successively admitted amongst them, that body was rapidly reduced in number.

* I wanted to compare, out of France, the average, in different classes of the population, of births and marriages; but the official statements published in England, Belgium, and some other parts of Europe, only give the amount in counties; and I have therefore not been able to derive sufficiently accurate information to use it in this paper.

Times nearer to our own offer many similar examples. Throughout Europe a large number of historical names, and a still larger number of historical families, have disappeared. If the lesser nobility have remained more numerous, it must be attributed partly to the gradual multiplication of letters of nobility, and partly to the state of indigence in which in some provinces vast numbers of the gentry lived, and which left them strangers to those habits of caution by which opulent families are governed. It is incontestable that in those countries where titles ceased to be an object of ambition, the nobility has constantly decreased in number. Holland has preserved but few; and in one of its provinces, Zealand, there is not a single one of the families remaining which were anciently inscribed on the registers of the equestrian order.

What, too, have become of the larger part of those houses which composed the aristocracy which governed the ancient republics of Switzerland and Italy? Scarcely a descendant is to be found at Venice of those who were written in the Libro d'Oro at its establishment. Berne had seen at the end of the last century half of the noble families of its founders extinct, and a great part of those also who, since the middle of the sixteenth century, had succeeded in perpetuating themselves in her councils.

Certainly the vicissitudes of political life have contributed to diminish the number of historical families; but as a great part of those not exposed to these vicissitudes has also perished, we cannot doubt that much of the change they have undergone must be attributed to the ideas and sentiments which riches and station are certain to produce. If the most opulent part of the population of Paris, which has not two children to a marriage, were not kept up and renewed by the accession to its ranks of families recently enriched, it would be speedily diminished, and its progress towards extinction would be more rapid than that of any of the aristocratic bodies of which history preserves the recollection.

Everything, therefore, attests that numerous and different causes concur to maintain the unequal distribution of wealth; and one of the most important amongst these, is the less fecundity of marriage in the higher classes of society. Not only are there fewer heirs than inheritances, owing to the small number of children brought up by rich families, but the greater number which are born in the lower classes hinders them from acquiring those resources which would enable them to cope for the higher advantages of property.

But if everything in the order of society repudiates the bringing of fortune to exactly the same level, do not successive divisions cause the ancient inequalities of wealth gradually to disappear? Do they not tend to make the fortunes of private individuals more similar, and to bring gradually nearer and nearer to each other the different ranks of society? Facts must answer; and we will consult them, in the hope of appreciating what has taken place amongst us in the distribution of wealth.

The prevailing opinion, that riches diffuse themselves, and pass from the hands of their possessors, disseminating themselves amongst the mass of the population, is based on the incontrovertible fact of the gradual multiplication of subdivisions of the soil. Subdivisions to the number of 123,630,328 are now admitted in France; and it is argued that this parcelling out of the soil cannot have occurred without the

number of landed proprietors having immeasurably augmented. But this is a great error; there is nothing really in common between the parcelling out of the land and the state or quantity of private fortunes; and territorial subdivisions may be multiplied without wealth being displaced or subdivided into smaller or more numerous portions. What, in fact, are the causes of the breaking up of estates, but these two—alienations and hereditary successions. Now alienations, though they may cause a change in the form and dimensions of estates, cannot affect the distribution of wealth. Every vendor, who divides his property to obtain a better price for it, receives the value of every portion sold; and each purchaser in turn pays out of capital he already possesses: this transaction does not, therefore, change their former positions; but allowing each to realize his fortune in the way most suited to his interests or tastes is equally profitable to all.

I admit that in a great part of France the agricultural classes are gradually acquiring property, and pay prices for small lots which induces land to be sold in detail. But this fact, which proves that the labouring class is prospering, and that land yields the best return for money to those who cultivate it themselves, is injurious to no one. Proprietors desirous of a larger income than they derive from their estate, cannot complain of the circumstance which increases their marketable value, and enables them to exchange their land advantageously for other kinds of property. On this ground, the tendency to accumulate on the part of the labouring class is very favourable.

As to the divisions of inheritances, they contribute much to parcel out the soil. Coheirs often prefer, instead of selling an estate entire, and dividing the produce, to lay it out in lots, and each to keep his own: but these operations only have influence on fortunes in proportion to the number of inheritances to inheritors; and if in some instances new proprietors are thereby created, in others old ones are only enriched, and land is more divided, while proprietors are fewer.

We can, therefore, learn nothing, from what is taking place in this parcelling out of the soil, of the changes which have occurred in the distribution of landed property. We must consult another fact, and that is, the results of the registers of landed property. The exact number of proprietors is, however, by no means to be ascertained from these, for they only give the total of the different parcels belonging to the same tax-payer in each collector's district; and as many persons have property in different districts, more names would appear on the registers than there are proprietors. This fact need not, however, invalidate the conclusions to be derived from the alteration which has taken place in the number of registrations; for the causes which make them more numerous than the proprietors having at all times operated in the same manner, it follows that every change in their figures indicates an analogous change in the distribution of landed property.

Let us see, then, what has taken place according to known official returns in these registrations.

In 1815 there were 10,083,751 names enregistered; in 1835 it appears there were 10,893,528, giving an increase in 20 years of 8 per cent. of proprietors—an important fact, if the population had remained stationary; but to estimate it rightly, we must consider what has been, during the same time, the progress of the population. Now, in 1815, it

was only 29,152,743, while in 1835 it had reached 33,326,573—an increase of 14 per cent. Thus while the number of proprietors increased only 8 per cent., the population increased 14 per cent.; proving that, instead of increasing in equal ratio, the number of proprietors is proportionately diminished. Lastly, it was computed, in 1815, that France contained 100 fixed capitalists in every 290 inhabitants, but in 1835 only 100 in 305, showing clearly that the number of proprietors, as compared to the rest of the population, has decreased $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or $\frac{1}{40}$th.

It must not, moreover, be imagined (if the number of proprietors has not equally increased with the rest of the population) that the addition of 8 per cent. to its number has diminished the share belonging to each individual. The progress of wealth is, in our days, more rapid than that of population; and, since 1815, real property has improved more than 8 per cent. Neither does the increase of names on the registers of land arise entirely from division among coheirs, for a large proportion of new buildings has occasioned the registration of new proprietors.

After having marked out the real nature of the changes which have taken place since 1815 in the distribution of fixed property, and shown that the number of persons amongst whom it is divided has decreased in proportion to the state of the population, it becomes important to show what has taken place with regard to moveable property. For this we have only one source of information—the number of deaths and the number of claims of inheritance. If we had an exact statement for a sufficient number of years, it would be easy to deduce our facts, and their correctness would be indisputable; but Government possesses only one return of claims of inheritance previous to 1833, viz. in 1823; and it is hazardous to come to conclusions from any single document. I think, however, that we may assume this return of 1823 to be a faithful representation of the circumstances of the times, for the following reasons:—

The relation which exists between the annual number of deaths and the claims of inheritance only varies in those years of serious epidemics which fall upon and carry off principally children and the poorer classes. The mortality is then considerable; and as it is comparatively less amongst the class of proprietors, the average of claims of inheritance is comparatively less than that of deaths. The converse takes place when mortality is least. Now, in 1823 the amount of deaths was something less than in preceding years, and this would have some weight if the deaths alone of 1823 were compared with the claims of inheritance of the same year. But we ought not to proceed in this manner; for as the payment of duty on the transmission of inheritances only takes place six months after the death of the persons whose estates pass into other hands, the claims of inheritance occurring in any given year ought to be compared not with the deaths of that year, but with those to which they have immediate reference, viz., to six months of that year, and six of the preceding one. Calculated in this manner, the deaths to which the claims of inheritance correspond in the year 1823 are 760,255; and these figures are sufficiently beyond the average of the six preceding years, of 747,213, to prove that the claims of inheritance in 1823 did not, in comparison with the deaths, exceed the mean proportion of that period.

The following are the results of the only years for which we have documents:—

| Year. | Claims. | Deaths. | Proportion. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1823 | 393,606 | 760,255 | 1 in 1·92 |
| 1833 | 408,772 | 873,139 | 1 in 2·13 |
| 1834 | 404,784 | 865,253 | 1 in 2·13 |
| 1835 | 424,819 | 867,220 | 1 in 2·04 |
| 1836 | 407,477 | .. | .. |

In comparing the figures of the year 1823 with the mean derived from those of the three years 1833–4–5, we find that, while the deaths have increased 14 per cent., claims of inheritance have only increased 5 per cent.; in other words, that out of 1,000 persons who died in the year to which the claims of inheritance of 1823 refer, 520 were proprietors of fixed or moveable property; while of 1,000 persons dead between the 1st July, 1832, and the 30th June, 1835, there were only 477 such proprietors. These figures show that the tendency to the concentration of wealth generally is such, that while those who enjoy it are *actually* increased 5 per cent., they are only *relatively* to the rest of the population increased $4\frac{1}{2}$.

It appears from this result, that moveable property has become proportionately much more concentrated than fixed property. Claims of inheritance include all kinds of property but that of the funds; and as we know from the landed registers that the number of proprietors has only diminished $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in proportion to the total population, we must refer to the diminished number of proprietors of moveable property for the change which has brought down the number of persons dying in possession of fixed and moveable property from 520 to 477 in the 1,000.

We must, however, acknowledge, although the figures we have employed are exact, although our conclusions from them are well founded, and we have clear proof that both landed and moveable property is fallen into fewer hands, compared with the whole population, we do not think the data sufficiently numerous to authorize us to determine without fear of exaggeration the exact progress made since 1823. The three years in which we have positive information, and of which we have taken the average for our calculations, have been affected, as regards their deaths, by unusual circumstances. In the number of deaths corresponding to the claims of inheritance, the six last months of 1832 are included, when the mortality was greatly augmented by the cholera: the year 1834 was also a very fatal one; and hence, doubtless, arises a part of the extraordinary increase of deaths which we find in the three years ending 1835. It is to be regretted that the return of 1836 is not yet known. We know that there were 407,477 claims of inheritance in the course of that year; and it would have been of the highest interest to be able to establish, by the aid of a new fact, how far the results we have pointed out are fixed or accidental.

Let us now investigate what change has occurred in the amount of fortunes distributed amongst the class possessing property. Wealth has annually been increasing in France, owing to the progressive inventions which add to the productive powers of society, and the constant accumulation of savings beyond income, and as the individuals possessing

wealth have not increased in proportion to the population, the amount of their wealth must have been augmented. To arrive at this fact, we ought to compare the number of claims of inheritance year by year with the estimated value of these inheritances; but our facts here are insufficient, and only allow us to make approximations. Before 1826 the sum received in the registration office was given only in one general total, and their progressive increase shows this fact alone, that, like all other receipts, the duty on change of property has progressively increased since 1826; but since 1836 the value of property transmitted by will or inheritance has been officially declared, and as it rose from 1,345,711,516 fr. in 1826, to 1,560,320,825 fr. in 1836, there can be no doubt that the mass of wealth has followed in similar proportion, and increased in 11 years nearly 16 per cent. But what influence has this had on the average amount of private fortunes? We want, to estimate it correctly, the return of the claims of inheritance of 1836; and we shall then only possess that of 1823 and the four years prior to 1837. Nevertheless, as it is certain that the amount of real and personal property transmitted by deaths was less in 1823 than 1826, and as since 1826 the progress shows that it must have been at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent., we will adopt, to make our comparison, the figures of the year 1826 as those of 1823, in order not to exaggerate, but keep quite below the amount, and so speak more confidently.

The following are the results:—

| | Francs. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1823 . . | 3,419 | Average value of inheritances. |
| 1833 . . | 3,589 | |
| 1834 . . | 3,652 | |
| 1835 . . | 3,647 | |
| 1836 . . | 3,805 | |

The increasing value of inheritances from 1823 to 1836 proves that, in taking the figures of 1826 to represent those of 1823, we have rather diminished the difference which this latter presents in reality: at all events, it is evident that the average increase of the inheritances declared has been $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at least, and this fact demonstrates that a similar augmentation has taken place in the fortunes of individuals.

This fact deserves great consideration. If the classes possessing property have not multiplied as fast as the rest of the community, they have at least gained 4 per cent. in the 13 years prior to 1836; and yet, far from the fortunes of individuals being diminished by it, the general progress of wealth has increased them 11 per cent. Nothing, then, is more evident than that the rich classes not only preserve the wealth they have acquired, but draw towards themselves additional wealth, which the progress of improvement and industry is continually creating and diffusing.

The want of authentic documents will not allow us to push our investigations further without fear of error. We may only add, that in the last 10 years the transfers of property by sale or gift during life have increased more in value than number. We shall not venture to give figures, as it is impossible to distinguish precisely, and class accurately, proceedings which are only shown summarily in the general financial statements.

Let us now review the facts which we have established with the

assistance of data which, on account of their small number, we have been obliged to employ with great caution.

In the 20 years previous to 1836 the total population of France has increased 14 per cent., and as the number of registered properties has in the same time increased only 8 per cent., it is clear that the number of proprietors, instead of increasing in the same ratio as the rest of the population, has become less numerous, in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The great number of houses and factories established since 1815 renders this fact more remarkable, as they have necessarily increased the number of registered properties, and added new and abundant means of increase to fixed property.

Secondly, personal property has concentrated itself even more than real. Judging from a comparison between deaths and claims of inheritance, proprietors of fixed and moveable capital who in 1823 formed the $\frac{520}{1000}$ of the whole population, 12 years after were only $\frac{477}{1000}$. We have given our reasons for thinking that this change, though it may have been considerable, is probably not quite as great as these figures would show it.

Finally, while the total wealth of France has augmented in 10 years 16 per cent., individual fortunes have augmented $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the average: thus benefiting a class of proprietors which, during the same period, has only contributed 4 per cent. to the (little more than) 7 per cent. total increase of the population. Such are the changes which have taken place in France in the distribution and condition of private fortunes. Division of inheritances, far from having produced equality in the distribution of wealth, has been overcome by the causes tending to inequality, and a tendency towards concentration has resulted. When we look at this fact, taking place in spite of a system of the descent of property the most favourable to its diffusion, we cannot mistake the force of one of those primeval laws before which nations must bow, and of which they can neither attempt to stop or change the course, without bringing on themselves greater evils than those they seek to cure.

If experience has shown that institutions which give a stimulus to the natural causes of inequality in riches, never fail to enervate and corrupt the few, and to keep the mass in a state of indigence productive of physical sufferings and moral and intellectual infirmity, every thing proves that institutions destined to impose limits to the aggrandizement of private fortunes, or restrict their hereditary descent, would be yet more fatal. Those powerful springs which give full development to energy and industry would be broken if individuals were prevented from rising to the greatest height their faculties permitted, or from preparing for and leaving to their children the best position in their power. The most intelligent would cease their exertions when they had attained a given amount of fortune, and society, deprived of the impulse they communicate to it, would soon sink and retrograde. This has been most clearly demonstrated. All the improvements of society are owing to the inequality of wealth. It is this which has, by ensuring to one portion of the community the comforts and leisure indispensable to the cultivation of the mind, permitted the arts and sciences to flourish for the good of the human race; and everything which would oppose it, must contract or dry up that fountain of light of which society has need to extend the

empire of man progressively over external matter, and continue to increase his happiness and dignity.

It is assuredly to be regretted that the share of every individual in the good things of this world is not larger, and that in the midst of the most flourishing societies such great misery and affliction should exist; but let us look back at the point from whence we started—let us recall the denuded state of the first generations of the world, and we shall admit, that if civilization, in its progress, distributes unequally the wealth which it produces and multiplies, it is without taking anything from those she least favours. The day labourer even (where civilization has bestowed her gifts) is better off than the most favoured individuals in communities yet uncivilized; and where the wisdom of the laws properly guarantees the safety of person and property, the continual progress of the arts and industry ensures to their toil a recompence which, continually increasing, frees them more and more from the attacks of indigence. Their number, then, becomes of little consequence; for if it augment, wealth increases still more rapidly, and its accumulation brings to them new and larger means of advantage.

Such is the march of events in all prosperous countries. The population has increased in France in the last 13 years 8 per cent., wealth more than 16 per cent. If the classes of proprietors have seen their fortunes augment, the classes which live by their daily labour have seen the fund which remunerates their toil increase yet more rapidly than the hands which divide it.

Nothing in these observations is dictated by an inconsiderate optimism. They would act in opposition to my object, if they tended to diminish that anxiety which ought to be felt for the poorer classes, or contract the exertions and sacrifices destined to secure for them, through the blessings of education, new sources of comfort and of moral and intellectual improvement. But there are facts operating on society, directed by a higher wisdom than that of man; and when the laws of inheritance in a country give no exclusive privileges – when they leave every one free to advance to the utmost limit of his faculties—when they allow no other claims of right than degrees of relationship,—we may presume that they are not to be found fault with, and that the results emanating from them are, at the time even that they are produced, the most conformable to the real interests of all.

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*Contributions to a Knowledge of the Influence of Employments upon Health.* By William Augustus Guy, M. B. Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, and Physician to King's College Hospital. Hon. Sec.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 19th June,* 1843.]

It is extremely difficult to determine the real influence of employments upon health; for, on the one hand, employments closely resembling each other in character may be associated with very dissimilar habits of life; and, on the other, employments having nothing in common may be combined with some one bad habit which may be sufficiently powerful to render all of them unhealthy. Again, occupations, in themselves rather unhealthy than otherwise, may appear free from injurious results,

in consequence of the temperate and regular habits of those who pursue them.

Another difficulty, connected with this subject, and not easy of removal, is the want of opportunities of collecting a sufficient number of facts for the purpose of comparison. Even where such opportunities are not wholly wanting, the labour of collecting these facts is so great as to deter most men from entering on so laborious a work.

For these reasons, perhaps, it has happened that one of the most interesting subjects connected with the public health has been greatly neglected, and few works of real merit have been published upon it.

In the absence of more accurate data such contributions as the present may not be without their use. They may serve, at least, to correct some prevailing error, or to stimulate further inquiries.

The materials which have been employed are obtained from the registers of the out-patients of King's College Hospital, of which the precise value has been stated in a former essay.*

The first contribution consists of two tables, which exhibit, for females, the proportion which cases of pulmonary consumption bear to the other less severe affections entered upon the out-patient books of a public hospital. The employments of the females are thrown into four classes: sedentary occupations, laborious out-door occupations, mixed domestic employments, and employments leading to irregular habits of life. In the second table the single are distinguished from the married (including widows), not so much on account of any marked difference in the social position of the two classes, as for the sake of accuracy, and because the single consist of a younger class of females than the married.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Diseases occurring in* 3,319 *Females, classed according to their occupations; also the proportion of cases of Pulmonary Consumption to those of all other Diseases.*

| Nature of Occupation. | Febrile Affections. | Catarrhal Affections. | Gout. | Struma. | Rheumatic Affections. | Nervous Disorders. | Mental Disorders. | Delirium Tremens. | Cerebral Affections. | Diseases of the Air-Passages and Lungs. | Phthisis Pulmonalis. | Disorders of the Circulating System. | Disorders of the Alimentary Canal. | Disorders of the Urinary Organs. | Skin Diseases. | Diseases of Females. | Other Diseases. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Proportion of Cases of Pulmonary Consumption to those of all other Diseases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sedentary* | 6 | 44 | 1 | 3 | 45 | 58 | .. | .. | 29 | 74 | 46 | 7 | 227 | 13 | 27 | 71 | 22 | 46 | 627 | 1·13·63 |
| In-door,† not sedentary | 19 | 254 | 6 | 1 | 227 | 164 | 5 | .. | 115 | 304 | 128 | 16 | 742 | 12 | 129 | 301 | 92 | 8 | 2,387 | 1·18·65 |
| Out-door‡. | 1 | 17 | .. | .. | 20 | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | 23 | 5 | .. | 28 | .. | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 110 | 1 22 |
| Prostitutes | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | .. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 32 | 1·8 |
| Total. . | 28 | 318 | 7 | 4 | 295 | 227 | 5 | 1 | 150 | 403 | 183 | 24 | 1,003 | 25 | 165 | 381 | 100 | 183 | 3,136 | 1·17·14 |

* Including book and envelope folders, bonnet cleaners, brush and button makers, burnishers, embroiderers, fringe and lace makers artificial florists, map colourers, seamstresses, shoebinders and closers, straw bonnet makers, weavers, &c. &c.

† Comprising barmaids, charwomen, cooks, and kitchen-maids, women employed in housework, laundresses, maids of all work, nurses, housemaids, housekeepers, shopwomen, schoolmistresses, washerwomen, &c.

‡ Including fruitsellers, hawkers, street singers, &c.

* An Attempt to Determine the Influence of the Seasons and Weather on Sickness and Mortality.—*Statistical Journal, May*, 1843; Vol. vi. Part ii. p. 133.

TABLE II.—*Showing the proportion of Cases of Pulmonary Consumption to those of all other Diseases, distinguishing the Married from the Single.*

| Occupations. | Married. | | | Single. | | | Married and Single. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Proportion. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Proportion. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Proportion. |
| Sedentary . . | 28 | 416 | 1·14·86 | 18 | 211 | 1·11·72 | 46 | 627 | 1·13·63 |
| In-door, not Sedentary . . | 115 | 1,909 | 1·16·60 | 13 | 478 | 1·36·77 | 128 | 2,387 | 1·18·65 |
| Out-door . . | 4 | 95 | 1·23·75 | 1 | 15 | 1·15 | 5 | 110 | 1·22 |
| Prostitutes . . | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 32 | 1·8 | .. | .. | .. |

The facts in the foregoing table are not sufficiently numerous to determine with certainty the relative influence of different occupations on health; and this observation applies particularly to single women following their employments in the open air as hawkers, milkmaids, &c., and to the class of prostitutes. Though the facts employed amount to upwards of 3000, comparatively few were entered as belonging to these two classes. If, however, we limit our observations to the married females, and to the two first classes of occupation in the single, the facts, though far from sufficiently numerous to determine the exact proportions, may be admitted as fair approximations to the truth. The several classes of occupation are placed in the order of their healthiness; the sedentary employments being the most injurious, then the non-sedentary domestic employments, while the out-door occupations are the most wholesome. In single females a sedentary life seems to be still more strikingly injurious to health, for the cases of pulmonary consumption, compared with those of all other diseases, are three times as numerous among those leading a sedentary life as among those who are engaged in domestic occupations. This increased unhealthiness of sedentary habits among unmarried females is easily accounted for by the circumstance of the married who pursue similar employments being obliged to vary them by the more active exertions which the care of a family necessarily occasions. It is worthy of remark, moreover, that of those following domestic employments, the married are nearly twice as subject to pulmonary consumption as the single. This is accounted for by a greater number of the married class being of the age at which consumption is most likely to occur, and by the excess of other disorders in young unmarried females.

When the married and single are thrown together, the three classes are still found to follow in the same order, the sedentary occupations being most unhealthy, and the out-door employments least so.

The general result, then, of the foregoing tables is to place the several occupations, in respect to their influence in promoting pulmonary consumption, in the following order, beginning with the most unhealthy—sedentary employments, in-door employments, out-door employments. The value of this result, however, must depend upon the sufficiency of

the test which has been employed, viz. the ratio of consumptive cases to those of the less important and less severe disorders, which are always entered in great excess on the out-patient books of an hospital. How far this test may be depended upon is a question of much difficulty. It is obviously within the bounds of possibility that the number of consumptive cases being the same in the three classes of occupation, might bear a high or a low ratio to the total of other disorders, in consequence of those disorders being either very few or very numerous. But though this is possible, it does not seem by any means likely, and the above ratios may probably be employed as at least approximations to the truth. It is as such that they are now given. They are intended to be used in confirmation of other probabilities of a similar kind, and not as absolute or self-dependent truths.

The several occupations which have been thus thrown into groups admit of being still further subdivided; but as the employments of females are not separated from each other by such strong lines of demarcation as those of men, these subdivisions have not been resorted to in the case of the female.

The occupations of men are both more numerous and more varied than those of females, and their influence upon health requires to be examined at greater length. As a preparatory step to this examination, the following table has been prepared, (III.) in which the several employments are arranged alphabetically. This arrangement is adopted in preference to any classification founded upon the resemblance which different occupations bear to each other; and it has the advantage of supplying materials for any arrangement which may be thought desirable.

Many occupations named in the hospital books are omitted in the table, on account of the small number of cases entered under them. The cases thus entered have been added to those belonging to the occupations which most closely resemble them, or they form part of the mixed groups which conclude the table. It has not seemed necessary to specify all the employments which have been thus merged in others; suffice it to state, that much time and attention have been bestowed upon the arrangement of the table.

The most natural and useful division of which these employments are susceptible is, that into in-door and out-door employments. This has been adopted in forming the succeeding table, (IV.) in which employments carried on partly in the open air and partly within doors, as carpenters, painters, coach-builders, &c. are classed with in-door occupations, by which means the influence of in-door employments upon health may be fairly presumed to be placed in its most favourable light.

The proportion of cases of pulmonary consumption appears from this table to be exactly the same in persons following in-door and out-door occupations. As this result is in opposition to that obtained in the case of females, and to the generally received opinion, which attributes to in-door occupations a marked effect in promoting pulmonary consumption, it is necessary to examine the question of the influence of these two classes of employment a little more closely.

TABLE III.—*Showing the Diseases occurring in 2,884 Males, classed according to their Occupations: also the Proportion of Cases of Pulmonary Consumption to those of all other Diseases.*

| Occupation. | Febrile Affections. | Catarrhal Affections. | Gout. | Struma. | Rheumatic Affections. | Nervous Disorders. | Mental Disorders. | Delirium Tremens. | Cerebral Affections. | Diseases of the Air-passages and Lungs. | Phthisis Pulmonalis. | Disorders of the Circulating System. | Disorders of the Alimentary Canal. | Disorders of the Urinary Organs. | Skin Diseases. | Other Diseases. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Proportion of Cases of Pulmonary Consumption to those of all other Diseases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 to |
| Bakers | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 5 | 11 | . | 12 | . | 6 | 3 | 11 | 40 | 3·64 |
| Bricklayers | 1 | 6 | 3 | . | 16 | . | . | . | 1 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | 11 | 43 | 3·91 |
| Bookbinders | . | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 42 | 5·25 |
| Brush-makers | . | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 4 | 15 | 3·75 |
| Burnishers | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 4 | . | 4 | . | 3 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 3·50 |
| Butchers | 2 | 4 | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 6 | . | 3 | . | 4 | 3 | 6 | 28 | 4·66 |
| Cabinet-makers | . | 3 | . | . | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | . | 15 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 53 | 3·80 |
| Carpenters | 2 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 4 | . | 1 | 10 | 9 | 22 | . | 13 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 22 | 95 | 4·32 |
| Carvers and Gilders | . | 4 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | . | 3 | . | 2 | 23 | 11·50 |
| Clerks | . | 3 | 3 | . | 17 | . | . | 2 | 3 | 5 | 17 | . | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 51 | 3 00 |
| Coachmen | . | 4 | 1 | . | 13 | . | . | . | 4 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 51 | 4·64 |
| Coach-builders | . | 3 | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | . | 2 | 2 | 7 | 26 | 3·71 |
| Coal-heavers | 1 | 8 | . | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | . | 3 | 7 | 36 | 5·14 |
| Compositors | . | 10 | 4 | . | 15 | 4 | 1 | . | 3 | 2 | 17 | . | 13 | . | 3 | 4 | 17 | 59 | 3·47 |
| Coopers | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3·00 |
| Curriers | 1 | 1 | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 15 | 7·50 |
| Cutlers | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 1 | 4 | . | 5 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 16 | 4·00 |
| Engravers | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 4 | . | 3 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2·00 |
| Engineers | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| French-polishers | . | 2 | 1 | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 12 | 6·00 |
| Footmen | 1 | 2 | 3 | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 41 | 2·16 |
| Founders | . | 2 | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 4 | . | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 5·00 |
| Gardeners | . | 2 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| Gas-fitters | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| Glass-cutters | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| Gold-beaters | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | . | . | 13 | . . |
| Grooms | . | 9 | . | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 6 | 8 | . | 3 | . | 3 | 1 | 8 | 37 | 4·63 |
| Hair-dressers | . | 2 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 6·00 |
| Hawkers | 1 | 10 | . | . | 32 | . | . | . | 1 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 22 | . | 5 | 2 | 18 | 84 | 4·66 |
| Japanners | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 5 | . | . | . | 2 | 11 | 5.50 |
| Labourers | 3 | 18 | 2 | . | 34 | 6 | . | 2 | 11 | 35 | 46 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 15 | 10 | 46 | 173 | 3·76 |
| Masons | 2 | 2 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 10 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | 10 | 17 | 1·70 |
| Messengers | . | 3 | 4 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 9 | . | 2 | 1 | 6 | 34 | 5·66 |
| Modellers | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0·75 |
| Painters | 1 | 6 | 3 | . | 25 | 5 | 1 | . | 5 | 9 | 27 | 2 | 36 | . | 5 | 4 | 27 | 102 | 3·77 |
| Plasterers | . | 3 | . | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 5 | 6 | . | 9 | . | . | 1 | 6 | 28 | 4·66 |
| Pressmen | . | 4 | . | . | 8 | 4 | . | . | 2 | 9 | 8 | . | 11 | . | 1 | 3 | 8 | 42 | 5·25 |
| Printers | 1 | 6 | 2 | . | 9 | 2 | . | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 47 | 4·70 |
| Porters | 1 | 21 | 5 | . | 39 | 2 | . | 3 | 12 | 32 | 44 | 5 | 25 | . | 6 | 7 | 44 | 160 | 3·64 |
| Potboys | . | 3 | . | . | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 2·12 |
| Saddlers | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 5 | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 4·66 |
| Sawyers | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1·50 |
| Singers | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 7 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | 5 | 0·71 |
| Smiths | 1 | 8 | . | 1 | 26 | . | . | . | 8 | 22 | 21 | . | 14 | . | 9 | 4 | 21 | 93 | 4·43 |
| Shoemakers | . | 36 | 2 | 4 | 51 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 54 | 2 | 68 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 54 | 228 | 4·22 |
| Shopmen | 2 | 5 | 3 | . | 17 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 7 | 18 | . | 17 | . | 6 | 6 | 18 | 70 | 3·88 |
| Stokers | . | 3 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . . |
| Tailors | 2 | 30 | . | . | 51 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 25 | 66 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 66 | 214 | 3·24 |
| Travellers | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 7 | 1·75 |
| Turners | . | 2 | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 5 | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 3·60 |
| Warehousemen | . | 5 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 6 | 3 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 3 | 19 | 6·33 |
| Weavers | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | 5 | 1·25 |
| Workers in Metal | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 3·60 |
| Sedentary (various) | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | . | 3 | . | 5 | 25 | 5·00 |
| In-door, with slight exertion | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| In-door, with more exertion | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | . | 3 | 18 | 6·00 |
| Out-door (various) | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| Total | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 589 | 2295 | |

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Number and per centage Proportion of Cases belonging to the several classes of Disease, as also the Proportion of Cases of Pulmonary Consumption, to those of all other Diseases in Males following in-door and out-door occupations.*

| Nature of Occupation. | Febrile Affections. | Catarrhal Affections. | Gout. | Struma. | Rheumatic Affections. | Nervous Disorders. | Mental Disorders. | Delirium Tremens. | Cerebral Affections. | Diseases of the Air-Passages and Lungs. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Disorders of the Circulating System. | Disorders of the Alimentary Canal. | Disorders of the Urinary Organs. | Skin Diseases. | Other Diseases. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Ratio. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door . | 20 | 184 | 31 | 9 | 312 | 51 | 10 | 9 | 97 | 180 | 389 | 25 | 367 | 17 | 129 | 74 | 389 | 1,516 | 1 to 3·89 |
| Out-door . | 11 | 94 | 15 | 0 | 197 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 45 | 127 | 193 | 13 | 131 | 6 | 46 | 46 | 193 | 752 | 3·89 |
| In-door . | 1·05 | 9·66 | 1·63 | 0·47 | 16·37 | 2·67 | 0·53 | 0·47 | 5·09 | 9·45 | 20·42 | 1·31 | 19·26 | 0·89 | 6·77 | 3·88 | 20·42 | 79·58 | .. |
| Out-door . | 1·16 | 9·94 | 1·58 | .. | 20·85 | 1·58 | .. | 0·64 | 4·76 | 13·44 | 20·42 | 1·39 | 13·86 | 0·63 | 4·87 | 4·87 | 20·42 | 79· 5 | .. |

On inspecting the occupations classed under the two groups of in-door and out-door, there are found to be some employments in each group which, independently of their being carried on in-doors, or in the open air, may be supposed to exercise an injurious influence upon health. Such are, among both classes of employments, those exposed to the inhalation of dust; among those employed in-doors, such as are exposed to a very high temperature; and among those employed in the open air, such as are exposed to noxious effluvia. Again, of those classed with in-door occupations, there are some which, as has been already stated, are not carried on exclusively in-doors, as carpenters, painters, &c. After excluding from both classes of occupations such as for either of the reasons now stated ought to be struck out of the list, there will remain only those which may be fairly presumed to represent the influence of the two classes of employment upon health. The result of this exclusion will be seen in the following table.

TABLE V.

| Nature of Occupation. | Febrile Affections. | Catarrhal Affections. | Gout. | Struma. | Rheumatic Affections. | Nervous Disorders. | Mental Disorders. | Delirium Tremens. | Cerebral Affections. | Diseases of the Air-Passages and Lungs. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Disorders of the Circulating System. | Disorders of the Alimentary Canal. | Disorders of the Urinary Organs. | Skin Diseases. | Other Diseases. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Ratio. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door . | 14 | 142 | 23 | 5 | 215 | 39 | 9 | 8 | 63 | 128 | 293 | 23 | 276 | 14 | 99 | 58 | 293 | 1,116 | 1·3·81 |
| Out-door . | 9 | 89 | 15 | .. | 186 | 14 | .. | 5 | 42 | 119 | 170 | 12 | 125 | 5 | 39 | 42 | 170 | 702 | 1·4·13 |
| In-door . | 1·00 | 10·08 | 1·61 | 0·35 | 15·26 | 2·77 | 0·64 | 0·57 | 4·47 | 9·08 | 20·80 | 1·61 | 19·59 | 1·00 | 7·03 | 4·11 | 20·80 | 79·20 | .. |
| Out-door . | 1·03 | 10·21 | 1·72 | .. | 21·33 | 1·61 | .. | 0·54 | 4·83 | 13·64 | 19·50 | 1·37 | 14·33 | 0·54 | 4·47 | 4·83 | 19·50 | 80·50 | .. |

This table, presenting, as it does, so small a difference in the influence of the two classes of employment upon health, when taken with the foregoing table, goes far to prove that neither in-door nor out-door occupations, considered merely as such, and independent of the unwholesome influences with which they may be combined, have any peculiar effect

in promoting pulmonary consumption, the difference in favour of out-door employments being merely 1·30 per cent., or 13 in the 1000.

This result will appear the more striking, when it is stated, that some of the in-door occupations which have been excluded on account of the marked character of the influences to which they expose the frame, as, for instance, the employments which require an exposure to a high temperature, appear to be remarkably healthy, and would, if retained, have lowered the proportion of consumptive cases among the class to which they belong.

Having thus examined the influence of these two distinct classes of employments in promoting pulmonary consumption, I propose to inquire how far the liability to that disease is affected by other circumstances peculiar to the several employments.

One of the most marked differences between the several occupations next to that just specified is the amount of exertion which they require. With a view of ascertaining the effect of different degrees of muscular effort in promoting the growth of pulmonary consumption, the several occupations carried on within doors have been divided into four groups. 1. Sedentary employments, and those carried on in one posture, with slight exertion. 2. Not sedentary, but allowing of varied exercise. 3. Sedentary employments which require greater exertion; and 4. Employments requiring very considerable exertion. The out-door occupations are divided into those requiring comparatively little exertion, and those demanding a greater amount of effort. Both classes of occupations are exhibited in the following table.

TABLE VI.

| Nature of Occupation. | Febrile Affections | Catarrhal Affections. | Gout. | Struma. | Rheumatic Affections. | Nervous Disorders. | Mental Disorders. | Delirium Tremens. | Cerebral Affections. | Diseases of the Air-Passages and Lungs. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Disorders of the Circulating System. | Disorders of the Alimentary Canal. | Disorders of the Urinary Organs. | Skin Diseases. | Other Diseases. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Ratio. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In-door:—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring little exertion. | 5 | 54 | 9 | .. | 74 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 22 | 47 | 125 | 8 | 93 | 3 | 27 | 22 | 125 | 385 | 1·3·08 |
| With varied exercise . | 3 | 14 | 6 | .. | 29 | 4 | .. | .. | 8 | 18 | 41 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 41 | 136 | 1·3·32 |
| Requiring more exertion | 7 | 79 | 10 | 7 | 116 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 39 | 61 | 142 | 14 | 167 | 9 | 63 | 29 | 142 | 630 | 1·4·44 |
| Requiring great exertion | 2 | 16 | .. | 1 | 39 | 6 | .. | .. | 11 | 36 | 33 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 33 | 167 | 1·5·06 |
| *Out-door:—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring moderate exertion . . . . | 1 | 18 | 5 | .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 26 | 40 | 3 | 43 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 40 | 186 | 1·4·65 |
| Requiring greater exertion . . . . . | 8 | 71 | 10 | .. | 133 | 15 | .. | 5 | 34 | 96 | 131 | 9 | 84 | 3 | 31 | 27 | 131 | 526 | 1·4·02 |

From this table it would appear that, as far as regards in-door occupations, strong exercise is favourable to health, and that the ratio of consumption is inversely as the amount of exercise, being greatest in those using the least muscular effort, and least in those making the greatest exertions. In the case of the out-door employments, however, the greatest liability to consumption occurs in those who use the greatest exertion. But it must be borne in mind, that the persons comprised in this class are not merely the most laborious, but also the most unfavourably circumstanced in other respects; for while the first class comprises the coachman, the traveller, the postman, the messenger, and the light

porter, the latter includes the poorer and worse paid labourer, bricklayer, and heavy porter. The class whose employments require the least exertion have the means of living in the greatest comfort; hence the comparison now instituted is not an accurate one, and the results are less satisfactory than those obtained in the case of persons following in-door occupations. At the same time, it must be admitted to be possible, that great exertion in persons employed within doors may, when compared with the comparative inactivity of the more sedentary employments, be conducive to health, while similarly great exertions in the open air have no advantage over the sufficient exercise which most out-door employments furnish.

As this question of the effect of exertion in rendering in-door employments comparatively healthy is one of much interest, it may be well to search for some means of instituting a more exact comparison. These means are at our command; for in the case of the letter-press printers, the compositor, who stands or sits in one position, making use of small and quick movements of his arms, may be contrasted with the pressman, who uses frequent and strong muscular efforts. Both of them work in rooms, of similar size, similarly heated, ventilated, and lighted, and, in many cases, they work together in the same room. The influence of their respective employments upon their health is shown in the following table.

Table VII.

| Class of Men. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Ratio. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Compositors . . | 17 | 59 | 1·3·47 |
| Pressmen . . | 8 | 41 | 1·5·12 |

The difference in this case is very striking, and it is rendered still more remarkable by the fact that the compositor receives higher wages than the pressman, and is less addicted than he to habits of intemperance. Those who have visited printing offices will remember how much more healthy an appearance the pressmen wear than the compositors.

From the foregoing considerations, then, it seems highly probable that occupations carried on within doors are rendered more healthy by being combined with exercise. The example of the compositor and pressman seems also to prove that strong exercise has a marked tendency to counteract the injurious influence of an unwholesome atmosphere.

Another interesting question connected with the influence of employment upon health, is the effect of a constrained posture in promoting pulmonary consumption. It is not easy to illustrate this question by any comparison free from objection. In the case of in-door occupations, the best comparison which can be instituted is between the tailor working in a constrained posture but using slight exertion, and the clerk and engraver, who also use little exertion in their employment, but whose posture is less constrained. The chief objection to the comparison is, that some tailors work in extremely unwholesome atmospheres, which is probably more rarely the case with the clerk and engraver. The following is the result of the comparison :—

TABLE VIII.

| Class of Men. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Ratio. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tailors . . . . . | 66 | 194 | 1·2·94 |
| Clerks and Engravers . . | 21 | 59 | 1·2·81 |

The difference is here too inconsiderable to justify us in attributing much influence to a constrained posture.

Another comparison suggests itself in the case of persons employed in out-door occupations, viz., between the coalheaver and porter on the one hand, and the labourer on the other. The former are obliged to assume a more constrained posture than the latter. The numbers are as follows:—

TABLE IX.

| Class of Men. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Ratio. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal-heavers and Porters . | 58 | 194 | 1·3·80 |
| Labourers . . . . . | 46 | 173 | 1·3·76 |

Here, too, the difference is very slight, and tends to confirm the result of the foregoing comparison. It would be possible to extend this contrast to other employments; but there are few which seem more free from objection than those which have been now made use of.

In addition to the varying amount of exertion, and the more or less constrained posture of different occupations, there are other circumstances which may be supposed to exercise a marked influence upon health, such as exposure to a high temperature, to moisture, to dust, to noxious exhalations, and to intemperance.

For the purpose of illustrating the influence of exposure to a high temperature, I have thrown together into one group bakers, engineers, founders, smiths, and stokers, and have contrasted the diseases to which they are subject with those of persons following other in-door employments, from which all known injurious occupations are excluded. (See Table V.)

TABLE X.

| Occupations. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Ratio. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exposed to Heat . . . | 37 | 169 | 1·4·57 |
| Other In-door Occupations | 293 | 1,116 | 1·3·81 |

This table places the influence of a high temperature in a favourable light; but it must be borne in mind that the employments which expose to a high temperature also require that muscular exertion which has been shown to exercise a favourable influence upon the health of persons employed within doors. The least favourable proportion of cases of consumption exists in the case of the baker, the numbers being 11 of con-

sumption for 40 of other diseases, or 1 to 3 64. This proportion is higher than that of all other in-door occupations taken together, which arises in part from the hours of work being unfavourable to health, and partly, perhaps, from exposure to dust.

The effect of exposure to moisture cannot be satisfactorily determined for want of a sufficient number of facts. Of 19 glass-cutters, whose hands are almost constantly in water and the atmosphere around them saturated with moisture, 2 only were cases of consumption, being in the proportion of 1 to 8 50. The facts, however, as has been just stated, are not sufficient to determine the influence of this agent on health.

The inhalation of dust seems to have a most fatal effect in promoting pulmonary consumption. This will appear from the following table, which places the deleterious effects of this influence in a very striking light:—

TABLE XI.*

| Class of Men. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Diseases. | Ratio. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Modellers . . | 4 | 3 | 1·0·75 |
| Masons . . . | 10 | 17 | 1·1·70 |
| Sawyers . . . | 4 | 6 | 1·1·50 |
| Total . . | 18 | 26 | 1·1·44 |

Though the number of facts is inconsiderable, the ratio of consumptive cases to all other diseases is so high as to leave little doubt of the highly injurious effect of this mechanical irritation of the lungs.

The influence of noxious exhalations, like the effect of moisture, does not admit of being clearly exhibited, on account of the want of facts. Under the head of gas-fitters there is 1 case of pulmonary consumption to 10 of other diseases. Among butchers, who are exposed to animal exhalations, there are 6 cases of consumption to 28 of other diseases, giving the proportion of 1 to 4·66, and of grooms who inhale ammonia in excess, 8 cases of consumption to 37 of other diseases, or 1 in 4·63.

In illustration of the effects of intemperance, it may be stated that of potboys, who are peculiarly exposed to the temptation of drinking, 8 out of 25, or 1 in 2·50, were cases of consumption. How far intemperate habits may have contributed to the unhealthiness of other occupations it is impossible to ascertain.

In the course of collecting the facts on which the foregoing observations are founded, another means of illustrating the influence of employment upon health suggested itself. It seemed highly probable that those occupations which were most injurious to health would evince their deleterious effects not only by raising the ratio of consumptive cases, but by claiming their victims at an earlier age. This supposition turns out to be well founded, and the result of the inquiry as to this point goes far to confirm the most important conclusions already established in the former part of this essay.

The following table, deduced from the facts which have been made use of in Table IV., exhibits the ages at which the cases of pulmonary consumption occurred in men following in-door and out-door occupations. The per centage proportion for the several ages is also stated:—

TABLE XII.

| Em-ployed. | Under 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 30 | 30 to 35 | 35 to 40 | 40 to 45 | 45 to 50 | 50 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 70 | 70 to 80 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In door. | 2 | 52 | 75 | 96 | 78 | 68 | 32 | 22 | 15 | 16 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Out-door | 2 | 10 | 31 | 39 | 31 | 29 | 33 | 28 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| In-door. | 0·44 | 11·48 | 16·56 | 21·19 | 16·12 | 15·01 | 7·06 | 4·86 | 3·31 | 3·53 | 0·44 | .. | .. |
| Out-door | 0·88 | 4·44 | 13·72 | 17·25 | 13·72 | 12·83 | 14·60 | 12·40 | 5·75 | 2·22 | 1·33 | 0·44 | 0·44 |

On comparing this table with Table IV., it will be seen that though the ratio of pulmonary consumption to all other diseases is precisely the same for in-door and out-door employments, that fatal disease occurs much earlier in life in those following the former class of occupations. This interesting result will be best seen in the following table, which contrasts the per centage proportion of cases occurring under 40 years with the proportion occurring above 40 :—

TABLE XIII.

| Employed. | Under 40. | Above 40. |
|---|---|---|
| In-door . . . | 80·80 | 19·20 |
| Out-door . . . | 62·84 | 37·16 |

A still more marked result is obtained by employing the facts already used in constructing Table V. The following table exhibits the per centage proportion of consumptive cases at the several ages specified in men following in-door and out-door employments, from which all acknowledgedly injurious occupations have been excluded :—

TABLE XIV.

| Em . ployed. | Under 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 30 | 30 to 35 | 35 to 40 | 40 to 45 | 45 to 50 | 50 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 70 | 70 to 80 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | 2 | 43 | 61 | 76 | 59 | 56 | 23 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Out-door | 2 | 9 | 30 | 33 | 26 | 27 | 30 | 26 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| In-door. | 0·56 | 12·05 | 17·09 | 21·28 | 16·53 | 15·70 | 6·43 | 5·04 | 2·52 | 2·24 | 0·56 | .. | .. |
| Out-door | 0·98 | 4·42 | 14·71 | 16·19 | 12·74 | 13·26 | 14·71 | 12·74 | 5·88 | 1·96 | 1·47 | 0·47 | 0·47 |

The following table exhibits, as before, the per centage proportion of cases of pulmonary consumption occurring before and after 40 years of age in persons following both classes of employments :—

TABLE XV.

| Employed. | Under 40. | Above 40. |
|---|---|---|
| In-door . . . | 83·21 | 16·79 |
| Out-door . . . | 62·30 | 37·70 |

In both the foregoing tables (XIII. and XV.) the earlier prevalence of pulmonary consumption among persons following in-door occupations is strikingly displayed, and in the last table this earlier attack of consumption corresponds with the more unhealthy character of in-door employments, as shown in Table V. It would be interesting to inquire how far this correspondence between an unhealthy occupation, as shown by the

higher proportion of consumptive cases, extends to the other classification adopted in the first part of this essay. The results of this inquiry are shown in the following table, which answers to Table VI. :—

TABLE XVI.

| Employments. | Under 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 30 | 30 to 35 | 35 to 40 | 40 to 45 | 45 to 50 | 50 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 70 | 70 to 80 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Requiring little exertion. | 2 | 19 | 24 | 29 | 25 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. With varied exercise. . | .. | 8 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Requiring more exertion | .. | 15 | 29 | 34 | 18 | 22 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 4. Requiring great exertion. | .. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| *Out-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Requiring moderate exertion . . . . . | 2 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 2. Requiring greater exertion . . . . . | .. | 6 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| *In-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 . . . . . | 1·38 | 13·10 | 16·55 | 20·00 | 17·24 | 13·10 | 8·28 | 4·83 | 2·76 | 2·76 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 . . . . . | .. | 14 55 | 9·09 | 23·64 | 25·44 | 14·55 | 5·45 | 1·82 | 3·64 | 1·82 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 . . . . . | .. | 10·27 | 19·86 | 23·28 | 12·33 | 15·07 | 4·80 | 5·48 | 4·11 | 4·11 | 0·69 | .. | .. |
| 4 . . . . . | .. | 13·51 | 16·21 | 18·91 | 13·51 | 5·41 | 8·11 | 10·82 | 8·11 | 5·41 | .. | .. | .. |
| *Out-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 . . . . . | 3·45 | 1·72 | 15·52 | 12·07 | 6·90 | 13·80 | 12·07 | 8·62 | 17·24 | 5·17 | 1·72 | .. | 1·72 |
| 2 . . . . . | .. | 4·23 | 14·09 | 15·49 | 13.38 | 14·09 | 14·78 | 11·97 | 4·93 | 3·52 | 2·12 | 0·70 | 0·70 |

The per centage proportion before and after 40 years of age, are shown in the following table :—

TABLE XVII.

| Employments. | | Under 40. | Above 40. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In-door . | 1 . | 81·37 | 18·63 |
| | 2 . | 87·27 | 12·73 |
| | 3 . | 80·81 | 19·19 |
| | 4 . | 67·55 | 32.45 |
| Out-door. | 1 . | 53·46 | 46·54 |
| | 2 . | 61·28 | 38·72 |

If we omit the in-door employments, accompanied with varied exercise, (a class which includes the footman, waiter, &c.,) the others will be found to correspond closely with the results of Table VI., the proportion of consumptive cases before 40 years of age being relatively in excess, when the proportion of consumptive cases to other diseases is large. In the six classes of occupation, then, there is but one exception to the rule that where the proportion of consumptive cases is large, there also the disease makes its attack at an earlier age, and *vice versâ*.

The comparison instituted above between compositors and pressmen (Table VII.) leads to the same result; for whereas the proportion of consumptive cases in the two employments is represented by 3·47 and 5·12, the number of cases of pulmonary consumption occurring before 40 compared with those occurring after 40, is, in the case of the compositor, 19 to 4, and in that of the pressman 6 to 3, being in the one case nearly 5 to 1, and in the other 2 to 1.

| Occupation. | Under 15 Years. | From 15 to 20. | From 20 to 25. | From 25 to 30. | From 30 to 35. | From 35 to 40. | From 40 to 45. | From 45 to 50. | From 50 to 55. | From 55 to 60. | From 60 to 65. | From 65 to 70. | From 70 to 80. | From 80 upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bakers | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Bricklayers | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Bookbinders | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Brush-makers | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Burnishers | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Butchers | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cabinet-makers | . | . | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Carpenters | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . |
| Carvers and Gilders | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Clerks | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Coach-builders | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Coachmen | . | . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| Coal-heavers | . | 1 | . | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Compositors | . | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Coopers | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Curriers | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cutlers | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Engravers | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| French-polishers | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Footmen | . | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 5 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| Founders | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Gardeners | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Gas-fitters | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Glass-cutters | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Gold-beaters | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Grooms | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | 2 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Hair-dressers | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hawkers | . | . | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Japanners | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Labourers | . | 2 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . |
| Masons | . | 1 | . | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Messengers | 2 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Modellers | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Painters | . | 3 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Plasterers | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Porters | . | 2 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . |
| Potboys | . | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Pressmen | . | 1 | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Printers | . | 2 | 3 | 5 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Saddlers | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| Sawyers | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Singers | . | . | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Shoemakers | . | 5 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 10 | . | 5 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Shopmen | . | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Smiths | . | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Stokers | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Tailors | . | 7 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Travellers | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Turners | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Warehousemen | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Weavers | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Workers in Metal | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sedentary (various) | . | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| In-door, with slight exercise | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| In-door, with more exertion | . | 1 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Out-door (various) | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

In the instances of other occupations of an unhealthy nature, as the mason, potboy, &c., the facts are too few to be of much importance. In the instance of the mason, the cases of consumption occurring before 40 are to those occurring after 40 as 8 to 3. Among potboys, again, 7 cases were registered as occurring before 35, and only 1 after that age.

From what has been stated, there can be little doubt that unhealthy occupations, or modes of life, will exhibit their effects not merely in giving rise to a large proportion of consumptive cases, but also by hastening the advent of that disease.

The principle here laid down is one of so much interest and importance, that I am induced to add a table (see p. 209) embodying the facts, which I have collected, and so arranged as to admit of additions at the hands of other observers who may wish to prosecute this inquiry.

The following summary embodies the results of the foregoing tables and reasonings :—

1. In females the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases is highest in those following sedentary employments, less in those having mixed in-door occupations, and least of all in those employed out of doors. The highest ratio occurs in the case of females whose habits of life are irregular.

2. In men the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases is somewhat higher in those following in-door occupations than in those working in the open air.

3. The ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases, in the case of men following in-door employments, varies inversely as the amount of exertion, being highest where there is least exertion, and lowest in employments requiring strong exercise.

4. Neither a constrained posture, nor exposure to a high temperature, nor a moist atmosphere, appears to have any marked effect in promoting pulmonary consumption.

5. The ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases is highest in the case of men whose employments expose them to the inhalation of dust, there being in persons so employed 2 cases of consumption for less than 3 of all other diseases.

6. The ratio is also high in the case of persons exposed to habits of intemperance, there being 2 cases of pulmonary consumption to 5 of all other diseases.

7. The age at which pulmonary consumption makes its attack varies with the employment, being earlier in those occupations characterised by a high ratio of consumptive cases. Thus it is earlier in those following in-door occupations than in those employed in the open air, and in those using little exertion than in those using much. It also occurs very early in those exposed to the temptation of intemperance, and in those whose occupations lead to the inhalation of dust.

It has been already stated that the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases occurring among the out-patients of an hospital, is not employed as a certain test of the tendency of different occupations to promote consumption, but merely as affording a probability to be used in conjunction with others, derived from analogous sources. Such a confirmation is certainly afforded by the facts showing the age at which consumption makes its attack, though these facts are not themselves altogether free from objection, inasmuch as there is some difference in the ages at which men commence their several employ-

ments, and consequently in the time during which they are exposed to their influence. The fallacy arising from this cause, however, is, in all probability, very slight, and certainly not sufficient to account for the great difference in the age at which consumption occurs in the several kinds of employment. The coincidence of the probabilities established by the two classes of facts, gives the strongest reason for believing that the conclusions which have been arrived at are in accordance with the true state of the case.

The practical rule to be deduced from the preceding observations is, that those persons who have an hereditary tendency to consumption should make choice of occupations which are carried on in the open air; that if they are obliged to choose some in-door employment, it should be one requiring strong exercise, and that they, more than others, should avoid exposure to dust and habits of intemperance.

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## *Fifth Report and Summary of the Education Committee of the Statistical Society of London.*

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 19th June,* 1843.]

Your Committee appointed to inquire into the state of education in the metropolis have completed their census of schools and scholars in the cities of London and Westminster, in the boroughs of Marylebone and Finsbury, and in the lower parts of the Tower Hamlets. The survey of the parishes of Bethnal Green, Spitalfields, and Shoreditch, is postponed in consideration of the changes which are taking place in the ecclesiastical divisions, and consequently in the educational statistics, of those parishes.

When the above-mentioned parishes are included, the districts visited by the Committee and its agents, from the commencement of their labours, will comprise a population of about 1,000,000 souls. The population of those at present visited is as follows, according to the census of 1841 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the City of London . . . . . | 129,251 |
| In the City of Westminster . . . . . | 229,647 |
| In the Borough of Finsbury, exclusive of the parts north of the Regent's Canal . . . . . | 200,661 |
| In the Borough of Marylebone, exclusive of the parts north of the New Road . . . . . | 150,000 |
| In Whitechapel, Shadwell, Wapping, &c. (about). . | 91,000 |
| | 800,559 |

This number forms but a portion of the entire population of the metropolis; nevertheless it is sufficiently large to serve as a specimen or example of the whole; and being a larger number of souls than are elsewhere found collected in the same space, it possesses an interest even on that account alone.

Within the limits above described, there are 280 charity schools for the education of the poor (exclusive of Sunday schools), and 1,154 private schools. The scholars are 58,861 (35,928 in charity schools, and 22,933 in the private schools). There have also been visited 163 Sunday schools, containing 28,891 scholars; but the census of these

last must be considered only as an approximation to the real number. It is to the *private schools for the education of the poor* that the attention of your Committee has been especially directed; because whilst the charity and Sunday schools are sufficiently known to the public through the reports of the societies to which they respectively belong, the census of private schools has never yet been taken, or a description of them attempted.

*Private Schools for the Education of the Poor.*

In the accompanying table the private schools for the education of the poor are distinguished as Dames' Schools and Common Day Schools.

Dames' Schools is the term usually applied to little schools kept by females of the lowest class, and in which the amount of weekly payment for a child does not exceed 8*d.* per week. Some of them charge as low as 2*d.* for a child; but the average sum throughout London generally is 5*d.*

Common Day Schools are such as are conducted sometimes by a man who receives only boys, sometimes by a mistress who receives only girls; but in most cases by a mistress who receives both. In this last case they resemble dames' schools, and are only distinguished from them by the difference of the terms of instruction; the price in the former averaging 10½*d.* or 11*d.*, instead of 5*d.*, per week, as in the latter.

The total number of dames' schools is 646, and of common day schools 508. Together they contain 22,933 scholars, of whom 10,601 are boys and 12,332 girls. They are distributed as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the City of London . . . . | 3,411 | or one in 37·7 | of its population. |
| In the City of Westminster . . | 4,743 | or one in 48·6 | ,, |
| In the Borough of Finsbury . . | 6,109 | or one in 32·3 | ,, |
| In the Borough of Marylebone . | 3,683 | or one in 40·7 | ,, |
| In Wapping, Whitechapel, &c. . | 4,987 | or one in 18·2 | ,, |

Your Committee can hardly enter into all the details of these schools, and describe the more or less efficient manner in which they are conducted, without repeating great part of their former reports; to which therefore the reader is referred. There are, however, some circumstances which it would be wrong to pass without notice, even in the present summary.

1. It is impossible to help being struck with the small proportion of private schools for the poor which exist in the west end of London, and the gradual increase of them as we proceed eastward; Westminster having only one scholar for every 48·6 inhabitants, and Wapping one for every 18·2. This difference is not compensated by a greater number of charity scholars, Westminster showing an equally low ratio in this respect also, viz., one charity scholar in every 28 inhabitants, whilst Wapping, Shadwell, &c., have one in every 15. The different proportions of rich and poor, and the greater number of middle schools in the former district, may account for the discrepancy in some degree, but not, your Committee think, entirely.

2. With respect to the conduct and efficiency of these schools, a considerable difference exists between girls' and boys' schools, or rather between those which are kept by masters and those which are kept by females; for among the younger scholars the sexes are little separated.

The schools which are kept by females may be described as well or ill

conducted exactly in proportion to the efficiency of their respective mistresses. In cases where there is an able, active, middle-aged, motherly female, of mild temper, and accustomed to children, but without any family of her own, and with no employment except the care of the scholars, the children under her perhaps receive a better education, and are more attended to than in any other description of schools. On the contrary, in cases where the mistress has taken up the profession merely as a resource in old age—where she has been obliged to leave her previous situation through continued ill-health, and tries this in the absence of all other means of support, or where she has a large family of her own—in these cases the degree of education which the children receive may be easily imagined.

Of the common boys' schools it is very difficult to speak with impartiality. Devoid of that appearance of cheerfulness and domestic comfort which belongs to schools kept by females, and equally devoid of that kind of interest which attaches itself to charitable institutions, they always give the visitor an unfavourable impression; nor is it until he has been there some time that this impression wears off, and that he is able to give that credit to the master which in several cases he undoubtedly deserves.

3. Generally speaking there seems to be no wish on the part of the proprietors of private schools to avail themselves of those helps to education which are furnished so cheaply by various Societies, and which abridge to so great an extent the labour of teachers.

This disposition to continue in the old routine of school keeping is particularly observable with respect to the books used. It is impossible for the visitor to help remarking the sameness and common-place character of them all. The same unvaried catalogue (Vyse's Spelling-book, Mavor's ditto, Guy's ditto,) is found in all the schools throughout London; and quite as much in the schools of the middle class as in those of the poor.

It will naturally be asked, what can be the cause of this adherence to one routine of books? The cause must certainly not be looked for in any principle of economy; for Vyse's, Guy's, and Mavor's Spelling-books cost 1*s.* 6*d.* each; and any of the publications of the Societies, containing quite as much or more matter, would cost 1*d.* Your Committee apprehend that one cause is to be found in that strong aversion which the middle and lower orders entertain against anything which can in any way be construed into charity. A dame, when asked by one of your Committee what was the reason she did not supply herself with some of the "Society's Cards," in preference to the torn leaves of a Dictionary, from which the children were learning to spell, replied, that such a measure would immediately be followed by the removal of all the children from the school. Another cause is to be found in the large per centage which the publishers of these books allow to the proprietors of the schools—a kind of profit which the masters of the best schools do not hesitate to acknowledge, and which indeed is perfectly understood and allowed by the parents.

4. The Jews' schools, which are frequent in the eastern parts of the City, and in Whitechapel, ought perhaps to be looked upon as an exception to the above remark on the monotony of the private schools. It is a singular and extremely interesting sight to see the children in dames'

schools spelling and reading their Hebrew primers. Every child is taught Hebrew, and there is no distinction of girls or boys in this respect, except that the boys always put on their hats to read. They read it, for the most part, with the German pronunciation; but some schools use the Portuguese or Spanish, there being two races of Jews in London using these different pronunciations respectively. They have no vernacular language of Hebrew, as in Poland; nor can they speak the old Hebrew: it is to them as Greek or Latin to us—a dead language, known merely by books. But it is taught as much as matter of course as we should teach writing or arithmetic.

5. The characters of the masters and mistresses who keep private schools for the poor classes is a subject deserving all the attention which can be bestowed upon it; because it must be remembered that this is the class of persons whom any general system of education will displace; and it is surely worth our while to consider, before displacing them at an immense cost, how far such a change is likely to be an improvement on the present state of things.

Most of the masters and mistresses of private schools professed at least to give religious and moral instruction to their children; but how far this profession was really carried into practice it is impossible for your Committee, or for any other human beings, to say. It is certain that a very large number, as well of masters as of mistresses, were persons of a decidedly religious character, and seemed well to understand the importance of laying this foundation as the only real basis on which to rest any system of morals.

On the other hand, there was one master who kept a school for Socialist principles; and there might be in the whole ten or twelve more who spoke upon serious things in a manner which indicated that their principles were more or less infidel.

The religious persuasions of 1086 out of these 1154 teachers were ascertained, to be as shown in the following table :—

*Table showing the Religious Sects of Proprietors of Private Schools.*

| Religious Denominations. | City London. | City of Westminster. | Borough of Finsbury. | Borough of Marylebone and Pancras. | Eastern District. | Total. | Per Centage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Established Church . . | 85 | 197 | 200 | 125 | 122 | 729 | 67·14 |
| Evangelical Dissenters. . | 41 | 51 | 87 | 43 | 87 | 309 | 28·44 |
| Various Protestant Sects . | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | ·73 |
| Romanists . . . . . | .. | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 1·57 |
| Jews . . . . . | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 22 | 2·04 |
| Socialists . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | ·08 |
| Total . . . | 140 | 250 | 295 | 172 | 229 | 1,086 | 100·00 |

6. A remarkable circumstance respecting the proprietors of private schools is the immense preponderance of females, there being 1038 female teachers to 115 males, although the girls under their tuition are but as 12 to 10. And this seems to arise from a general opinion or feeling which exists among parents, that all children, even boys, are taken better care of, and in every point, except that of writing, better educated by females than by men. The circumstance is surely worth

taking into our consideration, at a time when large sums are hazarded on so precarious an undertaking as the moral and religious training of young men, and so little attention is devoted to the training of future schoolmistresses.

7. The following curious information, drawn from the reports on Westminster and Finsbury, may tend to throw some further light on the character and habits of this class of persons. Being the result of answers given to direct questions, they may be relied on for their accuracy; and although they may perhaps appear at first sight to be unnecessarily minute, a reader who takes an interest in the subject will not despise them on that account:—

Of 500 who were asked whether they had been brought up to the employment of teacher, only 125 (25 per cent.) answered in the affirmative; the rest had not been brought up with any view to that employment.

Of 500 who were asked how long they had been engaged in teaching, 194 (38·80 per cent.) answered that they had been engaged in that occupation for a period of less than 5 years 99 (19·80 per cent.) had been engaged for a period between 5 and 10 years; 111 (22·20 per cent.) between 10 and 20 years, and only 96 (19·20 per cent.) more than 20 years.

Of 317 schools which were visited in the year 1838, only 45 (or one-seventh) dated their commencement from a period previous to 1820; 58 (or about one-sixth) were opened between the years 1820 and 1830, and 214 between the years 1830 and 1838.

Of 544 teachers who were questioned as to the place of their nativity, 322 (59 per cent.) were Londoners, 12 were Irish, and 3 were foreigners. The remaining 207 (or 39 per cent. of the whole number) came from various counties of England, Wales, and Scotland; a majority, as might be expected, coming from the counties nearest to London. Hence there would appear to be no foundation, in fact, for the idea which has sometimes been expressed that schoolmasters and schoolmistresses come from one district more than from another. Such is certainly not the case with respect to the proprietors of common day schools; and the inquiries which your Committee made amongst the proprietors of midding day schools led to the same result with respect to them also. Of 540 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses who were asked whether they had any other occupation than their schools, 260 (or 48·1 per cent.) answered that they kept a shop or took in washing or needlework, or had other laborious employment: the rest answered that they had no other occupation than their schools. But although they might not have any other ostensible occupation, it can hardly be supposed that they were in a condition to devote their whole energies to their scholastic duties. On the contrary, the mistresses of the common day schools were sometimes young persons unable to go to service from ill-health, or desirous of staying at home with a sick or aged parent, and glad to add something to their means of maintenance: some again were mothers of large families; and, in all cases, even the most favourable, the female teachers had their own household work to attend to. A very large portion of the masters of common day schools, and still more of middling day schools, were men in distressed circumstances, or who had, at some time or another, failed in trade, and seemed to have taken up

the profession of schoolmaster as a last resource.* Your Committee *hardly ever* entered, for any length of time, into conversation with the proprietor of a common or middling day school but he or she began to talk of having been "*in better circumstances*" and of "*unforeseen difficulties.*"†

8. With respect to the lowest schools which were visited, your Committee did not observe in them any poverty or dirt similar to what was described in the Manchester and Liverpool reports, nor indeed, except in a very few cases, anything approaching to it. The houses in which the dame schools were held were, generally speaking, as good as others in the same locality; and the room in which the school was kept was more often than not the front room on the first floor.

### *Of Middling Schools.*

Your Committee visited 290 *middling schools*, by which term are meant schools for the children of shopkeepers, in which the charge for education varies from 4*l.* to 6*l.* per annum. There are probably more than the above-mentioned number of such schools within the limits of your Committee's inquiry; but the number visited was sufficient to enable them to form a tolerably good notion of the kind of education given; and the chief object of your Committee in visiting them at all was that they might be thus enabled to judge where to draw the line between the schools of the middle classes and the schools of the poor. For all the information which was obtained respecting middling schools the reader is referred to the Fourth Report of the Education Inquiry, (viz. that on Finsbury,) in which he will find the subject set forth and discussed at length. It is only further necessary to add, that this class of schools is rapidly declining, and that the proprietors of them complain bitterly of their scholars falling off. This decline of middling schools is to be attributed to the diocesan or commercial schools which are now instituted in most of the large parishes in London, and which hitherto have been very successful. One diocesan school in the City of London has already 400 scholars.

### *Charity Schools.*

Your Committee visited 280 charity schools containing 35,928 scholars. By the term *charity schools* are to be understood *endowed schools*, *National*, *British and Foreign and Infant schools*, as well as *schools in prisons*, and those of *workhouses*, where the children are actually educated in the house; but in cases where the children are sent from the workhouse to Norwood or other distant schools, such children are not included in the present census.

* The little estimation in which the proprietors, and more especially the mistresses, of schools hold their profession, is shown by the circumstance, that whenever they had any other trade or calling, they entered that other trade by preference at the census of 1841. Thus a woman who took in needlework would be almost certain to describe herself as "dress-maker," not as "school-mistress." When the whole of the census of 1841 is published, it will probably be found that the figures under the head of "School-masters, &c." will bear a very small proportion to the real number. An inspection of the census schedules leads us to believe that the same kind of prejudice holds good for and against many other professions also.

† Those who are familiar with the middle classes in towns will probably recognise the same trait as being very general.

## General Table of Schools and Scholars in London.

| Date of Survey. | District. | Population in 1841. | Dames' Schools. | | | | Common Day Schools. | | | | Charity Day Schools. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | No. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | No. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| 1841 | City of London . | 129,251 | 84 | 587 | 828 | 1,415 | 80 | 921 | 1,075 | 1,996 | 46 | 3,231 | 4,169 | 7,400 |
| 1837–8 | City of Westminster . . . | 229,647 | 130 | 801 | 1,019 | 1,820 | 129 | 1,373 | 1,550 | 2,923 | 55 | 3,352 | 2,254 | 5,606 |
| 1839 | Borough of Finsbury* . . . | 200,661 | 180 | 1,088 | 1,605 | 2,693 | 137 | 1,656 | 1,760 | 3,416 | 60 | 4,123 | 2,236 | 6,359 |
| 1842 | Borough of Mary-le-bone† . . | 150,000 | 77 | 617 | 761 | 1,378 | 97 | 1,086 | 1,219 | 2,305 | 22 | 2,878 | 2,059 | 4,937 |
| 1843 | Whitechapel and Wapping District‡ . . . | 91,000 | 175 | 1,184 | 1,722 | 2,906 | 65 | 1,288 | 793 | 2,081 | 32 | 2,509 | 2,903 | 5,412 |
| | Total . | 800,559 | 646 | 4,277 | 5,935 | 10,212 | 508 | 6,324 | 6,397 | 12,721 | 215 | 16,093 | 13,621 | 29,714 |

| Date of Survey. | District. | Population in 1841. | Infant Schools. | | Sunday Schools. | | Middling Schools. | | | | Total of Schools visited. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. | Total Scholars. | No. | Total Scholars. | No. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | No. | Scholars. |
| 1841 | City of London . . . | 129,251 | 13 | 1,930 | 35 | 2,542 | 28 | 245 | 508 | 753 | 286 | 16,036 |
| 1837–8 | City of Westminster . . | 229,647 | 17 | 2,273 | 40 | 6,267 | 129 | 2,152 | 1,999 | 4,151 | 500 | 23,040 |
| 1839 | Borough of Finsbury* . | 200,661 | 15 | 2,293 | 37 | 7,992 | 108 | 1,639 | 1,772 | 3,411 | 537 | 26,164 |
| 1842 | Borough of Mary-le-bone† | 150,000 | 12 | 1,626 | 23 | 6,200 | 14 | 189 | 204 | 393 | 245 | 16,839 |
| 1843 | Whitechapel and Wapping District‡ . . . | 91,000 | 8 | 992 | 28 | 5,890 | 11 | 171 | 217 | 388 | 319 | 15,160 |
| | Total . . . | 800,559 | 65 | 9,114 | 163 | 28,891 | 290 | 4,396 | 4,700 | 9,096 | 1,887 | 97,239 |

* Exclusive of the suburb north of the Regent's Canal.

† Exclusive of the suburb north of the New Road.

‡ Comprising the parishes of St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. George's in the East; St. John, Wapping; and St. Paul, Shadwell.

From the above number of schools are also excluded the diocesan or commercial schools under the superintendence of the church, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's School, and other schools of the same class, which, although properly speaking charity schools (at least it would be difficult to frame any definition of the term charity school which would not include them), yet must not be confounded with schools for the education of the lower orders.

In the accompanying table the charity schools as above defined are divided into two columns, viz. *Charity Schools* and *Infant Schools*. In the latter class the sexes of the children are not distinguished, but the number of each sex is nearly the same. In the former it will be observed that the boys predominate as much as the girls predominate in private schools.

To each of their first three reports your Committee have added an Appendix, in which every charity school is described and commented upon separately: and in a future report your Committee hope to describe, in the same manner, all the remaining charity schools of the metropolis, as well as to give a further and more accurate census of the Sunday schools: their chief object in the present, has been to throw light on the subject of the private schools for the education of the poor, considering this to be the subject hitherto least known, and, consequently, of the greatest interest.

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*Progress of Crime in the United Kingdom: abstracted from the Criminal Returns for* 1842, *and the Prison Returns for the Year ended at Michaelmas*, 1841. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Secretary.

Under the name of "Tables showing the number of Criminal Offenders committed for trial or bailed for appearance in each County, and the result of the Proceedings," are now annually published, during each Session of Parliament, the statistics of crime for the past year for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, made out by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in a mode as nearly uniform as the methods of judicature in the several parts of the empire will permit. Those for the year 1842, which have just appeared, present results calculated to awaken great solicitude; and we make no apology, therefore, for here introducing an abstract of these painful records. The gaol returns for 1841, likewise printed in the present session, will afford some valuable additions to this abstract, which will thus present the results comprised in nearly 500 folio pages. The classification of offences in the criminal tables issued from the Home Office is into:—

1. Offences against the Person.
2. Offences against Property committed with violence.
3. Offences against Property committed without violence.
4. Malicious Offences against Property.
5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.
6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.

This classification, abstractly considered, is far from perfect; but is perhaps the best which can be adopted for the information comprised under it; stamped, as this is, with a peculiar form and nomenclature by a system of criminal justice made up of the amendments and alterations of successive ages, applied with little reference to general principles. It will be seen, also, that the tables derived from the Criminal Returns of the Home Office, afford no information as to the number of offences actually committed, nor even as to the number of persons convicted of minor offences before individual magistrates and at petty sessions; but they present a complete record of the number of persons committed or held to bail for trial at the quarter sessions and assizes, upon all the more serious charges, and of the results of such trial, including the sentences and their execution. A supplemental table, derived from the gaol returns, will afford some information as to the summary convictions in England, which are about three times more numerous than those at assizes and sessions. The few particulars, too, of the sex, age, and instruction of the persons charged with offences, which are contained in the Home Office tables, afford materials for important analyses; at the same time that it is important to bear in mind those boundless influences of residence, occupation, association, domestic habits, and social position, of which it is almost impossible to give any statistical representation.

## England.

The following table (pp. 220—223) contains the detail of the above classification, with the number of persons charged with offences at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions throughout England and Wales in 1842; the number convicted, and the sentences passed upon them; the number acquitted; the number executed; and the number of each sex among the persons charged. Mr. Redgrave, the able officer who compiles these returns, has prefixed to the tables of which this is a summary, the following statements, derived from a comparison of the returns of 1842 with those of the six preceding years:—

"The criminal tables compiled from the registers of commitments for trial, kept in the Home Department, again show a considerable increase; and the numbers in 1842 exceed those of the preceding year by 3549 persons, or 12·8 per cent. The progressive increase of commitments, which, with a slight exception in 1838, has continued during the last 7 years, and within that period has reached nearly 50 per cent. (49·2), is shown by the following figures:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 . . | 20,984; | increase | 1·0 per cent. |
| 1837 . . | 23,612; | ,, | 12·5 ,, |
| 1838 . . | 23,094; | decrease | 2·2 ,, |
| 1839 . . | 24,443; | increase | 5·8 ,, |
| 1840 . . | 27,187; | ,, | 11·2 ,, |
| 1841 . . | 27,760; | ,, | 2·1 ,, |
| 1842 . . | 31,309; | ,, | 12·8 ,, |

" Within the above 7 years, in the extensive and populous counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, and Salop, the commitments have doubled; and also in Monmouth, Rutland, and Westmoreland.

TABLE I.—*Total Number of Persons charged with Offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, and the result of the Proceedings, in the Year* 1842.

| | OFFENCES. | CHARGED. | | | CONVICTED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | INSANE to be detained. | | ACQUITTED. | | | | Capital Sentences. | | TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | DEATH RECORDED. | TRANSPORTATION. | | | | | IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. | | | | | Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties. | Sentence respited and Pardon. | TOTAL. | Found Insane on Arraignment. | Acquitted as being Insane. | Not Guilty on Trial. | No Bill found. | No Prosecution. | TOTAL. | Executed. | Commuted. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Life. | Above 15 Years. | 15 Years and above 10 Years. | 10 Years and above 7 Years. | 7 Years. | Above 3 Years. | 3 Years and above 2 Years. | 2 Years and above 1 Year. | 1 Year and above 6 Months. | 6 Months and under. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. *Offences against the Person.* | Murder | 39 | 28 | 67 | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 1 | 3 | 37 | 8 | 2 | 47 | 9 | 7 | 67 |
| | Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries | 4 | – | 4 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 2* | 4 |
| | Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries | 22 | 4 | 26 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 21 | – | – | 26 |
| | Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c. | 156 | 10 | 166 | – | 10 | 1 | 29 | – | – | 3 | 17 | 27 | 23 | – | – | – | 110 | – | – | 34 | 18 | 4 | 56 | – | – | 166 |
| | Manslaughter | 174 | 17 | 191 | – | 14 | – | 4 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | 8 | 63 | 6 | 1 | – | 102 | – | – | 78 | 9 | 2 | 89 | – | – | 191 |
| | Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | 5 |
| | Concealing the Births of Infants | 2 | 47 | 49 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 9 | 14 | – | – | – | 30 | – | – | 15 | 4 | – | 19 | – | – | 49 |
| | Sodomy | 38 | – | 38 | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | – | – | 19 | 7 | – | 26 | – | 12 | 38 |
| | Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors | 53 | – | 53 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 13 | 11 | 6 | – | – | 31 | – | – | 10 | 12 | – | 22 | – | – | 53 |
| | Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years | 116 | 2 | 118 | – | 26 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 31 | – | – | 49 | 31 | 7 | 87 | – | – | 118 |
| | Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse | 141 | – | 141 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 23 | 34 | 22 | – | – | 79 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 18 | 5 | 60 | – | – | 141 |
| | Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 2 |
| | Abduction | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 7 |
| | Bigamy | 50 | 15 | 65 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | 2 | 12 | 31 | – | – | 52 | – | – | 10 | 3 | – | 13 | – | – | 65 |
| | Child Stealing | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| | Assaults | 668 | 59 | 727 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 19 | 61 | 300 | 151 | – | 534 | – | – | 157 | 36 | – | 193 | – | – | 727 |
| | Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty | 452 | 15 | 467 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 37 | 266 | 58 | – | 367 | – | – | 73 | 13 | 14 | 100 | – | – | 467 |
| | Total of No. 1. | 1926 | 201 | 2127 | 31 | 50 | 1 | 37 | 5 | 9 | – | 7 | 91 | 202 | 726 | 215 | 1 | 1375 | 4 | 6 | 536 | 170 | 36 | 742 | 9 | 21 | 2127 |

One committed Suicide in Gaol.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.* | Sacrilege | 16 | 1 | 17 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | 17 |
| | Burglary | 546 | 14 | 560 | – | 50 | 7 | 122 | 137 | 2 | – | – | 25 | 67 | 32 | – | – | 442 | – | – | 87 | 23 | 8 | 118 | – | – | 560 |
| | Burglary, attended with violence to Persons | 20 | – | 20 | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | 18 | 20 |
| | Housebreaking | 618 | 61 | 679 | – | 8 | 3 | 63 | 183 | 12 | – | – | 16 | 102 | 148 | 2 | – | 537 | – | – | 101 | 36 | 5 | 142 | – | – | 679 |
| | Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing | 94 | 1 | 95 | – | 1 | – | 3 | 10 | 5 | – | – | 1 | 24 | 30 | – | – | 74 | – | – | 16 | 5 | – | 21 | – | – | 95 |
| | Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing | 248 | 3 | 251 | – | 1 | – | 26 | 79 | 4 | – | – | 5 | 42 | 47 | – | – | 204 | – | – | 40 | 4 | 3 | 47 | – | – | 251 |
| | Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences | 34 | 3 | 37 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 13 | 9 | – | – | 27 | – | – | 9 | 1 | – | 10 | – | – | 37 |
| | Robbery | 96 | 10 | 106 | – | 3 | – | 9 | 23 | – | – | – | 2 | 24 | 10 | – | – | 71 | – | – | 24 | 11 | – | 35 | – | – | 106 |
| | Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c. | 297 | 33 | 330 | – | 29 | 8 | 87 | 5 | – | – | 2 | 23 | 32 | 19 | – | – | 205 | – | – | 111 | 11 | 3 | 125 | – | – | 330 |
| | Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding | 10 | – | 10 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | 5 | – | 5 | 10 |
| | Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 4 |
| | Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces | 48 | 2 | 50 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 11 | 9 | – | – | 26 | – | – | 16 | 8 | – | 24 | – | – | 50 |
| | Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 |
| | Sending menacing Letters to extort Money | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| | Piracy | 15 | – | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | – | – | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 |
| | Total of No. 2. | 2049 | 129 | 2178 | 23 | 94 | 21 | 316 | 444 | 23 | – | 3 | 78 | 319 | 319 | 2 | – | 1642 | – | – | 413 | 104 | 19 | 536 | – | 23 | 2178 |
| *No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.* | Cattle Stealing | 53 | 1 | 54 | – | – | – | 6 | 18 | – | – | – | 1 | 10 | 5 | – | – | 40 | – | – | 11 | 3 | – | 14 | – | – | 54 |
| | Horse Stealing | 170 | 2 | 172 | – | 1 | 1 | 13 | 60 | – | – | – | 6 | 25 | 10 | – | – | 116 | 1 | – | 37 | 17 | 1 | 55 | – | – | 172 |
| | Sheep Stealing | 421 | 7 | 428 | – | 8 | 1 | 60 | 157 | 4 | – | – | 4 | 54 | 18 | – | – | 306 | – | 1 | 95 | 18 | 8 | 121 | – | – | 428 |
| | Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-houses | 183 | 46 | 229 | – | 4 | – | 20 | 77 | 3 | – | – | 10 | 44 | 32 | – | – | 190 | – | – | 31 | 8 | – | 39 | – | – | 229 |
| | Larceny, from the Person | 1025 | 669 | 1694 | – | 1 | – | 31 | 285 | 20 | – | 2 | 10 | 165 | 541 | 1 | – | 1056 | – | – | 375 | 232 | 31 | 638 | – | – | 1694 |
| | Larceny, by Servants | 1176 | 374 | 1550 | – | – | – | 12 | 12 | 88 | – | – | 12 | 149 | 946 | 10 | – | 1229 | – | – | 225 | 94 | 2 | 321 | – | – | 1550 |
| | Larceny, simple | 13,932 | 3288 | 17,220 | – | 20 | – | 122 | 226 | 1470 | – | – | 61 | 987 | 1, 68 | 44 | – | 12,998 | 3 | 4 | 2981 | 1101 | 133 | 4215 | – | – | 17,220 |
| | Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c. | 150 | 1 | 151 | – | – | – | 1 | 14 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 14 | 74 | – | 2 | 107 | – | – | 38 | 6 | – | 44 | – | – | 151 |
| | Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| | Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c. | 429 | 13 | 442 | – | – | – | 6 | 13 | 46 | – | – | 4 | 36 | 242 | 1 | – | 348 | – | – | 80 | 12 | 2 | 94 | – | – | 442 |
| | Misdemeanors, with intent to steal | 24 | – | 24 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 7 | 10 | – | – | 22 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 24 |
| | Embezzlement | 398 | 10 | 408 | – | – | – | 2 | 7 | 24 | – | – | 6 | 49 | 208 | 2 | – | 298 | – | – | 89 | 16 | 5 | 110 | – | – | 408 |
| | Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants | 19 | 3 | 22 | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 13 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | – | – | 22 |
| | Receiving Stolen Goods | 586 | 321 | 907 | – | – | – | 27 | 20 | 76 | – | – | 8 | 80 | 206 | 1 | – | 412 | – | – | 416 | 71 | 8 | 495 | – | – | 907 |
| | Frauds, and attempts to defraud | 574 | 115 | 689 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 46 | – | – | 9 | 63 | 397 | 5 | 3 | 524 | – | – | 114 | 25 | 26 | 165 | – | – | 689 |
| | Total of No. 3. | 19,145 | 4850 | 23,995 | – | 36 | 2 | 305 | 893 | 1774 | – | 2 | 140 | 1685 | 12,758 | 64 | 5 | 17,664 | 4 | 6 | 4495 | 1605 | 221 | 6321 | – | – | 995 |

TABLE I.—*Total Number of Persons charged with Offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in England and Wales*—continued.

| | OFFENCES. | CHARGED. | | | CONVICTED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | INSANE to be detained. | | ACQUITTED. | | | | Capital Sentences. | | TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | DEATH RECORDED. | TRANSPORTATION. | | | | IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. | | | | | Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties. | Sentence respited and Pardon. | TOTAL. | Found Insane on Arraignment. | Acquitted as being Insane. | Not Guilty on Trial. | No Bill found. | No Prosecution. | TOTAL. | Executed. | Commuted. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Life. | Above 15 Years. | 15 Years and above 10 Years. | 10 Years and above 7 Years. | 7 Years. | Above 3 Years. | 3 Years and above 2 Years. | 2 Years and above 1 Year. | 1 Year and above 6 Months. | 6 Months and under. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 4. *Malicious Offences against Property.* | Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein | 8 | 4 | 12 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 5 | 5 | – | 10 | – | 2 | 12 |
| | Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c. | 36 | 9 | 45 | – | 4 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 14 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 29 | – | – | 45 |
| | Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c. | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 3 |
| | Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c. | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 |
| | Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c. | 71 | – | 71 | – | – | 13 | 1 | 13 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 7 | – | 42 | – | – | 24 | 4 | 1 | 29 | – | – | 71 |
| | Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 3 |
| | Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c. | 8 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | 5 | – | – | 8 |
| | Killing and maiming Cattle | 37 | – | 37 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 7 | – | 12 | – | – | 21 | 4 | – | 25 | – | – | 37 |
| | Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c. | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 5 | – | – | 5 | – | – | 6 |
| | Other Malicious Offences | 14 | – | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | – | – | 14 |
| | Total of No. 4. | 187 | 14 | 201 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 15 | – | – | – | 3 | 13 | 26 | 3 | 86 | 1 | 1 | 76 | 34 | 3 | 113 | – | 2 | 201 |
| No. 5. *Forgery & Offences against the Currency.* | Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes | 12 | – | 12 | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 12 |
| | Forging and uttering other forged Instruments | 127 | 12 | 139 | – | 3 | – | 19 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 43 | – | 4 | 1 | 102 | 1 | – | 29 | 5 | 2 | 36 | – | – | 139 |
| | Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin | 21 | 5 | 26 | – | 2 | – | 11 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 21 | – | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | – | – | 26 |
| | Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining | 37 | 13 | 50 | – | – | – | 6 | 14 | 4 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 28 | – | – | 16 | 4 | 2 | 22 | – | – | 50 |
| | Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | Uttering and having in Possession Ditto | 290 | 116 | 406 | – | – | – | 6 | 8 | 5 | – | – | 31 | 133 | 155 | 2 | 340 | – | – | 38 | 11 | 17 | 66 | – | – | 406 |
| | Total of No. 5. | 488 | 146 | 634 | – | 5 | – | 51 | 45 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 75 | 136 | 160 | 3 | 501 | 1 | – | 89 | 21 | 22 | 132 | – | – | 1634 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.* | High Treason | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 6 |
| | Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers | 10 | – | 10 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 5 | – | – | 5 | – | – | 5 | – | – | 10 |
| | Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers | 101 | – | 101 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 2 | – | – | 4 | 32 | 32 | 3 | – | 79 | – | – | 13 | 5 | 4 | 22 | – | – | 101 |
| | Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water | 9 | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | 4 | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | 5 | – | – | 9 |
| | Being at large under Sentence of Transportation | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| | Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons | 21 | 6 | 27 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 6 | – | – | 13 | – | – | 7 | 6 | 1 | 14 | – | – | 27 |
| | Perjury and Subornation of Perjury | 74 | 5 | 79 | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | 4 | 14 | 13 | – | 37 | – | – | 35 | 7 | – | 42 | – | – | 79 |
| | Riot, Sedition, &c. | 939 | 23 | 962 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 64 | 169 | 459 | 80 | – | 772 | – | – | 163 | 9 | 18 | 190 | – | – | 962 |
| | Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach | 544 | 51 | 595 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 12 | 175 | 103 | – | 291 | – | – | 159 | 51 | 94 | 304 | – | – | 595 |
| | Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers | 12 | – | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | – | 6 | – | – | 4 | – | 2 | 6 | – | – | 12 |
| | Keeping Disorderly Houses | 53 | 133 | 186 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 58 | 74 | – | 139 | – | – | 28 | 2 | 17 | 47 | – | – | 186 |
| | Indecently exposing the Person | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | 5 |
| | Felonies, not included in above Denominations | 8 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | 5 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 8 |
| | Misdemeanors, Ditto | 161 | 10 | 171 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 6 | 10 | 56 | 34 | – | 107 | – | – | 37 | 7 | 20 | 64 | – | – | 171 |
| | Total of No. 6. | 945 | 229 | 2174 | 1 | 2 | – | 10 | – | 12 | – | – | 77 | 239 | 810 | 314 | – | 1465 | – | – | 460 | 89 | 160 | 709 | – | 1 | 2174 |
| | Grand Total | 25,740 | 5569 | 31,30 | 57 | 191 | 37 | 726 | 1402 | 1841 | 1 | 13 | 464 | 2594 | 14,799 | 601 | 7 | 22,733 | 10 | 13 | 6069 | 2023 | 461 | 8553 | 9 | 47 | 31,309 |

Of the above number of females 240 were under 15 years of age; 1,252, above 15 and under 20; 1,339, above 20 and under 25; 858, above 25 and under 30; 932, above 30 and under 40; 520, above 40 and under 50; 244 above 50 and under 60; and 114, 60 and upwards.

Of the male prisoners, 1,432 were under 15 years of age; 5,632, above 15 and under 20; 6,392, above 20 and under 25; 3,923, above 25 and under 30; 4,342, above 30 and under 40; 2,072 above 40 and under 50; 939, above 50 and under 60; 459, 60 and upwards; and 549 of ages unascertained.

The prisoners who could neither read nor write, were 8,169 males, and 1,959 females; those who could read and write imperfectly, 14,983 males, and 3,277 females; those who could read and write well, 1,890 males, and 231 females; those possessed of superior education, 65 males, and 4 females; and those whose amount of instruction could not be ascertained, 633 males and 98 females.

In comparing these particulars with those afforded by the abstracts from the gaol returns, hereafter given, it will be observed that they do not refer either to the same space of time, or precisely to the same classes of persons, as the latter. The period to which the above particulars refer, is the natural year, 1842; the period comprised in the latest gaol returns, is the year ended at Michaelmas, 1841. Again, the gaol returns do not comprise those who were admitted to bail; and therefore do not afford so true a test in regard to the connexion of education with crime as the preceding figures; the poorest and most uneducated being kept in prison on charges for an appearance to which those in better circumstances can procure bail. So, likewise, the gaol returns of the persons confined on summary conviction, comprise an excess of those, who, being unable to pay in purse, pay in person; or, in other words, being unable to pay fines, are committed for offences for which those in better circumstances escape absolute incarceration.

"To show how far this great increase has arisen in the manufacturing, as compared with the agricultural counties, the following calculations have been made of the aggregate increase of commitments, during the last 3 years, in the 13 English counties having relatively the largest proportional manufacturing and mixed, and agricultural population. In the counties classed as agricultural, the agricultural population, in the census of 1831, ranged from 56 to 45 per cent.; in the counties classed as manufacturing and mixed, the proportion of that population ranged from 96 to 71 per cent.:—

| | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing and mixed Population—increase per cent. | 11·0 | 5·5 | 15·0 |
| Agricultural Population—increase per cent. | 11·0 | 0·2 | 10·8 |

"The details of this calculation for the past year are given. The actual increase of commitments in the counties included in the manufacturing and mixed district was 2,417, and in the agricultural 466:—

| | Centesimal Increase or Decrease. | | | Centesimal Increase or Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 14·1 | .. | Bedford | 19·9 | .. |
| Lancaster | 12·8 | .. | Huntingdon | 9·7 | .. |
| Surrey | 10·2 | .. | Hereford | 5·7 | .. |
| Durham | 23·7 | .. | Lincoln | 45·3 | .. |
| Northumberland | 8·4 | .. | Cambridge | 0·4 | .. |
| Stafford | 40·2 | .. | Bucks | .. | 3·6 |
| Warwick | .. | 4·1 | Essex | 17·2 | .. |
| Chester | 15·2 | .. | Suffolk | 9·3 | .. |
| York | 37·1 | .. | Wilts | 8·3 | .. |
| Gloucester | 1·3 | .. | Oxford | 3·4 | .. |
| Derby | 16·3 | .. | Northampton | 1·1 | .. |
| Monmouth | .. | 27·5 | Hertford | 5·9 | .. |
| Nottingham | 13·7 | .. | Berks | 8·8 | .. |

"In Herefordshire and Shropshire there has been a consecutive increase in each of the last 7 years; in Lancashire, Wiltshire, and Yorkshire, in each of the last 4 years; and in the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Derby, Gloucester, Hertford, Northampton, and Northumberland, during each of the last 3 years. Cornwall is the only English county in which there has for the last 2 years been a consecutive decrease. In Middlesex, commitments, which had been nearly stationary for several years, greatly increased in the past year, and the increase extended to the adjoining counties of Kent and Surrey.

"Of the 40 English counties there was an increase last year in 34, the decrease falling in Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Dorsetshire, Monmouthshire, and Warwickshire. Of the Welsh counties, there was a decrease in Denbigh, Montgomery, Pembroke, and Radnor.

"The increase of the last year has, with one exception, extended to each of the six classes of offences; but it is satisfactory to state that this exception is in the gravest class, the *offences against the person*, in which there was a decrease, though only amounting to 1·1 per cent. In murder, attempts to murder and maim, and manslaughter, the decrease was considerable. In rape (which will be further alluded to) and assaults with intent to ravish, the commitments have greatly increased, and also in bigamy. In the *offences against property committed with violence* the increase amounted to 16·6 per cent., and reached every offence in the class. In the *offences against property committed without*

*violence* the increase, amounting to 8·9 per cent., has been general to the whole class, except larcenies from the person, which show a slight decrease, and larcenies by servants, in which the numbers are the same as in the preceding year. The *malicious offences against property* were more than doubled in the past year, the increase being 113·8 per cent., and including all the chief offences. In *forgery and offences against the currency*, the increase also extended over the whole class, and amounted to 47·1 per cent. In the remaining class, the *miscellaneous offences*, the increase was 87·1 per cent., and arose chiefly in the seditious offences, which are included in this class, and in perjury, the commitments for which have doubled. In offences against the game laws there was a slight decrease, and also in the prosecutions for keeping disorderly houses.

"The offences committed in connexion with the seditious outbreak in the northern manufacturing district in the month of August last have fallen under five out of the six classes of crimes. These offences have been partly the cause of the increase of the offences against property committed with violence, and of the malicious offences against property; and to them the large increase in the miscellaneous class is mainly attributable. A Table is added to show more particularly the nature and result of the prosecutions, and the counties in which they were instituted. (See p. 226.)

"The Act passed in the Session of 1841, abolishing capital punishment in cases of rape, and of felonious riot and demolishing buildings, has been in operation during the whole of the past year. Both these offences have greatly increased—the latter from causes over which, most probably, the change in the law could have no control. In rape, for the last several years, there has been a considerable fluctuation in the numbers committed; but in 1841 they were higher than in any former year, and last year the commitments exceeded those in 1841 by 51·3 per cent. It has been shown in former tables, that in 1835–6–7, when executions for rape had not ceased, the convictions were little more than 1 to 9 acquittals; and in 1839–40–41, when no execution took place, that the convictions rose to 1 to 2·4 acquittals. In 1842 the proportion was 1 to 2·8.

"The numbers of capital sentences in each of the last 3 years are given. The executions in the same period were in 1840, 9; in 1841, 10; in 1842, 9.

| | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 18 | 20 | 16 |
| Attempts to murder | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Cutting and wounding | 1 | .. | .. |
| Sodomy | 7 | 7 | 12 |
| Rape | 18 | 26 | .. |
| Burglary, Simple | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, with violence to persons | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Robbery, Simple | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, attended with wounds | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| Arson of dwelling-houses, persons being therein | .. | .. | 2 |
| Riot and felony | .. | 7 | .. |
| Feloniously returning from transportation | .. | 1 | .. |
| High treason | 8 | .. | 1 |
| Totals | 77 | 80 | 57 |

"The 9 executions in the past year were in each case for murder, *viz.*,

TABLE II.—*Offences committed in connexion with the Seditious Outbreak in the Northern Manufacturing Districts, in August,* 1842.

| OFFENCES arising out of the Seditious Outbreak. | Total Number of Offenders. | CONVICTED. | | | | | | | | | | ACQUITTED. | | | | Counties in which the Offences were Committed. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Transportation. | | | | | Imprisonment. | | | Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties. | Total. | Not Guilty on Trial. | No Bill found. | No Prosecution. | Total. | Chester. | Lancaster. | Nottingham. | Salop. | Stafford. | Worcester. | York. |
| | | Life. | Above 15 Years. | 15 Years and above 10 Years. | 10 Years and above 7 Years. | 7 Years. | 2 Years and above 1 Year. | 1 Year and above 6 Months. | 6 Months and under. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seditious and unlawful Assembly | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 23 | 25 | 5 | 62 | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | 13 | 38 | .. | 1 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Sedition, seditious conspiracy, obstructing workmen, and riot | 893 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | 145 | 433 | 74 | 707 | 160 | 9 | 17 | 186 | 31 | 460 | 29 | 4 | 175 | 2 | 192 |
| Seditious libel | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Riot and feloniously demolishing a house | 51 | .. | 13 | 1 | 13 | .. | .. | 8 | 4 | .. | 39 | 10 | 2 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. |
| Feloniously setting fire to a house | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Burglary, house and shop breaking | 21 | 3 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 18 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. |
| Robbery, and robbery with violence | 32 | 3 | .. | 6 | 7 | .. | .. | 6 | 8 | .. | 30 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 5 | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 1 |
| Larceny | 62 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 12 | 1 | 28 | 10 | .. | 54 | 7 | 1 | .. | 8 | 38 | 6 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. |
| Feloniously stabbing with intent to maim | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Total | 1141 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 25 | 12 | 66 | 214 | 482 | 81 | 921 | 188 | 15 | 17 | 220 | 89 | 515 | 29 | 5 | 308 | 2 | 193 |

2 in Yorkshire, and 1 in each of the counties of Glamorgan, Lancaster, Middlesex, Nottingham, Salop, Stafford, and Surrey.

" The sentences passed in each of the 3 last years were as follows :—

| | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Death . . . . . | 77 | 80 | 57 |
| Transportation for life . . . . . | 238 | 156 | 191 |
| ,, above 15 years. . . . | 18 | 21 | 37 |
| ,, 15 years, and above 10 years | 714 | 709 | 726 |
| ,, 10 years ,, 7 years | 1,194 | 1,240 | 1,402 |
| ,, 7 years . . . . . | 1,941 | 1,674 | 1,841 |
| Imprisonment above 3 years . . . . | 1 | .. | 1 |
| ,, 3 years, and above 2 years . | 35 | 10 | 13 |
| ,, 2 years ,, 1 year . | 548 | 465 | 464 |
| ,, 1 year ,, 6 months | 2,064 | 2,060 | 2,594 |
| ,, 6 months and under . . | 12,462 | 13,212 | 14,799 |
| Whipped, fined, and discharged . . . | 632 | 653 | 601 |

" The total numbers acquitted and discharged were 8,553, *viz.*, not guilty, 6,069; no bills found, 2,023; and not prosecuted, 461. The proportion of acquittals to commitments was 27·32 per cent. In 1841 it was 26·84; in 1840, 26·61.

" The ages of the persons committed have been calculated under the quinquennial periods adopted in the general census, to which it was considered desirable that they should be assimilated. The alteration has, however, interrupted the comparison with preceding years.

| | Numbers Committed. | Cent. Proportion. | Cent. Proportion on Census. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aged under 15 years . . . | 1,672 | 5·3 | 36·0 |
| ,, 15 years and under 20 . | 6,884 | 22·0 | 9·9 |
| ,, 20 ,, 25 . | 7,731 | 24·7 | 9·7 |
| ,, 25 ,, 30 . | 4,781 | 15·3 | 8·0 |
| ,, 30 ,, 40 . | 5,274 | 16·8 | 12·9 |
| ,, 40 ,, 50 . | 2,592 | 8·3 | 9·6 |
| ,, 50 ,, 60 . | 1,183 | 3·8 | 6·4 |
| ,, 60 years and above . . | 573 | 1·8 | 7·2 |
| Ages not ascertained . . . | 619 | 2·0 | 0·3 |

" In the first of the above periods (aged under 15 years) the number of offenders under 10 years of age is so inconsiderable, that the comparison may, without much incorrectness, be made with the population between the age of 10 and 15, which amounts to 10·9 per cent. The comparison of the ages of offenders, with the population at the same age, shows more strongly the great proportion of offenders between the age of 15 and 25 years, and how rapidly that proportion declines after the age of 30, becoming less than the proportion in the general population after 40, and falling suddenly off at each period, on passing that age.

" The following calculation has been made of the comparative ages of the male and female offenders in the past year. It exhibits a rather later commencement, and longer continuance of career to the female; but in all the principal periods there is a very close resemblance.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Aged under 15 years . . | 5·6 | 4·3 |
| ,, 15 and under 20. . | 21·9 | 22·5 |
| ,, 20 ,, 25. . | 24·8 | 24·0 |
| ,, 25 ,, 30. . | 15·2 | 15·4 |
| ,, 30 ,, 40. . | 16·9 | 16·7 |
| ,, 40 ,, 50. . | 8·1 | 9·3 |
| ,, 50 ,, 60. . | 3·6 | 4·4 |
| ,, 60 and above . . | 1·8 | 2·1 |
| Ages not ascertained . . | 2·1 | 1·3 |

"From 1834 to 1840 there was a continued increase in the proportion of females, which amounted nearly to 5 per cent. in the aggregate; but this unfavourable result was checked in 1841; and, in the last year, the decrease was considerable. The number of females, and the proportion, are given for the last 7 years.

| | No. of Females. | Cent. Proportion. |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 . . . . | 3,736 | 21·6 |
| 1837 . . . . | 4,205 | 21·6 |
| 1838 . . . . | 4,189 | 22·1 |
| 1839 . . . . | 4,612 | 23·2 |
| 1840 . . . . | 5,212 | 23·7 |
| 1841 . . . . | 5,200 | 23·0 |
| 1842 . . . . | 5,569 | 21·6 |

"The degrees of instruction in the past year show a continuation of the same results as in the preceding years,—a decrease in the numbers of uninstructed criminals, and an increase in those who have received the smallest amount of instruction. Connected with the gradual decrease of those able to read and write well, and of those whose education has been superior to this acquirement, the result may be considered as evincing the general spread of instruction, and its favourable effects in restraining the better educated from the commission of crimes.

| Degrees of Instruction. | 1842 | 1841 | 1840 | 1839 | 1838 | 1837 | 1836 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unable to read and write . | 32·35 | 33·21 | 33·32 | 33·53 | 34·40 | 35·85 | 33·52 |
| Able to read and write imperfectly . . . . . | 58·32 | 56·67 | 55·57 | 53·48 | 53·41 | 52·08 | 52·33 |
| Able to read and write well . | 6·77 | 7·40 | 8·29 | 10·07 | 9·77 | 9·46 | 10·56 |
| Instruction superior to reading and writing well . . | 0·22 | 0·45 | 0·37 | 0·32 | 0·34 | 0·43 | 0·91 |
| Instruction could not be ascertained . . . . . | 2·34 | 2·27 | 2·45 | 2·60 | 2·08 | 2·18 | 2·68 |

"Comparative degree of instruction of the males and females, in the year 1842:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Unable to read and write . . . . . | 31·7 | 35·2 |
| Able to read and write imperfectly . . . . | 58·2 | 58·8 |
| Able to read and write well . . . . . | 7·3 | 4·1 |
| Instruction superior to reading and writing well | 0·3 | 0·07 |
| Instruction could not be ascertained . . . . | 2·5 | 1·8 " |

Thus far Mr. Redgrave. In the gaol returns for the year ended at Michaelmas, 1841, appended to the Seventh Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Home District, which has appeared during the present session, there is adopted a somewhat different mode of describing the degree of instruction possessed by the prisoners. Of those who can read only, they make a class distinct from those who can read and write imperfectly; and from the following table it appears, that although the prisons do not contain the persons of better means out on bail, yet the gaol returns for that year make the proportion who can read and write well 9·33, instead of only 7·40, as above described in the returns for the natural year 1841; a difference which may possibly arise from those whose degree of educa-

tion was not ascertained for the purpose of the Home Office tables, having been found for the purpose of these returns. The number able to read only, and to read and write imperfectly, here form unitedly the same proportion that those described as "reading and writing imperfectly" form in the Home Office Tables; while the proportion of those absolutely unable to read appears to be somewhat larger, according to the gaol returns, than according to the latter:—

TABLE III.—*State of Instruction among the Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas*, 1841.

| State of Instruction. | Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age. | | Adult, of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Total of all Ages. | | Total of all Ages and both Sexes. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| Can neither read nor write | 1,032 | 251 | 6,435 | 1,799 | 7,467 | 2,050 | 9,517 | 34·46 |
| Can read only | 626 | 174 | 4,006 | 1,540 | 4,632 | 1,714 | 6,346 | 23·00 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 730 | 90 | 7,153 | 1,196 | 7,883 | 1,286 | 9,169 | 33·18 |
| Can read and write well | 145 | 12 | 2,190 | 231 | 2,335 | 243 | 2,578 | 9·33 |
| Instruction not ascertained | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | ·03 |
| Total of each age and sex | 2,533 | 527 | 19,788 | 4,770 | 22,321 | 5,297 | 27,618 | 100·00 |

The following table will show, that among the prisoners under summary conviction, the amount of ignorance is greater than among those detained for higher misdemeanors. This is, undoubtedly, in some considerable degree, owing to richer offenders paying fines, in cases similar to many in which the poor rogues are sent to the house of correction, because unable to pay.

TABLE IV.—*State of Instruction among the Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas*, 1841.

| State of Instruction. | Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age. | | Adult, of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Total of all Ages. | | Total of all Ages and both Sexes. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| Can neither read nor write | 3,152 | 688 | 15,666 | 6,868 | 18,818 | 7,556 | 26,374 | 40·70 |
| Can read only | 1,437 | 293 | 7,774 | 3,873 | 9,211 | 4,166 | 13,377 | 20·64 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 1,561 | 150 | 16,077 | 3,556 | 17,638 | 3,706 | 21,344 | 32·94 |
| Can read and write well | 126 | 9 | 2,323 | 159 | 2,449 | 168 | 2,617 | 4·04 |
| Instruction not ascertained | 39 | 1 | 982 | 70 | 1,021 | 71 | 1,092 | 1·68 |
| Total of each age and sex | 6,315 | 1,141 | 42,822 | 14,526 | 49,137 | 15,667 | 64,804 | 100·00 |

The following three tables describe the classes of the above offenders imprisoned under summary conviction, their ages, and the terms of their imprisonment; and a fourth gives the total number of all persons of either sex, whether juvenile or adult, confined in the prisons of England and Wales, during the year ended at Michaelmas, 1841. From this it will be gathered, that the total number of committals for criminal offences during that year, for trial and under summary conviction, was no less than 90,617, after deducting all who were in custody at the commencement of the year, all who were discharged after examination, and the second enumeration of all who were transferred from one gaol to another.

TABLE V.—*Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in England and Wales, in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas,* 1841.

| Convictions. | Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age. | | Adult, 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Total of all Ages. | | Total of all Ages and both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| By Courts Martial | 6 | .. | 1,868 | .. | 1,874 | .. | 1,874 |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 11 | .. | 1,497 | .. | 1,508 | .. | 1,508 |
| Under the Game Laws | 163 | .. | 2,695 | 4 | 2,858 | 4 | 2,862 |
| Under the Revenue Laws | 14 | 2 | 493 | 43 | 507 | 45 | 552 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | .. | .. | 110 | 3 | 110 | 3 | 113 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 1,566 | 516 | 9,472 | 7,023 | 11,038 | 7,539 | 18,577 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | 431 | 73 | 1,935 | 551 | 2,366 | 624 | 2,990 |
| Under the Larceny Act | 701 | 71 | 1,433 | 338 | 2,134 | 409 | 2,543 |
| Under the Metropolitan Local Police Act | 105 | 20 | 2,160 | 1,036 | 2,265 | 1,056 | 3,321 |
| For Assaults | 321 | 56 | 7,639 | 1,367 | 7,960 | 1,423 | 9,383 |
| For want of Sureties | 67 | 17 | 2,393 | 469 | 2,460 | 486 | 2,946 |
| As known or reputed thieves | 1,598 | 107 | 2,925 | 654 | 4,523 | 761 | 5,284 |
| Summary convictions not included in the preceding classes | 1,332 | 279 | 8,202 | 3,038 | 9,534 | 3,317 | 12,851 |
| Total of each age and sex | 6,315 | 1,141 | 42,822 | 14,526 | 49,137 | 15,667 | 64,804 |

TABLE VI.—*Ages of the Prisoners under Summary Conviction in England and Wales, in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas,* 1841.

| Periods of Age. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 12 years of age | 700 | 140 | 840 |
| 12 and under 14 years of age | 1,427 | 216 | 1,643 |
| 14 ,, 17 ,, | 4,188 | 785 | 4,973 |
| 17 ,, 21 ,, | 11,491 | 4,034 | 15,525 |
| 21 ,, 30 ,, | 15,981 | 5,614 | 21,595 |
| 30 years of age and upwards | 14,556 | 4,869 | 19,425 |
| Ages not ascertained | 794 | 9 | 803 |
| Total | 49,137 | 15,667 | 64,804 |

TABLE VII.—*Terms of Imprisonment of the Prisoners under Summary Conviction in England and Wales, in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas*, 1841.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age. | | Adult, of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Total of all Ages. | | Total of all Ages and both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Under 14 days . . . . | 1,239 | 270 | 8,221 | 4,851 | 9,460 | 5,121 | 14,581 |
| 14 days and under 1 week . | 1,481 | 360 | 9,152 | 3,925 | 10,633 | 4,285 | 14,918 |
| 1 month and under 2 months | 2,152 | 364 | 14,231 | 4,364 | 16,383 | 4,278 | 21,111 |
| 2 months and under 3 months | 730 | 96 | 5,371 | 756 | 6,101 | 852 | 6,953 |
| 3 months and under 6 months | 669 | 49 | 4,834 | 551 | 5,503 | 600 | 6,103 |
| 6 months and under 1 year . | 36 | 1 | 618 | 58 | 654 | 59 | 713 |
| 1 year and under 2 years . | .. | 1 | 122 | 5 | 122 | 6 | 128 |
| 2 years and under 3 years . | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Unlimited terms of imprisonment . . . . . | 1 | .. | 219 | 4 | 220 | 4 | 224 |
| Whipped, fined, or discharged on sureties . . . . . | 7 | .. | 52 | 12 | 59 | 12 | 72 |
| Total of each age and sex. | 6,315 | 1,141 | 42,822 | 14,526 | 49,137 | 15,667 | 64,804 |

TABLE VIII.—*Total Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons of England and Wales in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas*, 1841.

| — | Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age. | | Adult, of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Total of all Ages. | | Total of all Ages and both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | | |
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . | 1,469 | 236 | 9,645 | 2,568 | 11,114 | 2,804 | 13,918 |
| Received under Commitments . . . | 8,624 | 1,631 | 61,448 | 18,913 | 70,072 | 20,544 | 90,616 |
| Received from other Gaols . . . . | 958 | 156 | 6,536 | 1,659 | 7,494 | 1,815 | 9,309 |
| Committed for Examination and then Discharged . . | 1,675 | 254 | 9,028 | 3,390 | 10,703 | 3,644 | 14,347 |
| Total Criminal Prisoners . . . | 12,726 | 2,277 | 86,657 | 26,530 | 99,383 | 28,807 | 128,190 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | | |
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . | .. | .. | 1,633 | 102 | 1,633 | 102 | 1,735 |
| Received in the course of the Year. . . | .. | .. | 12,153 | 848 | 12,153 | 848 | 13,001 |
| Total of Debtors . | .. | .. | 13,786 | 950 | 13,786 | 950 | 14,736 |
| Total of Prisoners | 12,726 | 2,277 | 100,443 | 27,480 | 113,169 | 29,757 | 142,926 |

At the date of the last returns (Michaelmas, 1841), the total criminal population of the gaols was 15,217, of whom 3,159 were prisoners awaiting trial, 6,210 persons convicted at Assizes and Sessions, 5,655 persons incarcerated under summary conviction, 29 criminal lunatics, and 164 persons committed for re-examination. Of the whole number, 1,745 were males under seventeen years of age, and 2,836 females, of whom 267 were under seventeen. The total number of debtors in confinement was 1,964, of whom 97 were females.

Of the committals in the course of the year ended at Michaelmas, 1841, 32,837, or upwards of one-third, were of persons who had been committed for previous offences; 15,356 once, 6,398 twice, 4,508 three times, and 6,565 four or more times.

The terms of imprisonment before trial in the same year were, in the case of 8,600, under fourteen days; 6,175, fourteen days and under one month; 6,286, one and under two months; 2,821, two and under three months; 791, three and under six months; 120, six months and under a year.

There were 3,528 cases of slight indisposition in the course of the year, 7,235 infirmary cases, 88 lunatic cases, and 246 deaths in prison.

With regard to employment, it is stated that 63,484 were at hard labour, of whom 14,903 were females; 24,596, including 5,947 females, were kept employed, though not at hard labour; 38,659 were not employed; and whether the remaining 1,451 were employed or not was not ascertained. The number sentenced to solitary confinement in the course of the year was 3,264, of whom 460 were females. Whipping in private formed part of the sentence of 826 male prisoners; and whipping in public, of two others. No fewer than 29 male and 2 female prisoners effected escapes in the course of the year.

The number of punishments for offences within the prisons does not speak very favourably of the moral discipline of most of them, though, perhaps, a large proportion are for offences against silence regulations. No fewer than 70,825 instances of punishment occurred,—302 by putting on handcuffs and other irons, 153 by whipping, 9,895 by placing in dark cells, 12,160 by placing in solitary cells, 44,145 by stoppage of diet, and 4,170 by other means.

The total cost of the prisons to their several counties, cities, or boroughs, exclusive of officers' fees, and of 41,431*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*, received from various sources, but including 50,770*l.* 13*s.* 0¼*d*, spent in repairs, alterations, and additions, was, in the year ended at Michaelmas, 1841, 343,813*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

In making any use of the education statistics contained in the criminal and gaol returns, it is important to guard against the common assumption that the mere positive excess of the ignorant over the instructed is any evidence that the want of instruction in the common arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to which the name of education is popularly applied, is the direct cause of crime, or that their general communication would be a direct remedy against its extension. No proof whatever is afforded by these data of the greater association of crime with ignorance than with instruction, unless it be shown that the ignorance which prevails among those committed to prison is greater than that which prevails throughout society generally; a position which is always tacitly taken for granted. Now the best test which we possess of the degree of instruc-

tion prevailing among the population at large, is that afforded by the registry of marriages; and "it appears from the average of three years that 33 men in 100, and 49 women in 100, signed with marks. It is, therefore, probable that only 67 men and 51 women in 100 can write their own names;"* although the proportion of men who write their own names is slightly increasing. It may safely be presumed, as the Registrar-General here presumes, that the occasion of a wedding is one upon which the best scholarship of the parties will be used, even though it extend no further than a bare ability to scrawl the name alone; and yet no more than two-thirds of the men and one-half of the women at a marriageable age appear to be capable of even this effort, while upwards of one-fourth of those included in the criminal returns of 1842 are children and young people under 20 years of age. But supposing that the want of age in the latter is counterbalanced by the gradual extension of schooling, and that the young people of the present day are as much instructed in reading and writing as those a few years more advanced in age, yet the terms of the Home Office tables, which present the only complete enumeration of criminals under this aspect, lead us to the melancholy conclusion that there were among the persons accused of crime in 1842, only 31·7 in 100 of the men, and no more than 35·2 in 100 of the women who could not, at least, "write imperfectly," and therefore sign their own names; which is an excess of instruction greatly on the side of crime, especially in the case of females.

Suppose, however, that we adopt the description of the state of instruction among the prison population contained in the gaol returns, abstracted in Table III. Here we find that 54·20 in 100 of the men, and 71 in 100 of the women, are represented to be unable to write; an excess of betrayed ignorance, which, considering the large proportion of juvenile offenders, the abstraction of many of the less poor on bail, and the absence of any nuptial pride or pretence to help out the ability of all, is by no means sufficient to dwell upon. The proportion of 9·33 in 100 too, who can "read and write well," is as large as an extensive experience among our population will lead any one to expect outside the prison walls. But granted that there is an excess of ignorance among the incarcerated, this only proves that the greater number of them are derived from the poorer classes of society, upon whom, as such, are acting a thousand deteriorating influences, in the places of their abode, their pursuits, their companionship, their want of domestic discipline, and their neglected social position, sufficient to produce far more evil than is usually laid to their want of schooling. That this reflex use of the education statistics of the criminal returns is one of the most valuable, and one which can never be dispensed with, will appear by reference to various of the tables here submitted; for otherwise, if the mere coincidence in these tables of a particular amount and character of crime with a certain state of ignorance or instruction, is sufficient to establish a law of causation, the balance of evidence is greatly against such instruction as now prevails; the proportion of the instructed being least among those guilty of the minor offences punished by summary conviction (Table IV.); greater among the criminals arraigned in the higher courts in England (Table I.); greatest in the far darker calendars of the Scottish Courts (Table XI.); and increasing contemporaneously with a rapid increase in the number of offenders. Any conclusion from these facts that instruction is a direct cause of crime would assuredly be as

* Fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, 1842.

TABLE IX.—*Number of Persons Tried in each Court in Scotland, in* 1842, *the Total Number Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial,*

| OFFENCES. | Total Number of Persons Tried. | | | Court by | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | High Court of Justiciary. | | | Circuit Court of Justiciary. | | |
| | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. |
| 1. Offences against the Person | 710 | 89 | 799 | 18 | .. | 18 | 122 | 19 | 141 |
| 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence | 417 | 118 | 535 | 40 | 23 | 63 | 159 | 39 | 198 |
| 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence | 1088 | 704 | 1792 | 65 | 34 | 99 | 162 | 96 | 258 |
| 4. Malicious Offences against Property | 81 | 9 | 90 | .. | .. | . | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency | 97 | 50 | 147 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 42 | 6 | 58 |
| 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes | 164 | 45 | 209 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| Total | 2557 | 1015 | 3572 | 148 | 66 | 214 | 516 | 166 | 692 |

N.B.—Seven cases included in the convictions that have not been disposed

TABLE X.—*Number of Persons charged with Offences*

| OFFENCES. | Total Number of Offenders. | Convicted. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Death recorded. | Transportation. | | | | Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. | | | | |
| | | | Life. | 14 Years. | 7 Years. | Other Periods. | Above 3 Years. | 3 Years and above 2 Years. | 2 Years and above 1 Year. | 1 Year and above 6 Months | 6 Months and under. |
| 1. Offences against the Person | 965 | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | 13 | 55 | 449 |
| 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence | 631 | .. | 2 | 11 | 62 | 53 | .. | 1 | 76 | 103 | 166 |
| 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence | 2072 | .. | 1 | 10 | 82 | 24 | .. | .. | 134 | 253 | 1083 |
| 4. Malicious Offences against Property | 96 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 49 |
| 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency | 171 | .. | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | .. | 2 | 30 | 29 | 41 |
| 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes | 254 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 11 | 111 |
| Total | 4189 | .. | 8 | 29 | 160 | 87 | .. | 3 | 256 | 451 | 1899 |

NOTE.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries more than one offence has been charged under the same

TABLE XI.—*Age, Sex, and Degree of Instruction of the*

| OFFENCES. | Total Number of Offenders. | | Aged 12 Years and under. | | Aged 16 Years and above 12. | | Aged 21 Years and above 16. | | Aged 30 Years and above 21. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. |
| 1. Offences against the Person | 853 | 112 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 5 | 194 | 24 | 329 | 35 |
| 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence | 493 | 138 | 22 | 5 | 96 | 25 | 161 | 46 | 143 | 41 |
| 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence | 1278 | 794 | 74 | 40 | 252 | 71 | 323 | 196 | 315 | 255 |
| 4. Malicious Offences against Property | 86 | 10 | 6 | .. | 19 | .. | 19 | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency | 114 | 57 | .. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 25 | 13 | 32 | 21 |
| 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes | 201 | 53 | 1 | .. | 15 | 2 | 43 | 7 | 70 | 18 |
| Total | 3025 | 1164 | 105 | 48 | 415 | 105 | 765 | 283 | 906 | 376 |

*the Total Number of the Convicts previously Convicted of similar Offences, and distinguishing the Sex in these and other Particulars.*

which Tried.

| Sheriff. With a Jury. | | | Sheriff. Without a Jury. | | | Burgh Magistrates. | | | Justices' or other Court. | | | Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane. | | | Convicted under the Aggravation of previous Convictions. | | | Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial. | | | Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | |
| 239 | 26 | 265 | 244 | 33 | 277 | 54 | 6 | 60 | 31 | 5 | 36 | 619 | 77 | 696 | 26 | 2 | 28 | 31 | 4 | 35 | 1 |
| 203 | 53 | 256 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | .. | 2 | 366 | 113 | 479 | 94 | 23 | 117 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 2 |
| 358 | 277 | 635 | 233 | 146 | 379 | 226 | 126 | 352 | 43 | 25 | 68 | 976 | 650 | 1626 | 191 | 188 | 379 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 1 |
| 28 | 1 | 29 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 65 | 9 | 74 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | 26 | 63 | 4 | .. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 39 | 121 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 32 | 3 | 35 | 42 | 10 | 52 | 27 | 11 | 38 | 29 | 12 | 41 | 140 | 41 | 181 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 14 |
| 897 | 386 | 1283 | 555 | 193 | 748 | 316 | 147 | 463 | 119 | 44 | 163 | 2248 | 929 | 3177 | 316 | 214 | 530 | 58 | 13 | 71 | 18 |

of are not brought out in this Table. See first Table.

*in Scotland, and the Result of the Proceedings, in* 1842.

| Whipping. | Fine. | Discharge on Sureties. | No Sentence. | Total. | Outlawed. | Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment. | Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Trial. | Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty. | Acquitted on Trial. Not Proven. | Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes. | Discharged without Trial. From other Causes. | Total Acquitted or Discharged. | Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon. Execution. | Commutation. Transportation. Life. | Transportation. 14 Years. | Transportation. 7 Years. | Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year. | Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months | Imprisonment. 6 Months and under. | Free Pardon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | 140 | 5 | 2 | 681 | 11 | .. | 3 | 27 | 76 | 92 | 75 | 273 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 52 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | 475 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 51 | 79 | 18 | 151 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 19 | .. |
| .. | 15 | .. | 16 | 1618 | 12 | .. | 2 | 19 | 146 | 189 | 85 | 441 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 19 | 26 | 84 | .. |
| .. | 18 | 1 | .. | 71 | 2 | .. | 1 | 12 | 4 | .. | 6 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 118 | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| .. | 48 | 5 | 1 | 182 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 19 | 31 | 17 | 72 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | .. |
| .. | 221 | 11 | 20 | 3145 | 31 | .. | 8 | 69 | 319 | 405 | 211 | 1012 | .. | 2 | 3 | 11 | 32 | 51 | 169 | .. |

in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

*Number of Persons charged with Offences in Scotland, in* 1842.

| Aged 40 Years and above 30. | | Aged 50 Years and above 40. | | Aged 60 Years and above 50. | | Aged above 60 Years. | | Age could not be ascertained. | | Neither Read nor Write. | | Read, or Read and Write imperfectly. | | Read and Write well. | | Superior Education. | | Instruction could not be ascertained. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | Fem. | Males | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males | Fem. | Males. | Fem. |
| 180 | 27 | 66 | 9 | 30 | 7 | 18 | 3 | 7 | .. | 127 | 26 | 489 | 81 | 190 | 4 | 35 | 1 | 12 | .. |
| 56 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 92 | 36 | 342 | 97 | 49 | 5 | 9 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 188 | 125 | 77 | 67 | 32 | 31 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 259 | 211 | 818 | 563 | 170 | 29 | 25 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 14 | 2 | 8 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 64 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | 13 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 22 | 67 | 32 | 33 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 42 | 16 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | .. | 8 | 4 | 30 | 17 | 113 | 31 | 38 | 1 | 12 | .. | 8 | 4 |
| 501 | 192 | 192 | 94 | 80 | 45 | 43 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 521 | 314 | 1893 | 791 | 495 | 43 | 88 | 4 | 28 | 12 |

unsound as the contrary inference has always been, in so far as it was derived from them. They are merely evidence towards the determination of principles; and far from bridging over the question of education, form but the first foundations of an edifice which will be secure only in proportion as these are kept in their place. Other elements must be abroad, besides the ignorance which has always been with us, to produce the steady increase in crime which we now witness; and other elements, besides such instruction as is now available, will apparently be demanded to check it, whatever may be the indirect uses of this instruction in producing them. The fact that more than one-half of the criminals who pass through our courts and occupy our gaols, are young persons under 25 years of age, seems to indicate that there is a population constantly being brought up to crime; the offspring of outcasts; of deceased, or dissolute and neglectful parents; and of those increasing classes, who, more or less at war with society, can scarcely teach their children to be at peace with themselves and others.

### Scotland.

The preceding tables (pp. 234–5) exhibit the operations of the Scottish Courts during the year 1842, under the classification of offences already given, but without the detailed enumeration of them. The population of Scotland being, according to the last census, 2,620,207, while that of England and Wales is 15,911,646, its proportion of offenders is less than in South Britain by at least one-fourth, the number of persons charged with offences being only 4,189, and the number convicted 3,145. But in the worse classes of offences the preponderance is greatly against Scotland; the number of persons charged with offences against the person being 965, while in all England, with six times the population, it is only 2,127; but the excess is chiefly in charges for assault, amounting to 800. A similar disadvantage, however, is shown in offences against property committed with violence, and in malicious offences against property, which leads to a strong presumption that the smaller proportion of offences against property without violence, brought before the tribunals, arises in part from the greater dispersion of the population, and in part from differences of police. What is very remarkable, too, the proportion of female offenders in Scotland is greater than in England, being in the former two to five of the men, while in the latter it is only two to nine; and the excess of females participating in the more violent offences in Scotland, as compared to England, is also worthy of observation. (See Tables IX., X., XI., pp. 234 and 235.)

The excessive proportion of juvenile offenders, as compared with England, is here very remarkable; and among the females indicates apparently an earlier commencement in vice, and a more rapidly fatal course in it.

| Age. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 years | 3·47 | 4·12 |
| 12 and not exceeding 16 | 13·71 | 9·00 |
| 16 ,, ,, 21 | 25·28 | 24·74 |
| 21 ,, ,, 30 | 29·95 | 32·30 |
| 30 ,, ,, 40 | 16·59 | 16·49 |
| 40 ,, ,, 50 | 6·34 | 8·07 |
| 50 ,, ,, 60 | 2·64 | 3·97 |
| 60 and upwards | 1·42 | ·91 |
| Not ascertained | ·60 | ·40 |
| | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The relative superiority in education among the persons charged with criminal offences in Scotland is not less remarkable than the greater amount of precocious crime.

| Instruction. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Neither read nor write . . . . . | 17·22 | 26·97 |
| Read, or read and write imperfectly . | 62·57 | 67·95 |
| Read and write well . . . . . | 16·36 | 3·69 |
| Superior education . . . . . | 2·90 | ·34 |
| Unascertained . . . . . | ·95 | 1·05 |
| | 100·00 | 100·00 |

## Ireland.

The returns from Ireland present totals far more alarming than those from either of the other portions of the empire. With a population of 8,175,238, more completely rural than that of either of the latter, the number of persons charged with offences at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions was no less than 21,186, which is a proportion one-fourth greater than in England. Nor does the character of the offences at all relieve the gloominess of this total; the offences against the person being nearly five to one of those among a population of like amount in England. The excess is chiefly in assaults, which amount to 4,105; and in the next class of offences against property committed with violence, the whole excess arises out of 815 cases of "taking and holding forcible possession," which have reference to the tenure of land. In the number of offences against property committed without violence, Ireland ranks above England, but below Scotland; but the malicious offences against property are five in Ireland to one in England among the like population. Under the head of forgery and offences against the currency, it appears to advantage over both other parts of the empire; but under the head of "other offences," appears a lamentable array,—six to one of the number appearing in the English returns among the same amount of population, —and among which are an excess in the charges for assembling armed unlawfully, of which the total number is 207; rescuing prisoners, 135; perjury and subornation of perjury, 66; administering and taking unlawful oaths, 20; offences connected with combinations or conspiracies to raise wages, 16; riot, breach of peace, and pound breach, 2,890; rescue and refusing to aid peace-officers, 1,594; vagrancy, 73; other felonies undescribed, 57; and misdemeanors, 960. The whole of these offences are tried at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, as in England. (See Table XII., p. 238.)

From monthly returns laid before Parliament in the course of the present session, it appears that the amount of crime in Ireland has, to a recent date, been less than at the corresponding period of the preceding year, which, again, scarcely exceeded the like period of 1841, in the number of offenders committed. Some slight discrepancy will be observed between the total number of offenders in the following tables, and the totals which can be derived from any of the classes into which they are thrown. We have no means of correcting the errors which have occasioned them; but they are not sufficient to vitiate the percentages subjoined. (See Table XIII., p. 239.)

Table XII.—*Total Number of Persons Charged with Offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in Ireland, and the Result of the Proceedings, in* 1842.

| OFFENCES. | Total Number of Offenders. | Convicted. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Insane, to be detained | | Acquitted and Discharged. | | | | | Execution of Capital Sentences or Commutation of Pardon recommended by the Judge. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Transportation. | | | | Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Commutation. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death. | Life. | 14 Years. | 7 Years. | Other Periods. | Above 3 Years. | 3 Years and above 2. | 2 Years and above 1. | 1 Year and above 6 Months. | 6 Months and under. | Whipping only. | Fine only. | Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed. | Sentence respited. | Total. | Found Insane on Arraignment. | Acquitted as being Insane. | Not Guilty on Trial. | No Bill found. | No Prosecution. | Bailed, and not Tried | Total. | Execution. | Transported for Life. | Transported for 14 Years. | Transported for 7 Years. | Imprisoned 2 Years and above 1. | Imprisoned 1 Year and above 6 Months. | Imprisoned 6 Months and under. | Discharged on Sureties. | Free Pardon. |
| 1. Offences against the Person | 5,191 | 22 | 13 | 5 | 26 | 5 | .. | 1 | 41 | 171 | 1,231 | .. | 472 | 74 | 67 | 2,128 | 2 | 16 | 1,522 | 1,053 | 447 | 23 | 3,063 | 4 | 11 | .. | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | .. | 7 |
| 2. Offences against Property committed with violence . | 1,150 | .. | 3 | 21 | 30 | 65 | .. | .. | 4 | 21 | 103 | .. | 5 | 98 | 11 | 414 | .. | .. | 389 | 273 | 70 | 4 | 736 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Offences against Property committed without violence | 8,402 | .. | 3 | 16 | 573 | 131 | .. | 3 | 57 | 394 | 3,302 | 1 | 55 | 29 | 20 | 4,584 | 2 | 4 | 2,284 | 1,205 | 318 | 5 | 3,818 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 4. Malicious Offences against Property . . . . . | 253 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | . | 1 | 9 | 5 | 13 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 54 | .. | 1 | 112 | 48 | 38 | .. | 199 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency . . | 137 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 23 | 34 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 68 | .. | .. | 39 | 17 | 13 | .. | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes . . | 6,053 | 2 | 4 | .. | 37 | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | 48 | 1,360 | .. | 421 | 505 | 234 | 2,626 | 1 | 1 | 1,912 | 1,068 | 434 | 31 | 3,427 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Grand Total . . . | 21,186 | 25 | 29 | 44 | 677 | 211 | .. | 6 | 127 | 662 | 6,043 | 1 | 1,007 | 709 | 332 | 9,874 | 5 | 22 | 6,258 | 3,664 | 1,320 | 63 | 11,312 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 7 |

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown or Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions . . . . . 17,099
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. chap. 38 . . . . . { County Gaols 10,098 / Bridewells 7,298 } . . . 17,396

TABLE XIII.—*Age, Sex, and Degree of Instruction of the Total Number of Persons charged with Offences in Ireland, in* 1842.

| OFFENDERS. | | | AGE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OFFENCES. | Total Number of Offenders. | | Aged 12 Years and under. | | Aged 16 Years and above 12. | | Aged 21 Years and above 16. | | Aged 30 Years and above 21. | | Aged 40 Years and above 30. | | Aged 50 Years and above 40. | | Aged 60 Years and above 50. | | Aged above 60 Years. | | Age could not be ascertained. | | Read and Write. | | Read only. | | Neither Read nor Write. | | Instruction could not be ascertained. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1. Offences against the Person . . | 4,382 | 809 | 12 | .. | 123 | 15 | 502 | 46 | 1,374 | 302 | 643 | 113 | 277 | 51 | 120 | 25 | 48 | 8 | 1,282 | 250 | 1,453 | 100 | 582 | 119 | 1,018 | 384 | 1,262 | 273 |
| 2. Offences against Property committed with violence . . | 984 | 166 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 148 | 17 | 269 | 50 | 116 | 33 | 70 | 10 | 24 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 322 | 51 | 298 | 15 | 124 | 27 | 247 | 77 | 315 | 47 |
| 3. Offences against Property committed without violence . | 4,974 | 3,428 | 141 | 32 | 586 | 181 | 933 | 814 | 1,301 | 1,169 | 705 | 532 | 369 | 265 | 176 | 96 | 74 | 41 | 690 | 297 | 1,470 | 415 | 910 | 804 | 1,869 | 1,873 | 726 | 335 |
| 4. Malicious offences against Property . | 220 | 33 | 1 | .. | 5 | 2 | 58 | 8 | 43 | 9 | 32 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 64 | 3 | 62 | 8 | 30 | 6 | 60 | 16 | 68 | 3 |
| 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency . . . | 107 | 30 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 38 | 15 | 25 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 58 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 21 | 20 | 9 | 2 |
| 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes . . . . | 5,103 | 950 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 598 | 206 | 1,608 | 219 | 663 | 111 | 269 | 46 | 113 | 25 | 76 | 13 | 1,773 | 313 | 1,585 | 85 | 547 | 112 | 1,091 | 325 | 1,963 | 354 |
| Grand Total . . | 15,770 | 5,416 | 163 | 35 | 739 | 219 | 2,247 | 1,092 | 4,633 | 1,764 | 2,184 | 802 | 1,014 | 379 | 442 | 150 | 212 | 65 | 4,140 | 916 | 4,926 | 625 | 2,212 | 1,074 | 4,306 | 2,695 | 4,343 | 1,014 |

The large number of prisoners whose age was unascertained is a great obstacle to a comparison of the preceding table with the statements of the ages of prisoners in England and Scotland; but it will be gathered from the following per-centages that Ireland more resembles England in this particular than it does Scotland, where the amount of juvenile delinquency, especially among the females, is excessive:—

| Age. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 12 years | 1·03 | 0·64 |
| Above 12 and not exceeding 16 | 4·75 | 4·04 |
| ,, 16 ,, 21 | 14·24 | 20·16 |
| ,, 21 ,, 30 | 29·36 | 32·50 |
| ,, 30 ,, 40 | 13·80 | 14·80 |
| ,, 40 ,, 50 | 6·43 | 7·18 |
| ,, 50 ,, 60 | 2·80 | 2·68 |
| 60 and upwards | 1·34 | 1·20 |
| Not ascertained | 26·25 | 16·80 |
| | 100·00 | 100·0 |

| Instruction. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Neither read nor write | 27·30 | 49·76 |
| Read only | 13·39 | 19·85 |
| Read and write | 31·23 | 11·64 |
| Unascertained | 28·08 | 18·75 |
| | 100·00 | 100·00 |

In all the Irish returns is found as great neglect to ascertain the instruction of the prisoners, as to record their ages; and in those of 1842 the degree of instruction possessed by upwards of one-fourth of the total number is seen to be undescribed; but as 43 per cent. of the male prisoners and 16 per cent. of the female prisoners who were examined could write, the degree of instruction prevailing among the former appears to have been nearly as great as among the English criminals actually incarcerated, though among the women it was far less.

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*Statistics of Nice.* By Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.

Nice is situated on a promontory proceeding from a range of the Maritime Alps, of which Monbego is the highest point. Little seems to be known of the early inhabitants. They were probably Celtic Gauls, and appear to have ranked very low in the scale of civilization, which, however, their intercourse with the Phenicians and Etruscans, who traded with this coast, as well as the establishment of the Phoceans, tended to improve. It is supposed that the Phocean colony of Marseilles, after driving the natives to the hills, founded Nice about the time of Tarquin. The only remains of this period are some coins, bearing the bust of Diana, and on the reverse a bull: the former was the tutelary deity of Marseilles, the latter its emblem of agriculture. Nice became of some consequence after the Christian era, and Strabo mentions its arsenal, and numerous ships and machines of war which were used by the Romans in conquering Provence. In the twelfth century, Nice

was allied to Pisa and Genoa, and thus formed a municipal commonalty; but the kings of Aragon having become masters of Provence, established their supremacy over Nice. Provence, however, having passed from the Aragonese to the dominion of the Counts of Anjou, the county of Nice, in 1246, became subject to the Anjou dynasty of Provence and Naples. During the war of the disputed succession of Queen Joanna I. of Naples, the people of Nice applied for protection to Amadeus VII. of Savoy, and in 1402 King Ladislaus of Naples, and his competitors of the House of Anjou, renounced their claims upon Nice to Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy and Piedmont. The county of Nice has remained ever since, with brief interruptions of temporary conquest, subject to the House of Savoy, under which it has attained its present state of prosperity. The county of Nice, although subject to the royal constitution or legislative code of the Sardinian monarchy, still retains some local registrations and privileges, which date from the time of its Angevin sovereigns. It has its own senate or supreme court of justice, and has under its jurisdiction the provinces of Oneglia, and St. Remo. The county of Nice is divided into fourteen mandamenti, or administrative districts, and contains eighty-seven communes. Its port is free, and is the principal cause of its prosperity.

The latitude of Nice is 43° 41′ N. and 7° 16′ E. longitude, Greenwich reckoning. Its climate is supposed to be the mildest on the north coast of the Mediterranean, owing to the gradually increasing lines of hills which shelter it to the north-east and west, and continue up to the Alps, only opening to the south.

From meteorological observations from 1806 to 1838, the greatest height of the barometer was 28·8·2, the lowest 26·11·6, the mean 27·11·8. Out of 36,135 observations of the thermometer, it rose once only as high as 92·5 Fahrenheit. The lowest point was 15° of Fahrenheit. The maximum of the hygrometer was 100°, the minimum 17°, and the mean 59°. The tramontane, or north wind, seldom descends into the lower plains of Nice, but sweeps from the mountain summits into the sea, coming into contact with the latter, about a league from the land, which is rendered apparent by the turbulence of the water. The east wind is dry and cutting; when mingled with moisture, it is a south-east wind turned off to the west by the Appenines. A south wind is very relaxing, and brings rain or tempest. The south-south-west wind, or lebec as it is called, is prejudicial to animal and vegetable life. Dew is abundant, but mists are extremely rare.

The soil of the environs of Nice, is an aggregate of chalk, clay, and sand, with round smooth stones, thrown up into hills, mounds, and mountains of the secondary and tertiary order, covered with diluvial soil. The principal trees are oranges (of which there are many varieties), olives, vines, caroubes, figs, jujubes, mulberries, and other fruit trees. The plain is an argillaceous chalk with vegetable detritus. The fruitfulness is very great, but cultivation is confined for want of manure. The spade alone is used. The land is extensively irrigated by streams and wells, and great labour is bestowed upon the construction of walls for the purpose of supporting the soil in terraces, and for enclosure. On account of the great risk, the silk-worm is not extensively cultivated; violets, roses, jasmines, &c., are abundant in the gardens in the plain,

and are distilled into essences. Corn, beans, maize, and potatoes are grown for home consumption. The character of the Nizzards is gentle and affable, of a proud but respectful character, endowed with a lively imagination and quick conception, but fickle and incapable of long attention to one object. They are alternately gay and melancholy, extremely susceptible and excitable, naturally warlike, but bowed down and discouraged by the different foreign yokes which have oppressed them, but which have left the original type the same. Fond of fine scenery, and attached to his country, the Nizzard is desirous to end his days there, and will leave foreign countries, though long established in them, for this purpose. The inhabitants are generally small in stature, of a muscular but not fleshy frame, of a pale complexion, with characteristic and animated features. It is remarkable that where oil is much used for food the complexion is pale, while milk diet is accompanied by a rosy and fresh colour. They have lively eyes, dark, or black hair; and are robust and sober; alternately active and indolent, capable of honourable exertion, but frequently too careless to make it.

The women have regular features, fresh complexions, fine black hair, dress and dance well, and have elegant figures, especially the peasant and fish women, from the habit of carrying weights on their heads. The lower class become marriageable at 12 to 13 years, young ladies marry at from 15 to 20, young men from 18 to 24; mothers of 13 are not uncommon. Child-bearing is said to cease from 43 to 45 years. Boys begin to labour from 8 to 12 years, and labourers of 75 are to be found. The mean term of life is 31 years. The markets are well supplied with meat. The beef comes from Piedmont, and the import duty is annually fixed by the town council. The wild boar and antelope are common. There are many game birds, and a large supply of excellent fish. The gardens in the neighbourhood yield a good and plentiful supply of vegetables. Snails are much eaten, and the wine of Bellet is one of the best in the south of Europe.

The dress of the peasants consists of a coarse woollen vest, descending from father to son, suspended over the left shoulder, a gaily coloured waistcoat, short breeches of brown cloth, unbuttoned at the knees, and the legs and feet protected by a coarse description of sandal. On holidays, the peasantry wear a coat with pockets, a long coloured waistcoat, short breeches, cotton stockings, strong shoes and a hat. The women wear on working days a corset of coarse blue cloth, with wide scarlet sleeves, and bows of various coloured ribbons. The corset is open in front, and laced with black strings, showing a chemise with coarse lace round the neck. A very short blue cotton petticoat, an apron of some other colour, the hair braided and tied with blue ribbons wound round the head several times, completes this costume, which is replaced on holidays by one of a much gayer description.

The most prevalent diseases are those of an inflammatory nature, chest complaints, pleurisies, and catarrhs, occasioned by the sudden alternations of climate, variable winds, and an atmosphere often charged with irritating matter. Pulmonary complaints have latterly increased.

The language of Nice is said very nearly to resemble the Provençal, but has some original words remaining. Its origin is traced to as many languages as the country has had conquerors, Celtic, Greek,

Latin, Italian; French and Spanish also enter into it. The people now generally speak French, but converse among themselves in Nizzard; the laws and edicts are all in Italian. The amusements of the common people consist principally of dances on their festival days, and the universal Italian game of mourra is constantly played. This game is identical with the "par et impar" of the Romans. Nice abounds with remains of Roman edifices, such as an amphitheatre, Augustus monument, &c.

The people are superstitious and devout, strict attendants at all festivals. The Roman Catholic is the only religion, but an English Protestant chapel and minister, and a Jews' synagogue are established by permission. Nice possesses 3 hospitals, each containing on an average 40 patients: 1 of these is a military hospital. There is an institution for orphans, 1 for prostitutes, 2 convents for education, and a large establishment given by the town to the Jesuits for instruction.

The military authority is vested in a governor, a lieutenant-general and staff, and a corps of carbineers for police purposes stationed at 30 districts throughout the country.

There is a Royal Board of Commerce and Agriculture; a statistical commission; a mortgage registry office; a vaccine establishment; a public instruction board, consisting of a president, 2 directors, a physician, and 2 secretaries. The schools preparatory for the university, have 2 professors of law, and 1 of physiology, of medicine, of chemistry, of botany and surgery, and of anatomy. The Royal College is under the direction of the Jesuits, and the parish schools under that of the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes. There is also a school of architecture, design, and ornament.

The area of the province of Nice is about 1,750 square miles.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The population in | 1819 | was 85,220 | | |
| ,, | 1824 | ,, 95,222, | being an increase of | 11·60 per cent. |
| ,, | 1830 | ,, 103,125, | ,, | 8·29 ,, |
| ,, | 1840 | ,, 112,428, | ,, | 9·01 ,, |

The following table exhibits the division of the population among the principal towns in 1840:—

| Towns. | Population. | Houses. | Families. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nice . . . . . | 33,811 | 3,012 | 7,561 |
| Sospello . . . . | 4,394 | 546 | 873 |
| Briga . . . . . | 3,729 | 589 | 707 |
| Servigio . . . . | 2,639 | 499 | 569 |
| Ville Fromeli . . . | 2,574 | 380 | 611 |
| Tende . . . . . | 2,441 | 411 | 489 |
| Breglio . . . . | 2,392 | 380 | 509 |
| St. Etienne . . . | 2,338 | 296 | 419 |
| Utelle . . . . . | 2,136 | 397 | 424 |
| Guillaumes . . . | 1,351 | 253 | 243 |
| Puget Theniers . . | 1,168 | 191 | 261 |

*Population by Age and Sex.*

| Age. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| From 1 to 5 Years . | 6,689 | 6,699 |
| 5 to 10 ,, . | 6,299 | 6,116 |
| 10 to 20 ,, . | 11,760 | 11,685 |
| 20 to 30 ,, . | 9,201 | 9,781 |
| 30 to 40 ,, . | 7,630 | 7,642 |
| 40 to 50 ,, . | 5,367 | 5,814 |
| 50 to 60 ,, . | 4,571 | 4,639 |
| 60 to 70 ,, . | 3,054 | 2,696 |
| 70 to 80 ,, . | 1,251 | 931 |
| 80 to 90 ,, . | 304 | 259 |
| 90 to 100 ,, . | 16 | 23 |
| Above 100 ,, . | 1 | .. |
| Total . . | 56,143 | 56,285 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Male Children and Unmarried Men . . | 34,452 |
| ,, Married Men . . . . . | 19,395 |
| ,, Widowers . . . . . | 2,296 |
| Total . . . | 56,143 |
| Number of Female Children and Girls . . . . . | 32,178 |
| ,, Married Women . . . . . | 19,517 |
| ,, Widows . . . . . | 4,590 |
| Total . . . | 56,285 |

The distribution of the population according to religion, was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman Catholics . . . . | 111,890 |
| Protestants . . . . . | 216 |
| Jews . . . . . | 322 |
| Total . . | 112,428 |

The following table exhibits the number of births, marriages, and deaths in the population, from 1828 to 1837 inclusive:—

| Births. | | | | | | | Marriages. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town. | | | Country. | | | Combined Total. | | | |
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | | Town. | Country. | Total. |
| 3,623 | 3,472 | 7,095 | 2,023 | 1,850 | 3,873 | 10,968 | 1,746 | 868 | 2,614 |

| Deaths. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town. | | | Country. | | | Combined Total. |
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 3,489 | 3,410 | 6,899 | 1,156 | 1,108 | 2,264 | 9,163 |

In the south of the province the women are very fruitful, many mothers are found with 18 and 20 children, 12 are frequently the number in a family, and from 6 to 8 are very common. Government exempts fathers of 12 living children from all direct taxes.

The average number of children to a marriage is estimated at from 4 to 5. The number of marriages in the province annually is computed at from 10 to 12 in every 1000 inhabitants; the number of births, 35 to 40; and deaths, 17 to 19.

The following table exhibits the active population of Nice according to their occupations:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Landowners | 611 | Tradesmen | 5,724 |
| Civil Employments | 243 | Cultivators of their own Estates | 733 |
| Military | 173 | Cultivators of those of others | 2,284 |
| Ecclesiastics | 304 | Labourers | 1,306 |
| Schoolmasters and Mistresses | 90 | Servants | 1,887 |
| Professors | 39 | Shepherds | 42 |
| Students | 1,239 | Sailors | 189 |
| Pupils in Convents | 130 | Fishermen | 129 |
| Lawyers | 132 | Paupers | 274 |
| Medical Men | 97 | Criminals | 69 |
| Merchants | 120 | | |
| Manufacturers | 11 | Total | 16,013 |
| Artists | 187 | | |

The commerce of Nice is confined to the exportation of agricultural produce, but the constant working of so confined a space of soil has greatly exhausted its fertility, and some part of the falling off in the produce may be ascribed to the injury done almost annually to the land by storms and floods. The union of Genoa to the crown of Sardinia has detracted also from its commercial importance.

The following table exhibits the annual average maritime commerce of Nice:—

| Nations. | Ships. No. | Ships. Tonnage. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| French | 500 | 28,473 | Woollen Manufactures, Wine, Salt Fish, Drugs, Cotton. | Oil, Fruits, Fresh and Dried Rice, Wood for Building. |
| Sardinian | 1,134 | 43,820 | Corn and Grain, Genoese and Levant Oil, Hemp, Leather. | Fruit for France, Wood for Building, for Sardinia. |
| Neapolitan | 124 | 15,999 | Oil from Naples, and the Levant for transshipment. Grain. | In Ballast, or a few casks of Nice Manufacture. |
| Tuscany | 70 | 2,031 | Grain, Elba Wine, Charcoal, and Fire Wood. | Ditto. |
| Papal States | 2 | 230 | Grain, Bois de Fustet | Ballast. |
| Lucca | 20 | 400 | Puzzolane Sand | Ditto. |
| Spain | 87 | 2,163 | Wine, Alcohol, Dry Fruit, Common Oil, Coffee, Sugar. | Wood for Building, Manufactures, and Tobacco. |
| England | 5 | 572 | Salt Fish, Saltpetre for transhipment. | Fine Oil, Oranges, and Lemons. |
| Danish | 1 | 198 | Salt Fish and Cheese | Ditto. |
| Dutch | 1 | 115 | Ditto Ditto | Ditto. |
| Total | 2,004 | 94,006 | | |

The port of Nice being free, and a frontier town of France and Piedmont, considerable inducement is held out to smugglers to introduce manufactured goods into those countries, and a premium of 20 to 30 per cent is obtained by the contraband Nice traders according to the bulk and value of the article smuggled across their frontier. The free port has also prevented the establishment of manufactories of any importance; those which exist being confined to soap, tanning, and perfumery. There are several lead mines in the neighbourhood of Nice; that of Tende yielded the largest proportion of silver, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ to every 600; unfortunately this mine is not worked at present, in consequence of some misunderstanding between the proprietor and the government. A duty of 8 francs per charge of 288lbs. (English) is paid on wheat. The price of wheat in 1840, was 1*l.* 10*s.* per charge, which would make the cost of a quarter of 480lbs. English, equal to 50*s.*: the price of the quarter of wheat in 1840, in England, was 66*s.* 4*d.*

The day labourer earns 1*s.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* per day with food, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per day without; women earn half these sums. Wages, however, vary according to the demand for labourers. Deducting Sundays and holidays, which amount to 66, and rainy days, which may be computed at 38, the working days in the year amount to 259. The artisan earns from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per day, and has an advantage over the labourer in being able to work during bad weather; he, however, gives himself up to the habit of not working on the day after festivals.

The following table exhibits the amount of taxes, and the description of property upon which they are levied:—

| | Francs. | Francs. |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Taxes:— | | |
| Direct Taxes | 272,711·80 | |
| Land Tax | 24,113 | |
| Personal Property | 66,377·25 | 404,632·50 |
| Provincial | 41,430·45 | |
| Indirect Taxes:— | | |
| Stamps, Mortgages, Registrations | 216,402·79 | |
| Customs, and Duty on Grain | 480,000 | 1,692,598·79 |
| Taxes on Salt, Tobacco, Powder and Lead | 996,196 | |
| | | 2,097,231·29 |

or £83,888, which is equal to £1. 6*s.* 9$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per head.

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*On the Famines that have devastated India, and on the probability of their being Periodical.* By the Rev. Robert Everest, Chaplain to the East India Company.

In comparing the devastating effects of drought, which I have more than once witnessed in India, with the accounts of similar calamities in the history of that country, it occurred to me that no one had ever ascertained whether, in that part of the world, such unfavourable seasons had anything like a periodical recurrence. For the purposes of such an inquiry it was impossible to refer to Meteorological Registers for a long series of years, as no such documents existed. The only alternative, therefore, was to examine the prices of corn for as far back as they could be obtained; assuming that they would roughly indicate the character

of the seasons. In support of this course, it may be remarked, that the harvests are but triflingly affected by other atmospherical circumstances than moisture and dryness. Of heat and sunshine there is always sufficient to bring the crops to perfection.

In a journal published at Calcutta, called the "Gleanings of Science," there is given, in the volume for the year 1829, a list of the prices of corn at Chinsurah, in Bengal. On looking over this list, which states the quantity in seers obtainable in each year for one rupee (the rupee being about 2*s*. English, and the seer about 2 lbs. avoirdupois), it appears that the principal minima, or periods of scarcity, were as follows:—

| | 1752 | | 1770 | | 1788 | | 1807 | | 1826 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interval | | 18 | | 18 | | 19 | | 19 | |

Average interval, 18½ years.

The average interval being so nearly the same as that of the lunar cycle, naturally led to the idea that the atmospheric changes were in some way or other dependent on it.

But to be certain that these equidistant recurrences were not merely a fortuitous coincidence occasioned by local circumstances, it was necessary to procure other lists of prices from different parts of the country, and to ascertain what general results were to be obtainable from them.

No such lists were published, but, through the kindness of various individuals, I was enabled to obtain them in manuscript from most of the principal cities to the west and north-west of Calcutta, for a distance of 1000 miles.

The following are the principal results obtained from an examination of them :—

Great irregularity was observable in any one list; but the more numerous the lists were from which the averages were taken, the greater was the approximation to a regular ascending and descending series, with recurrences at about 8 or 10 years' distance, leading to the belief, that if we could obtain a correct measure of the average atmospheric changes over a considerable surface of the earth, instead of those only of particular localities, we should be able to observe something like regular intervals in the seasons.

The few books to which I was able to refer on the subject led me to believe that a more complete return would take place at the end of 54 years, but, on comparing the actual results obtained, a term of 56 years appeared to answer better. Consequently, in tracing the variations upon paper, the heights of the different years came upon the same perpendicular line with those 56 years apart. Thus, above the height of the year 1835, the last on the right hand, came the height of the year 1779, and so on backwards. It will be observed, that there is necessarily a marked degree of parallelism in the two lines for about 21 years; after that it becomes less distinct. But the number of lists rapidly diminishes about that time, and as it has not been the custom to register the prices of corn till within the last few years, those that remain are of only doubtful authority.

Assuming that the variations in price follow the variations of the seasons as to dryness and moisture, it was to be expected that analogous variations might be observed in the depths of large inland seas, such as the Caspian, and the lakes of North America.

In Brewster's Journal, vol. vii. (July to October, 1827), there is a paper by Mr. De Witt Clinton, on the periodical rises and falls of the great lakes of America. It is there stated, that there is a rise for 3 years, and then a corresponding decline; that some extend the time to 5, and others to 10 years. This would give returns at a distance of 6, 10, and 20 years respectively. It appears, however, that no register has ever been kept of these variations, and they are given only from the memory of the inhabitants.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The years of maxima given are | 1797 | 1815 |
| The minima. . . . . | 1802–1811 | 1822 |

I subjoin a list of the prices of wheat at Dehli for 73 years, ending with 1835:—

| | Year. | Seers per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|
| − | 1763 | 20 |
| | 1764 | 28,8 |
| | 1765 | 37 |
| | 1766 | 42 |
| | 1767 | 44 |
| + | 1768 | 47 |
| | 1769 | 42 |
| | 1770 | 35 |
| | 1771 | 30 |
| | 1772 | 26 |
| − | 1773 | 10 |
| | 1774 | 19 |
| | 1775 | 25 |
| | 1776 | 40 |
| + | 1777 | 60 |
| | 1778 | 40 |
| | 1779 | 30 |
| | 1780 | 22 |
| | 1781 | 18 |
| | 1782 | 11 |
| − | 1783 | 6 |
| | 1784 | 25 |
| | 1785 | 40 |
| | 1786 | 42,8 |
| + | 1787 | 45 |
| | 1788 | 44 |
| | 1789 | 41,8 |
| | 1790 | 38,8 |
| | 1791 | 30,4 |
| − | 1792 | 12,4 |
| | 1793 | 18,4 |
| | 1794 | 30,8 |
| | 1795 | 70 |
| | 1796 | 70 |
| | 1797 | 65 |
| + | 1798 | 120 |

| | Year. | Seers per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1799 | 60 |
| | 1800 | 45,8 |
| | 1801 | 44 |
| | 1802 | 40,8 |
| − | 1803 | 15,4 |
| | 1804 | 20,8 |
| | 1805 | 30,12 |
| | 1806 | 32,4 |
| + | 1807 | 35,8 |
| | 1808 | 27,4 |
| | 1809 | 25 |
| | 1810 | 40 |
| | 1811 | 35,4 |
| − | 1812 | 22,8 |
| | 1813 | 23,4 |
| | 1814 | 33 |
| + | 1815 | 42,8 |
| | 1816 | 35,8 |
| | 1817 | 24,4 |
| | 1818 | 25,4 |
| | 1819 | 24 |
| − | 1820 | 21,8 |
| | 1821 | 26,2 |
| | 1822 | 28,4 |
| + | 1823 | 30 |
| | 1824 | 25,4 |
| | 1825 | 25,6 |
| − | 1826 | 20,8 |
| | 1827 | 33,4 |
| | 1828 | 45 |
| | 1829 | 46,8 |
| + | 1830 | 47,4 |
| | 1831 | 38 |
| | 1832 | 45,8 |
| | 1833 | 30 |
| − | 1834 | 25 |
| | 1835 | 40 |

The average for the whole country gives—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maxima | 1768 | 1777 | 1787 | 1796 | 1806 |
| Minima | 1770 | 1775 | 1782 | 1792 | 1802 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maxima | 1815 | 1822 | 1830 | 1835 | |
| Minima | 1809 | 1820 | 1826 | 1832 | |

## *Accidents and Traffic upon the Railways in Great Britain, during* 1842; *abstracted from the Third Annual Report of the Officers of the Railway Department.* By C. R. Weld, Esq.

(*Read before the Statistical Society of London*, 24*th April*, 1843.)

The Third Annual Report of the Officers of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade for 1842 has been recently presented to Parliament, and embraces some very interesting returns, relating to the accidents and traffic upon the railways in Great Britain; and as the fifth volume of the Journal contains a notice of the previous Report of the Railway Officers, a short abstract of that for 1842 will probably be interesting to the Fellows of the Society.

The most agreeable feature of the Report for 1842 is the remarkable diminution in the number of accidents of a public nature as compared with the Returns of 1841, by which it appeared that the accidents of a public nature during the last five months of 1840 amounted to 28, and occasioned 22 deaths, and upwards of 131 cases of injury. During 1841 the accidents of a similar description amounted to 29, with 24 deaths, and 71 cases of injury; but during 1842, the number of accidents of this description has been only 10, and the number of deaths of passengers, while travelling by a train, and observing a proper degree of caution, was only 5; the number of cases of injury being 14. These do not include accidents that have happened to individuals, owing solely to their own inadvertence and misconduct; nor accidents to servants of the Company under circumstances involving no danger to the passengers, neither of which can be fairly classed among Railway accidents of a public nature. The following Tables are illustrative of the number and nature of accidents upon Railways, and the number of persons who have been killed or injured thereby during 1842; and the 4th Table exhibits a return of the number of accidents of a public nature, unattended with personal injury. The material for this Table has been obtained under a clause which was introduced into the Act of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 55, for the better regulation of Railways, empowering the Board of Trade to require returns of all accidents of a public nature, although not attended with personal injury.

Table I.—*Accidents attended with Personal Injury arising from Causes beyond the control of Passengers, from Jan.* 1, 1842, *to Dec.* 31, 1842.

| Nature of Accident. | Number of Accidents. | Persons Killed. | Persons Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collision . . . . . | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Train upset in consequence of axle breaking . . . . . | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Train thrown off the line . . . | 2 | .. | 5 |
| Run over . . . . . | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Fell off . . . . . | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Struck by a bridge . . . . . | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Total . . . . . | 10 | 5 | 14 |

TABLE II.—*Accidents attended with Personal Injury to Individuals owing to their own Inadvertence or Misconduct.*

| Nature of Accident. | Number of Accidents. | Persons Killed. | Persons Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Run over | 30 | 22 | 8 |
| Fell off | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| Jumped out | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Attempting to get in after the train has started | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 47 | 26 | 22 |

TABLE III.—*Accidents attended with Personal Injury to Servants of the Company under circumstances not involving danger to the Public.*

| Nature of Accident. | Number of Accidents. | Persons Killed. | Persons Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collision | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Run over | 37 | 22 | 15 |
| Fell off | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| Jumped off | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Crushed | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Lorry upset | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Struck by a bridge | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Not stated | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Total | 77 | 42 | 35 |

TABLE IV.*—*Accidents of a Public Nature unattended with Personal Injury.*

| Nature of Accident. | Number of Accidents. |
|---|---|
| Collision | 5 |
| Train caught fire | 1 |
| Thrown off the line | 11 |
| Train running against the station | 1 |
| Engine breaking | 2 |
| Violent shock in consequence of malicious obstruction on line | 1 |
| Total | 21 |

* This Table includes 1 return from Ireland.

The Railway Officers are of opinion, that although it is possible that some Railway Companies may have neglected to make returns of accidents where no serious consequences ensued, yet it is not probable that anything of a very serious nature can have been omitted. Thus, the foregoing Tables exhibit a complete view of the extent and nature of the dangers of Railway travelling, as illustrated by the experience of 1842, and when it is stated that out of the number of persons travelling by Railways during the past year, and amounting, according to the Returns

made to the Board of Trade, to upwards of 18,000,000, only 5 individuals were killed, and 14 injured, it must be admitted that locomotion has, as far as public safety is concerned, arrived at a very high degree of perfection. The diminution in the number of accidents is attributed in a great measure to the improved construction of Railway carriages, the more general use of buffer-springs, and the increased vigilance on the part of the engineers, and those appointed to make and observe the signals. The occasional sudden fracture of axles, caused the Railway Officers to send a circular letter to the Directors of the various Railway Companies, with the view of ascertaining the frequency of such accidents, and the nature and supposed cause of the fractures; and from the answers received, it is fully apparent that the breaking of axles is very rarely attended with any worse consequence than a little delay to the train; and it appeared probable that still greater safety may be attained by the adoption of the hollow-axles, which have been approved by the Inspector-General of Railways. The insecurity and consequent number of accidents that arose from local Railway Acts requiring gates at level crossings to be placed across the Railway instead of across the road, has ceased to exist, in consequence of a new clause having been introduced into the Act of last Session, obviating the previous difficulties, the result of which has been so far effectual that the Returns of 1842 show that no collisions have taken place at level crossings. The danger arising from the straying of cattle upon the line has greatly decreased in consequence of the more secure fencing used by the Railway Companies, and as all danger from such a cause cannot be entirely removed, it is satisfactory to find from the Returns, that in a great majority of cases where cattle have been run over, no injury has been sustained by the passengers; and a remarkable instance may be mentioned, in the case of the London and Birmingham Railway, where an engine ran over the body of a bull without quitting the rails. The custom of propelling trains by a second engine placed behind has been abandoned on every line but that of the London and Brighton Railway, excepting in ascending very steep inclines, where the speed is necessarily slow, and therefore the objections to the employment of an assistant engine in the rear of the train do not apply to the same extent. The equally dangerous practice of running engines with the tender foremost has also been generally given up.

The fatal accident on the Paris and Versailles Railway, in May, 1842, having called public attention to the subject of locking the doors of Railway carriages, the Railway Officers, acting upon the suggestion of the most experienced Railway Directors, recommended all the Railway Companies to have *one door at least*, of each carriage unlocked, and this recommendation has been universally attended to. The slips of earth that have taken place on several Railways show that this is a source of danger to which Railways are more or less exposed. In fact the Inspector-General states, that all steep slopes or high embankments with slopes, not exceeding 2 to 1, must always be liable to slips sooner or later; and that no number of years can be deemed sufficient to render them absolutely safe if neglected; and it is therefore apparent that great vigilance on the part of the Railway Companies is necessary. With the due exercise of this there is not much danger to be apprehended, as slips of earth in cuttings and embankments generally give warning of their ap-

proach. During the past year the aggregate length of the Railway lines has been increased by 179 miles, 9 lines having been extended, and thus the total length of the Railways in operation, for the conveyance of goods and passengers, is 1829 miles: it was 1650 at the date of the previous Report. The number of passengers carried upon 50 Railways, during the 12 months from the 1st July 1841 to the 1st July 1842, amounted to 18,453,504, of whom 2,926,980 were first-class passengers, 7,611,966 second-class, 5,332,501 third-class, and 2,582,057 passengers whose class is not distinguished.

The Returns from five or six Railways are not completed, which, if added to the above, would make the total number of passengers for the year about 19,000,000, of whom, in round numbers, 18 per cent. travelled by the first-class, 50 per cent. by the second, and 32 per cent. by the third-class. During the same period the gross receipts of the above 50 Railways from passengers, amounted to 2,731,687*l.*, and from goods to 1,088,835*l.* The Returns of the number of trains employed on each line are not given with sufficient accuracy in every case to arrive at an exact conclusion of their number. It appears, however, from all the Returns given, that the number of the trains amounted to 298,974, which gives 61 persons to each train, and as only two or three lines have omitted to make Returns, the above number may be considered as a close approximation to the actual number of trains employed. The lines upon which the trains travel with the greatest speed are the following; and it will be observed, on comparing this Table with the similar one in the abstract of the last Railway Report, at page 226, vol. v., of the Journal, that but little change has been made:—

*Lines on which the Trains travel at the greatest speed.*

| Railways. | Average speed exclusive of stoppages. |
|---|---|
| Northern and Eastern | 36 miles per hour. |
| Great Western | 33 ,, |
| Newcastle and North Shields | 30 ,, |
| North Midland | 29 ,, |
| Birmingham and Derby | 29 ,, |
| Midland Counties | 28 ,, |
| Chester and Birkenhead | 28 ,, |
| London and Birmingham | 27 ,, |
| Manchester and Birmingham | 25 ,, |

The average speed (exclusive of stoppages) on all the lines is 21½ miles per hour.

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## *House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders, Glasgow.*

By T. Tancred, Esq.

This excellent institution was set on foot a few years since, chiefly by the exertions and at the expense of a few noble-minded merchants of Glasgow, aided by smaller contributions from several of the other inhabitants. It consists of a handsome building, about a mile out of the town, situated on a rising ground, and approached from the turnpike by a private road. It is designed for the reception of boys taken up by the police for petty thieving, who are not convicted, but to whom the benefits of the instruction and discipline of this asylum are offered, if they choose to enter it, instead of being sent to prison.

A few are admitted on the representation of the active and philanthropic superintendent of the police force of the city, Captain Miller. Upon their arrival at the House of Refuge a variety of particulars, illustrative of their previous life and history, are entered in a register. From this record, a table was expressly compiled for me, in the early part of last year, through the kindness of the director of the institution, a licentiate of the Church of Scotland.

The inmates of the Glasgow House of Refuge are engaged during the greater portion of the day in learning a trade, the principal trades taught being tailoring and nail-making to the elder boys; winding yarn for weavers to the younger. The rest of the day is spent by the inmates in an excellent school, in playing together in the open air, at meals, and in religious exercises. This institution having been commenced and maintained for a few years by private munificence, as an experiment, was found to have succeeded so well, though much cramped by the want of sufficient funds, that a Bill has now passed through Parliament, constituting it one of the public institutions of the city, and of that ward of Lanarkshire, and consequently imposing the maintenance of it upon the public rates. It is to be hoped that the stability thus given to the institution will enable the director to procure land for the purpose of instructing the inmates in out-door labour, the want of which previously appeared to me to render necessary too much confinement to sedentary occupations.

An analysis of 266 cases exhibits in a striking manner some of the chief motives of juvenile delinquency. The number of orphans or fatherless children, abandoned to the corruption to which their unprotected state necessarily exposes them in a large city, shows the need of such an institution as the House of Refuge being attached to every town of more than a certain population; particularly in Scotland, where the want of an uniform and efficient system for the relief of destitution leaves so many helpless beings no other alternative but crime or starvation. But even in our own country, the experience of all who have investigated the subject, goes to prove that the ranks of criminals are principally recruited from the young thieves and vagrants, whom want of proper training has brought into crime, at first of a trifling nature, but after the commission of which no institution is open as a refuge for the recovery of character, so that after a certain course of plunder and violence, of longer or shorter duration, according to circumstances, during which the country is put to considerable cost, not only by the direct destruction of property, but also by the expenses of the several trials, imprisonments, &c., the convict at last has to be transported and maintained at the expense of his country in a distant land. This obvious defect in our institutions, the House of Refuge at Glasgow is designed to remedy, though hitherto it has not been able for want of funds to do all the good it might in the *prevention* of crime, by opening its doors to all whose circumstances exposed them to go wrong. Hitherto the qualification necessary for becoming an inmate has been, that the candidate must have been taken up by the police on suspicion at least.

The return exhibits the following results, which seem clearly to point out the *want of parental care and support* as one of the greatest causes of juvenile crime:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males in the House up to May, 1841 . . . . | 266 | | |
| Of these were deprived of the care of *both* parents . | 82 | | |
| Being—Orphans . . . . . | | 68 | |
| Foundlings . . . . . | | 3 | |
| Mother dead, deserted by father. . . . . | | 4 | |
| Father a soldier, deserted by mother . . . . | | 1 | |
| Father dead and mother in Bridewell . . . . | | 2 | |
| Father a soldier and mother abroad . . . . | | 1 | |
| Both parents transported . . . . . | | 1 | |
| Mother dead and father transported . . . . | | 1 | |
| Mother dead and father a worthless character . . | | 1 | |
| | | — | 82 |
| Deprived of the care of one or other parent . . | 135 | | |
| Viz. :—Fathers dead . . . . . | | 93 | |
| Mothers dead . . . . . | | 42 | |
| | | — | 135 |
| Remainder with both parents being only . . . . . | | | 49 |
| | | | 266 |

With regard to the employments of those who had followed any calling for a considerable period, the influence of such occupations as tobacco-works, cotton mills, assisting at hand-loom weaving, &c., which usually lead to no permanent livelihood for the adult, is seen to be injurious to morality. A summary, indeed, does not present this matter correctly, for in regard to many it is difficult to say under which occupation they should be entered, they having, perhaps, worked at several; as, for instance, No. 112, James Cairns is described as having worked 2 years at a paper work, 3 months in a shop, 2 years as a draw boy, and 2 years in a cotton mill. It is difficult to know to which occupation to attribute the credit of his education. A more numerous class are those who have never had any steady employment, as No. 54, Robert Roach, who was 4 months in a coal-pit, 6 months in a pottery, 3 months in Bridewell, 1 month in a rope work, and 6 months weaving. In cases like this, where they were less than a-year at any employment, they are entered in the following summary as irregular:—

*Employment of Inmates of House of Refuge.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton mills and other mills . . . . . | | 38 |
| Weaving . . . . . | | 38 |
| Tobacco-works . . . . . | | 26 |
| Print-fields . . . . . | | 12 |
| Rope-works . . . . . | | 6 |
| Sweeps . . . . . | | 3 |
| Driving Track-boats . . . . . | | 2 |
| Nail-making . . . . . | | 2 |
| Brush-making . . . . . | | 2 |
| Wrights . . . . . | | 2 |
| Pin-making . . . . . | | 2 |
| Assistants to painters, carriers, machine-makers, colliers, calendars, bonnet-makers, bakers, shoemaker, glazier, bookbinder, pottery, of each one . . . . . | | 11 |
| | | 144 |
| Some were errand boys or at sea for a few months. | | |
| Total irregularly employed . . . . . | | 122 |
| | | 266 |

Note.—Having been permitted by Mr. Tancred to communicate the above paper to the Society, I will merely add an analysis of the columns relating to instruction.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total cases recorded . . . . . | 266 | |
| Of these, had never been at school . . . . . | | 54 |
| Had been, from 1 to 6 months . . . . . | | 55 |
| ,, from 6 to 18 months . . . . . | | 56 |
| ,, from 18 months to 2 years and upwards | | 101 |
| | | 266 |

Of the 101 who had been at school 18 months and upwards, 79 could not write; of these, 24 could neither read nor write. Only 22 of the 101 could both read and write. S. Tremenheere, F.S.S.

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*Statistics of an Agricultural Parish in Bedfordshire.* Collected by John Edward Martin, Esq., Froxfield, Eversholt, near Woburn.

The parish to which these memoranda relate is that of Eversholt, containing 199 houses, occupied by 290 families, of whom 207 are English, and 2 Irish.

| | |
|---|---|
| Male children . . . . . | 200 |
| Female children . . . . . | 180 |
| Adult males . . . . . | 239 |
| Adult Females . . . . . | 264 |
| Aged and infirm males . . . . . | 1 |
| Aged and infirm females . . . . . | 26 |
| Total Population . . . . | 926 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of families possessing Bible or Testament . . . . . | 197 |
| Number of families not possessing any religious book . . . . | 12 |
| Number of families professing to belong to the Church of England | 161 |
| Number of families professing to be dissenters . . . . . | 29 |
| Number of families of no exclusive religious profession . . . . | 17 |
| Number of families who do not attend public worship . . . . | 2 |

6 families read the Northampton Mercury (Whig paper.)
6 families read the Weekly Chronicle.
1 family reads the Weekly Despatch.
1 family reads Bell's Messenger.

57 houses contain miscellaneous pictures.
1 house contains serious pictures.
The average rent of cottages in this parish is 3*l.* per annum.

Most of the cottages have allotments of 20 poles each, for which they pay 5*s* per annum, being at the rate of 2*l.* per acre.

24 male children attend day and Sunday school.
21 female children attend day and Sunday school.
22 male children attend Sunday school only.
27 female children attend Sunday school only.
24 male children attend infant school.
18 female children attend infant school.

136 Children receiving instruction.

The daily scholars pay 2*d.* per week.
The infant scholars pay 1*d.* per week.
Total weekly payments of the children attending school 8*s.* 7*d.*

*March* 15*th*, 1843.

*Pauperism and Poor-Rates in the Parochial Year* 1842; *abstracted from the Ninth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners*, 1843.

The parochial year is reckoned by the Poor Law Commissioners from Lady-day to Lady-day, and is named after the natural year in which its termination falls, so that the parochial year 1842 is the year ended at Lady-day, 1842. The total amount levied by assessment in this year was 6,552,890*l.*, and the sum received from other sources in aid of the poor-rate 201,514*l.*, making the total receipts 6,754,404*l.* Of this sum the proportion expended for the relief of the poor was 4,911,498*l.*; in law charges, 68,051*l.*; in fees to vaccinators and for register books, &c., under the Vaccination Act, 33,744*l.*; in fees to clergymen and registrars, and in outlay for books, &c., under the Registration Act, 52,379*l.*; in payments for surveys, valuations, &c., under the Parochial Assessments Act, 40,178*l.*; in fees to enumerators and other payments under the last Census Act, 57,111*l.*; in payments for or towards the county rate, 1,230,718*l.*; for all other purposes, 318,092*l.*; making a total expenditure of 6,711,771*l.*, including 153,481*l.* in medical relief.

The following table will illustrate the nature of the increase of pauperism which has taken place during the parochial year 1842:—

TABLE I.—*Summary of Returns, showing the Number of Paupers relieved in England and Wales during the Quarters ended at Lady-day*, 1840, 1841, *and* 1842, *respectively; also the Amount of Money expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief during each of the Years ended Lady-day*, 1840, 1841, *and* 1842, *with the Rate per Head of such Expenditure on the Population in* 1841, *and the average Price of Wheat per Quarter in each Year.*

POPULATION in 1841, 15,906,829.

| Quarters ended Lady-day. | Number of Paupers relieved. | | | Proportion per Cent. on Population in 1841. | Years ended Lady-day. | Expenditure for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief. | | | Rate per Head of Expenditure on Population in 1841. | Average price of Wheat per Quarter during each Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In-door. | Out-door. | Total. | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Relief. | Total. | | |
| | | | | | | £. | £. | £. | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* |
| 1840 | 169,232 | 1,030,297 | 1,199,529 | 8 | 1840 | 808,151 | 2,931,263 | 3,739,414 | 4 8 | 68 6 |
| 1841 | 192,106 | 1,106,942 | 1,299,048 | 8 | 1841 | 890,883 | 2,995,330 | 3,886,213 | 4 11 | 65 3 |
| 1842 | 221,954 | 1,207,402 | 1,429,356 | 9 | 1842 | 928,086 | 3,108,367 | 4,056,453 | 5 1 | 64 0 |
| Average | 194,431 | 1,114,880 | 1,309,311 | $8\frac{2}{100}$ | .. | 875,707 | 3,011,653 | 3,887,360 | 4 11 | 65 11 |

NOTE.—An estimate is made for those places which are not under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

This table shows that in the parochial years 1840, 1841, and 1842, there has been a progressive increase in the number of persons relieved, both in and out of the workhouse, and of the cost of their maintenance. The increase, however, has been proportionally greater in the in-door than the out-door paupers.

The following table shows the proportions of able-bodied and other classes included in the number relieved:—

TABLE II.—*Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved in* 581 *Unions in England and Wales, during the Quarters ended Lady-day,* 1841 *and* 1842 *respectively; distinguishing the Number of Adult able-bodied from all other Classes.*

| Number of Unions. | Quarters ended Lady-day. | Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved. | | | | | | | Proportion per cent. of Adult able-bodied Paupers to total Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adult able-bodied. | | | All other Classes, including Children. | | | Grand Total. | | | |
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | Total. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total. | | In-door. | Out-door. | Total. |
| 581 | 1841 | 65,631 | 280,953 | 346,584 | 126,475 | 825,989 | 952,464 | 1,299,048 | 34 | 25 | 27 |
| | 1842 | 83,692 | 323,883 | 407,575 | 138,262 | 883,519 | 1,021,781 | 1,429,356 | 38 | 27 | 29 |

The following table shows the number of paupers in the Lady-day quarter, 1842, compared with their numbers in the years 1803 and 1815, as abstracted from returns made to Parliament by the overseers:—

TABLE III.—*Comparative Statement, showing the Total Number of Paupers relieved in England and Wales during the Years ended at Easter,* 1803, *and Lady day,* 1815, *and for the Quarter ended Lady-day,* 1842; *with the proportion per cent. of Paupers relieved on the Population at each Period.*

| Population of England and Wales in 1801. | Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved, including Children, during the Year ended Easter, 1803. | Proportion per Cent. to Population in 1801. | Population of England and Wales in 1811. | Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved, including Children, during the Year ended Lady-day, 1815. | Proportion per Cent. to Population in 1811. | Population of England and Wales in 1841. | Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved, including Children, during the Quarter ended Lady-day, 1842, being the Quarter in which the largest number of Paupers were relieved during the Year ended Lady-day, 1842. | Proportion per Cent. to Population in 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,872,980 | 1,040,716 | 12 | 10,150,615 | *1,319,851 | 13 | 15,906,829 | 1,429,356 | 9 |

* The number of children not being included in the Return for 1815, an estimate has been made from actual returns, assuming the same proportion of children to the number of adults relieved.

We annex a statement illustrating the incidence of the poor-rate upon various sorts of property:—

TABLE IV.—*A Return showing the Amount of Money levied for Poor-Rates in England and Wales for each of the Years ended Lady-day* 1826, 1833, *and* 1841; *distinguishing the Amount levied on Landed Property, Dwelling Houses, and "all other kinds of Property."*

| Years ended Lady-day. | AMOUNT OF MONEY LEVIED BY ASSESSMENT. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Landed Property. | Proportion per cent. | Dwelling Houses. | Proportion per cent. | All other Property. | Proportion per cent. | Total Amount Levied. |
| | £. | | £. | | £. | | £. |
| 1826 | 4,795,482 | 69 | 1,814,228 | 26 | 356,447 | 5 | 6,966,157 |
| 1833 | 5,434,890 | 63 | 2,635,258 | 31 | 536,353 | 6 | 8,606,501 |
| 1841 | 3,316,593 | 52 | 2,375,221 | 37 | 660,014 | 11 | 6,351,828 |
| Average | 4,515,655 | 62 | 2,273,902 | 31 | 517,605 | 7 | 7,308,162 |

*Summary of Income of Charities reported upon by the Charity Commissioners.*

| COUNTY OR CITY. | RENT. | | | RENT-CHARGE. | | | INTEREST. | | | TOTAL. | | | Income of Grammar Schools. | | | Income of Schools not Classical. | | | Income of Charities given for, or applied to, Education. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND. | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
| Bedford | 12,147 | 4 | 5 | 618 | 17 | 8 | 954 | 13 | 5 | 13,720 | 15 | 6 | 616 | 0 | 0 | 1,106 | 8 | 6 | 263 | 4 | 4 |
| Berks | 13,658 | 0 | 10 | 1,660 | 6 | 11 | 6,073 | 17 | 8 | 21,392 | 5 | 5 | 431 | 3 | 10 | 4,188 | 7 | 11 | 612 | 17 | 2 |
| Buckingham | 7,862 | 13 | 1 | 1,607 | 17 | 5 | 1,926 | 15 | 3 | 11,397 | 5 | 9 | 654 | 15 | 11 | 803 | 2 | 0 | 272 | 16 | 2 |
| Cambridge | 12,463 | 11 | 7 | 1,062 | 11 | 4 | 2,637 | 2 | 10 | 16,163 | 5 | 9 | 367 | 0 | 0 | 2,010 | 13 | 4 | 232 | 18 | 3 |
| Chester | 6,973 | 7 | 7 | 1,259 | 5 | 1 | 3,399 | 7 | 0 | 11,631 | 19 | 8 | 2,207 | 15 | 0 | 1,232 | 11 | 6 | 240 | 16 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 1,858 | 17 | 10 | 423 | 19 | 2 | 968 | 14 | 2 | 3,251 | 11 | 2 | 54 | 13 | 8 | 676 | 8 | 0 | 198 | 8 | 7 |
| Cumberland | 1,950 | 13 | 5 | 435 | 13 | 5 | 1,041 | 16 | 4 | 3,428 | 3 | 2 | 1,227 | 14 | 11 | 671 | 4 | 3 | 148 | 19 | 0 |
| Derby | 10,559 | 19 | 1 | 2,031 | 19 | 5 | 2,668 | 18 | 9 | 15,260 | 17 | 3 | 2,805 | 0 | 7 | 1,929 | 5 | 2 | 214 | 4 | 9 |
| Devon | 20,006 | 10 | 1 | 2,420 | 5 | 6 | 6,289 | 12 | 0 | 28,716 | 7 | 7 | 1,522 | 13 | 9 | 5,019 | 13 | 9 | 838 | 15 | 1 |
| Dorset | 7,190 | 15 | 6 | 885 | 10 | 4 | 1,280 | 8 | 8 | 9,356 | 14 | 6 | 1,458 | 14 | 2 | 1,218 | 8 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 0 |
| Durham | 16,495 | 2 | 8 | 804 | 12 | 3 | 4,048 | 6 | 1 | 21,348 | 1 | 0 | 685 | 1 | 7 | 832 | 8 | 8 | 219 | 17 | 10 |
| Essex | 15,875 | 5 | 9 | 1,489 | 4 | 6 | 4,207 | 17 | 5 | 21,572 | 7 | 8 | 3,937 | 4 | 8 | 2,872 | 2 | 5 | 682 | 9 | 10 |
| Gloucester | 13,769 | 8 | 10 | 1,817 | 7 | 6 | 3,872 | 15 | 10 | 19,459 | 12 | 2 | 2,357 | 16 | 6 | 3,759 | 17 | 9 | 784 | 1 | 8 |
| Hereford | 5,362 | 0 | 4 | 1,497 | 18 | 7 | 6,042 | 3 | 1 | 12,902 | 2 | 0 | 1,848 | 8 | 6 | 1,370 | 16 | 11 | 86 | 10 | 9 |
| Hertford | 8,132 | 12 | 4 | 1,558 | 17 | 5 | 2,864 | 12 | 2 | 12,556 | 1 | 11 | 1,128 | 18 | 1 | 1,377 | 7 | 11 | 309 | 13 | 7 |
| Huntingdon | 3,055 | 11 | 11 | 249 | 17 | 6 | 365 | 4 | 8 | 3,670 | 14 | 1 | 326 | 1 | 6 | 705 | 10 | 4 | 145 | 12 | 0 |
| Kent | 26,545 | 2 | 0 | 3,161 | 3 | 0 | 9,686 | 4 | 3 | 39,392 | 9 | 3 | 1,337 | 2 | 2 | 5,868 | 9 | 9 | 1,221 | 6 | 6 |
| Lancaster | 24,380 | 14 | 3 | 5,087 | 12 | 7 | 5,854 | 2 | 3 | 35,322 | 9 | 1 | 11,428 | 19 | 1 | 7,687 | 2 | 11 | 343 | 11 | 11 |
| Leicester | 16,537 | 13 | 8 | 1,703 | 13 | 4 | 2,823 | 4 | 11 | 21,064 | 11 | 11 | 3,469 | 17 | 6 | 1,577 | 17 | 9 | 383 | 19 | 7 |
| Lincoln | 30,352 | 17 | 4 | 2,291 | 8 | 8 | 3,452 | 4 | 4 | 36,096 | 10 | 4 | 6,325 | 13 | 9 | 5,080 | 8 | 6 | 558 | 11 | 8 |
| London (Royal Hospitals) | 99,840 | 5 | 9 | 2,395 | 1 | 6 | 26,528 | 8 | 2 | 128,763 | 15 | 5 | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | |
| London (Chartered Companies) | 55,153 | 6 | 0 | 6,655 | 6 | 7 | 23,877 | 6 | 1 | 85,685 | 18 | 8 | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | |
| London (Parochial Charities) | 28,890 | 11 | 9 | 1,616 | 8 | 7 | 8,196 | 8 | 2 | 38,703 | 8 | 6 | 49,241 | 19 | 0 | 7,104 | 14 | 9 | 1,134 | 12 | 5 |
| Westminster | 13,629 | 10 | 4 | 294 | 7 | 8 | 4,633 | 17 | 7 | 18,557 | 15 | 7 | 162 | 10 | 0 | 5,789 | 10 | 2 | .. | | |
| Middlesex | 17,293 | 12 | 9 | 1,340 | 17 | 10 | 12,806 | 16 | 4 | 31,440 | 16 | 11 | 3,599 | 7 | 3 | 13,832 | 19 | 6 | 816 | 12 | 7 |
| Monmouth | 3,745 | 12 | 1 | 312 | 8 | 0 | 821 | 11 | 6 | 4,879 | 11 | 7 | 660 | 2 | 6 | 1,319 | 0 | 10 | 39 | 10 | 0 |
| Norfolk | 30,450 | 8 | 0 | 1,433 | 8 | 9 | 5,359 | 13 | 2 | 37,243 | 9 | 11 | 2,057 | 14 | 7 | 3,663 | 5 | 4 | 601 | 8 | 4 |
| Northampton | 16,188 | 2 | 9 | 1,872 | 13 | 4 | 2,615 | 13 | 10 | 20,676 | 9 | 11 | 1,263 | 7 | 5 | 2,867 | 3 | 6 | 613 | 11 | 11 |
| Northumberland | 3,851 | 13 | 10 | 639 | 1 | 1 | 1,799 | 9 | 3 | 6,290 | 4 | 2 | 1,086 | 5 | 2 | 1,457 | 1 | 3 | 51 | 8 | 6 |
| Nottingham | 13,559 | 6 | 11 | 758 | 0 | 0 | 1,855 | 2 | 0 | 16,172 | 8 | 11 | 1,495 | 7 | 10 | 1,848 | 5 | 9 | 417 | 9 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oxford | 7,876 | 11 | 0 | 1,494 | 16 | 0 | 4,574 | 5 | 1 | 13,945 | 12 | 1 | 806 | 17 | 11 | 1,256 | 13 | 10 | 223 | 2 | 2 |
| Rutland | 4,194 | 11 | 11 | 321 | 9 | 0 | 271 | 10 | 3 | 4,787 | 11 | 2 | 1,290 | 0 | 0 | 218 | 12 | 1 | 29 | 17 | 6 |
| Salop | 15,567 | 0 | 6 | 1,460 | 12 | 7 | 4,550 | 13 | 3 | 21,578 | 6 | 4 | 4,251 | 15 | 7 | 2,529 | 8 | 4 | 224 | 7 | 3 |
| Bristol | 12,612 | 8 | 3 | 2,028 | 8 | 5 | 5,230 | 3 | 8 | 19,871 | 0 | 4 | 62 | 9 | 2 | 6,812 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 0 |
| Somerset | 12,526 | 11 | 2 | 1,613 | 12 | 10 | 4,449 | 14 | 2 | 18,589 | 18 | 2 | 1,761 | 7 | 7 | 2,567 | 5 | 3 | 449 | 2 | 3 |
| Southampton | 6,051 | 16 | 8 | 1,910 | 16 | 7 | 3,707 | 15 | 7 | 11,670 | 8 | 10 | 916 | 2 | 0 | 2,268 | 17 | 11 | 511 | 8 | 3 |
| Stafford | 14,221 | 0 | 2 | 2,335 | 14 | 10 | 3,836 | 4 | 10 | 20,392 | 19 | 10 | 4,469 | 18 | 4 | 2,060 | 4 | 0 | 461 | 15 | 9 |
| Suffolk | 25,483 | 9 | 9 | 1,806 | 0 | 3 | 1,659 | 3 | 5 | 28,948 | 13 | 5 | 1,388 | 11 | 11 | 2,032 | 9 | 0 | 1,009 | 4 | 9 |
| Surrey | 29,345 | 17 | 11 | 1,633 | 2 | 4 | 6,706 | 15 | 11 | 37,685 | 16 | 2 | 2,318 | 8 | 5 | 3,776 | 1 | 8 | 524 | 2 | 8 |
| Sussex | 5,061 | 15 | 0 | 882 | 5 | 6 | 4,233 | 19 | 6 | 10,178 | 0 | 0 | 775 | 1 | 2 | 3,023 | 19 | 3 | 356 | 19 | 6 |
| Coventry | 8,920 | 7 | 4 | 194 | 3 | 0 | 1,301 | 14 | 3 | 10,416 | 4 | 7 | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | |
| Warwick | 26,592 | 15 | 6 | 1,224 | 14 | 5 | 3,865 | 10 | 11 | 31,683 | 0 | 10 | 6,301 | 5 | 9 | 6,119 | 13 | 2 | 696 | 15 | 4 |
| Westmorland | 3,750 | 13 | 9 | 404 | 11 | 2 | 1,282 | 9 | 9 | 5,437 | 14 | 8 | 1,615 | 19 | 7 | 600 | 0 | 10 | 34 | 2 | 6 |
| Wilts | 10,376 | 7 | 0 | 1,525 | 3 | 2 | 4,761 | 7 | 1 | 16,662 | 17 | 3 | 412 | 16 | 6 | 1,487 | 12 | 5 | 324 | 12 | 2 |
| Worcester | 14,427 | 14 | 8 | 1,647 | 2 | 10 | 4,292 | 13 | 7 | 20,367 | 11 | 1 | 2,227 | 4 | 1 | 6,186 | 7 | 0 | 243 | 9 | 3 |
| York, City of, and East Riding | 17,978 | 17 | 9 | 1,201 | 1 | 5 | 4,090 | 17 | 8 | 23,270 | 16 | 10 | 1,847 | 17 | 4 | 1,673 | 18 | 8 | 748 | 12 | 2 |
| ,, North Riding | 7,069 | 15 | 0 | 1,448 | 17 | 6 | 1,311 | 19 | 7 | 9,830 | 12 | 1 | 2,303 | 9 | 6 | 911 | 1 | 8 | 523 | 12 | 5 |
| ,, West Riding | 41,214 | 17 | 5 | 3,464 | 17 | 2 | 8,096 | 3 | 9 | 52,775 | 18 | 4 | 10,748 | 12 | 5 | 6,015 | 11 | 3 | 865 | 14 | 6 |
| NORTH WALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey | 1,021 | 17 | 6 | 175 | 9 | 8 | 199 | 13 | 4 | 1,397 | 0 | 6 | 447 | 15 | 0 | 45 | 10 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 6 |
| Caernarvon | 1,729 | 15 | 10 | 193 | 0 | 4 | 241 | 19 | 8 | 2,164 | 15 | 10 | 781 | 13 | 10 | 73 | 14 | 0 | 32 | 8 | 4 |
| Denbigh | 3,398 | 12 | 0 | 315 | 14 | 1 | 646 | 19 | 1 | 4,361 | 5 | 2 | 542 | 8 | 0 | 681 | 6 | 1 | 34 | 15 | 2 |
| Flint | 702 | 7 | 6 | 240 | 19 | 4 | 327 | 1 | 4 | 1,270 | 8 | 2 | 87 | 6 | 9 | 225 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 16 | 0 |
| Merioneth | 404 | 8 | 2 | 95 | 7 | 0 | 343 | 9 | 10 | 843 | 5 | 0 | 175 | 3 | 4 | 134 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Montgomery | 665 | 9 | 0 | 443 | 15 | 11 | 472 | 16 | 9 | 1,582 | 1 | 8 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 556 | 8 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 4 |
| SOUTH WALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brecon | 708 | 5 | 4 | 560 | 1 | 7 | 260 | 8 | 8 | 1,528 | 15 | 7 | 56 | 9 | 4 | 162 | 13 | 10 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 287 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 10 | 6 | 370 | 18 | 6 | 258 | 18 | 6 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Caermarthen | 246 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 18 | 0 | 604 | 3 | 7 | 1,088 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 355 | 13 | 1 | 21 | 8 | 0 |
| Glamorgan | 541 | 7 | 9 | 199 | 2 | 8 | 310 | 12 | 1 | 1,051 | 2 | 6 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 287 | 14 | 10 | 38 | 4 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 1,393 | 0 | 10 | 183 | 16 | 6 | 205 | 14 | 6 | 1,782 | 11 | 10 | 170 | 4 | 8 | 269 | 18 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| Radnor | 498 | 9 | 0 | 108 | 3 | 6 | 1,004 | 14 | 7 | 1,611 | 7 | 1 | 184 | 8 | 6 | 202 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| GENERAL CHARITIES | 61,664 | 1 | 8 | 1,189 | 12 | 9 | 23,278 | 18 | 1 | 86,132 | 12 | 6 | 1,800 | 0 | 0 | 944 | 12 | 0 | .. | | |
| Total | 874,313 | 16 | 0 | 79,930 | 5 | 3 | 255,151 | 11 | 5 | 1,209,395 | 12 | 8 | 152,047 | 14 | 1 | 141,385 | 2 | 6 | 19,112 | 8 | 8 |

*Places of Marriage, Marriages, and Education of the Married, in England and Wales; abstracted from the Sessional Paper, No.* 223, 1843.

The places of religious worship in England and Wales, not of the Church of England, registered for the celebration of marriages, under the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 85, up to the 30th of June, 1842, are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Presbyterians* | Church of Scotland | 22 | |
| | United Secession Church | 24 | |
| | Relief Synod, or Church | 5 | |
| | English Presbyterians and Unitarians | 73 | |
| | Presbyterians not otherwise defined | 54 | |
| | | | 178 |
| *Independents.* | Independents or Congregationalists | | 798 |
| *Baptists* | Particular or Calvinistic Baptists | 84 | |
| | General or Arminian Baptists | 42 | |
| | Baptists not otherwise defined | 335 | |
| | | | 461 |
| *Methodists (Arminian).* | Wesleyan Methodists | 78 | |
| | Methodists, new Connexion | 19 | |
| | Primitive Methodists | 20 | |
| | Wesleyan Methodist Association | 16 | |
| | Independent Methodists | 2 | |
| | | | 135 |
| *Methodists (Calvinistic).* | English Calvinistic Methodists | 9 | |
| | Welsh Calvinistic Methodists | 13 | |
| | Lady Huntingdon's Connexion | 23 | |
| | | | 42 |
| *Roman Catholics.* | Roman Catholics | | 263 |
| *Foreign Churches.* | United Brethren or Moravians | 1 | |
| | Lutheran, or Evangelical Church | 2 | |
| | Swiss Protestants | 1 | |
| | | | 4 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | New Jerusalem Church, or Swedenborgians | 11 | |
| | Christian Israelites | 2 | |
| | Evangelical Friends | 1 | |
| | Undescribed, or belonging to no specific denomination | 27 | |
| | | | 41 |
| | Total | | 1,922 |

The marriages registered in the year ending June 30, 1841, were:—

*According to the Rites of the Established Church.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Special License | 17 | |
| License | 15,752 | |
| Banns | 77,826 | |
| Superintendent Registrar's Certificate | 856 | |
| Not stated by which of the foregoing forms | 19,997 | |
| | | 114,448 |

*Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In registered places of worship | 5,816 | |
| In Superintendent Registrar's Office | 2,036 | |
| Between Quakers | 66 | |
| Between Jews | 116 | |
| | | 8,034 |
| Total Marriages | | 122,482 |

| *Not of full Age.* | | *Signed with Marks.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men . . . . . | 5,537 | Men . . . . . | 40,059 |
| Women . . . . . | 16,391 | Women . . . . . | 59,896 |

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*Seventh Ordinary Meeting, May* 15, 1843.

Thomas Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected:—

William Copperthwaite, Esq. Philip Rose, Esq.
Robert Cheere, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society:—

John Coningham, Esq.
Albert Gledstanes, Esq.

A Paper was read "On the Division of Heritable Property and its Influence on the Distribution of Wealth." Translated from the French of M. Passy, by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., (*see* p. 185.)

*Eighth Ordinary Meeting, June* 19, 1843.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected:—

John Coningham, Esq.
Albert Gledstanes, Esq.

Charles Hindley, Esq. M.P., was proposed as a candidate for admission into the Society:—

The Fifth Report of the Education Committee was read, (*see* p. 211.)

A second Paper was read "On the Influence of Employments upon Health." By W. A. Guy, Esq., M.D. (*see* p. 197).

*Coals Exported.*—In 1841 the export of coals abroad was 1,848,294 tons, of which 344,728 tons was to British possessions abroad; 451,003 tons to France; 173,378 tons to Holland; 173,437 tons to Germany; 151,146 tons to Denmark; 116,296 tons to Prussia; 77,152 tons to Russia; 26,961 tons to Sweden; 15,894 tons to Norway; and only 3,013 tons to Belgium. Large quantities are sent to the Mediterranean, including 48,059 tons to Turkey; and 52,273 tons to the United States. The tonnage was nearly three-fourths British, viz. 1,377,680.

*Crimes and Punishments.*—During the three years ended with 1830, there were, in London and Middlesex, 52 capital punishments; 1833, 12; 1836, none; and 1839, 3. The number of committals for murder during the same periods respectively were,—31, 29, 9, and 21. It is a curious subject of inquiry to determine the cause of the increase in this deepest class of crimes since 1836, with the renewed use of capital punishments which it has necessitated.

## POPULATION.—IRELAND.

*Population of the United Kingdom, according to the Census of* 1841.

| England and Wales. | Males. | Females. | Travelling by Railway and Canal. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales . . | 7,771,101 | 8,135,649 | 4,896 | 15,911,646 |
| Scotland . . . . . | 1,241,871 | 1,378,336 | .. | 2,620,207 |
| Great Britain . . . . | 9,012,972 | 9,513,985 | 4,896 | 18,531,853 |
| Ireland . . . . . | 4,019,629 | 4,155,609 | .. | 8,175,238 |
| United Kingdom . . . | 13,032,601 | 13,669,594 | 4,896 | 26,707,091 |

[Parl. Paper, Sess. 1843, No. 354.—Return of the Irish Census Commissioners, dated 22nd April, 1843.]

*Census of the Religious Denominations in Ireland.*

*Abstract of the Total Number of Persons in Ireland, in* 1834, *ascertained by the Commissioners of Public Instruction to belong to each Religious Persuasion.*

| Members of Established Church. | Roman Catholics. | Presbyterians. | Other Protestant Dissenters. | Total of Abstract. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 852,064 | 6,427,712 | 642,356 | 21,808 | 7,943,940 |

[Parl. Paper, Sess. 1843, No. 354.]

*Small Holdings in Ireland.*—Of the total number of persons rated to the relief of the poor in Ireland, amounting to 997,434, upwards of one-half, or 525,713, are persons the valuation of whose holdings does not exceed 5*l.* per annum. The number whose valuation does not exceed 1*l.* is 149,960; above 1*l.* and not exceeding 2*l.* is 138,143; above 2*l.* and not exceeding 3*l.* is 98,220; above 3*l.* and not exceeding 4*l.* is 75,572; above 4*l.* and not exceeding 5*l.* is 63,818; making the above total of 525,713. If we suppose each of these small holdings to represent a family, as it generally does, and each family to comprise, on the average, at least five individuals, we have here 2,628,565 people on these miserable tenancies, or about one-third of the whole population of Ireland.—(*Parl. Paper, Session* 1843, *No.* 235.)

*Troops in Ireland.*—It appears from a parliamentary paper of the present Session (No. 359), that the number of troops in Ireland, which, on the 1st of January, 1843, amounted to 23,998 men, were gradually reduced, until, in 1840, they amounted only to 14,956; viz.—873 cavalry, 743 artillery, and 13,340 infantry.

*Consumption of Spirituous Liquors in Ireland.*—In the year ended the 5th of April, 1839, the number of gallons of proof spirits (whether from malt only, or a mixture of malt and unmalted grain) on which duty was paid for home consumption in Ireland was 11,931,922. In the year ended 5th April, 1840, it declined to 10,336,076; 1841, to 6,830,498; 1842, to 6,528,946; and 1843, to 4,813,045. The whole of this decline may be attributed to the temperance movement, except that which is exhibited by the last year, ended 5th April, 1843, which is attributable to the additional shilling per gallon imposed on Irish spirits having given a renewed life to illicit distillation, as the tripled number of prosecutions under this head plainly proves, the number in the year having increased from 942 to 2,805.—(*Parl. Paper, Session* 1843, *No.* 337.)

## LEGISLATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*Return of the Number of Acts of Parliament, Public and Local and Personal, passed from the Year* 1834 *to the Year* 1842, *both inclusive; distinguishing the Public from the Local and Personal, and showing the Number of each Class passed in each Year for England, or England and Wales, for Scotland, for Great Britain, for Great Britain and Ireland, and Ireland separately; together with the Total Number of each for the whole Number of Years—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No.* 411, *of Session* 1834).

| Year. | Public Acts. | | | | | | Local, Personal and Private Acts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Great Britain. | Great Britain and Ireland. | Ireland. | Total Public. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Great Britain. | Great Britain and Ireland. | Ireland. | Total Local, Personal and Private. | Gross Yearly Total. |
| 1834 . . . | 29 & 1 E. & I | 7 | 3 | 40 | 16 | 96 | 98 | 17 | .. | 16 | 11 | 142 | 238 |
| 1835 . . . | 22 & 1 E. & I. | 6 | 7 | 37 | 11 | 84 | 108 | 21 | .. | 23 | 8 | 160 | 244 |
| 1836 . . , | 42 & 1 E. & I. | 11 | 3 | 37 | 23 | 117 | 129 | 23 | .. | 25 | 14 | 191 | 308 |
| 1837 . . . | 25 & 7 E. & I. | 6 | 4 | 38 | 11 | 91 | 127 | 29 | 2 | 20 | 13 | 191 | 282 |
| 1837-8 . . | 35 & 1 E. & I. | 7 | 4 | 49 | 24 | 120 | 120 | 9 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 152 | 272 |
| 1839 . . . | 44 & 1 E. & I. | 4 | 4 | 29 | 15 | 97 | 130 & 1 E. & I. | 16 | .. | 20 | 2 | 169 | 266 |
| 1840 . . . | 39 & 2 E. & I. | 4 | 3 | 46 | 19 | 113 | 120 & 1 E. & I. | 31 | .. | 28 | 4 | 184 | 297 |
| 1841 . . . | 22 & 1 E. & I. | 3 | 2 | 22 | 11 | 61 | 136 | 14 | .. | 19 | 4 | 173 | 234 |
| ,, 2d Session | 6 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 11 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | 15 |
| 1842 . . . | 39 & 2 E. & I. | 1 | 7 | 53 | 21 | 123 | 161 | 21 | .. | 27 | 8 | 172 | 295 |
| Total . | 303 & 17 E. & I. | 49 | 37 | 356 | 151 | 913 | 1085 & 2 E & I. | 182 | 3 | 199 | 67 | 1,538 | 2,451* |

* Acts passed since 1834 to 1842, both inclusive.

[Parl. Paper, No. 114, Sess. 1843.]

## ARMY AND NAVY

*Number of Men Voted for the Army in each of the following Years, distinguishing the Number serving in India.*

| Years. | Great Britain. Number Voted, including the Recruiting Troops and Companies in the pay of the East India Company, but serving in Great Britain. | | | | India. Exclusive of Recruiting Troops and Companies. | | | | Gross Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers. | Rank and File. | All Ranks. | Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers. | Rank and File. | All Ranks. | |
| 1835-6. . . | 4,497 | 6,420 | 70,354 | 81,271 | 1,116 | 1,316 | 17,288 | 19,720 | 100,991 |
| 1836-7. . . | 4,523 | 6,442 | 70,354 | 81,319 | 1,116 | 1,316 | 17,288 | 19,720 | 101,039 |
| 1837-8. . . | 4 515 | 6,443 | 70,353 | 81,311 | 1,116 | 1,316 | 17,288 | 19,720 | 101,031 |
| 1838-9. . . | 4,540 | 6,437 | 78,328 | 89,305 | 1,117 | 1,317 | 17,288 | 19,722 | 109,027 |
| 1839-40 . . | 4,520 | 6,497 | 78,334 | 89,351 | 1,161 | 1,371 | 17,935 | 20,467 | 109,818 |
| 1840-1. . . | 4,454 | 6,754 | 82,263 | 93,471 | 1,255 | 1,789 | 24,597 | 27,641 | 121,112 |
| 1841-2. . . | 4,409 | 6,672 | 80,970 | 92,051 | 1,305 | 1,873 | 25,892 | 29,070 | 121,121 |
| 1842-3. . . | 4,575 | 6,913 | 84,140 | 95,628 | 1,233 | 1,761 | 23,946 | 26,940 | 122,568 |
| Addition of Supplemental Estimate. . | 46 | 427 | 5,354 | 5,827 | 124 | 191 | 3,144 | 3,459 | 9,286 |
| Total 1842-3 | 4,621 | 7,340 | 89,494 | 101,455 | 1,357 | 1,952 | 27,090 | 30,399 | 131,854 |

## ARMY AND NAVY—(*continued.*)

*Number of Men and Boys, including Royal Marines, Voted for the Service of the Navy, in each of the following Years.*

| Year. | Number of Men Voted. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835–6 . . . | 22,000 | men, including | 9,000 | marines, and | 2,000 | boys |
| 1836–7 . . . | 24,700 | „ | 9,000 | „ | 2,000 | „ |
| 1837–8 . . . | 25,165 | „ | 9,000 | „ | 2,000 | „ |
| 1838–9 . . . | 25,165 | „ | 9,000 | „ | 2,000 | „ |
| 1839–40. . . | 25,165 | „ | 9,000 | „ | 2,000 | „ |
| 1840–1 . . . | 26,165 | „ | 9,000 | „ | 2,000 | „ |
| 1841–2 . . . | 43,000 | „ | 10,500 | „ | 2,000 | „ |
| 1842–3 . . . | 43,000 | „ | 10,500 | „ | 2,000 | „ |

*Number of Men actually serving in the Army on the 5th April in each of the following Years.*

| Years. | Great Britain, Including Recruiting Troops and Companies. | | | | India, Exclusive of Recruiting Troops and Companies. | | | | Gross Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Non-Com^d^. Officers. | Rank and File. | Total. | Officers. | Non-Com^d^. Officers. | Rank and File. | All Ranks. | |
| 1840 | 4,454 | 6,507 | 84,018 | 94,979 | 1 255 | 1,495 | 20,684 | 23,434 | 118,413 |
| 1841 | 4,409 | 6,582 | 83,477 | 94,468 | 1,305 | 1,570 | 24,455 | 27,330 | 121,798 |
| 1842 | 4,575 | 6,777 | 86,440 | 97,792 | 1,233 | 1,563 | 24,563 | 27,359 | 125,151 |

*Number of Men actually serving in the Navy on the 5th day of April,* 1840, 1841, 1842.

| Year. | Men. | Boys. | Marines Afloat. | Total Afloat. | Marines on Shore. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 | 22,187 | 4,380 | 6,325 | 32,892 | 2,658 | 35,550 |
| 1841 | 25,947 | 5,043 | 7,012 | 38,002 | 2,168 | 40,170 |
| 1842 | 27,965 | 6,678 | 6,959 | 41,602 | 3,423 | 45,025 |

[Parl. Papers, Nos. 16 and 53, Sess. 1843.]

*Refugees.*—The first moneys advanced from the public treasury since the last war towards the relief of foreign refugees, emigrating to this country in consequence of internal insurrections in their own countries, were issued in 1827 to the amount of 15,196*l.*, paid to Spanish refugees; and payments of about the same amount were continued until 1833 to the same parties. But in 1834, the Polish refugees shared our bounty to the amount of 8,041*l.*, since increased to about 12,000*l.* per annum; the payments to Spanish refugees in 1840 having been only 2,505*l.*, while that to Polish refugees was 11,954*l.*—(*Parl. paper*, 1841, *No.* 436.)

## COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*Exports of British Produce and Manufactures from the United Kingdom in* 1841 *and* 1842.

| Articles. | Declared Value of the Exportations in the Year ended 5th January, 1842 | 1843 |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Coals and Culm | 675,287 | 733,574 |
| Cotton Manufactures | 16,232,510 | 13,910,084 |
| Cotton Yarn | 7,266,968 | 7,752,676 |
| Earthenware | 600,759 | 554,221 |
| Glass | 421,936 | 310,061 |
| Hardwares and Cutlery | 1,623,961 | 1,392,888 |
| Linen Manufactures | 3,347,555 | 2,360,152 |
| Linen Yarn | 972,466 | 1,023,978 |
| Metals, viz.— | | |
| Iron and Steel | 2,877,278 | 2,453,892 |
| Copper and Brass | 1,523,744 | 1,821,754 |
| Lead | 242,334 | 357,377 |
| Tin, in bars, &c. | 86,574 | 199,911 |
| Tin Plates | 368,700 | 348,236 |
| Salt | 175,615 | 206,639 |
| Silk Manufactures | 788,894 | 589,644 |
| Sugar, Refined | 548,336 | 439,335 |
| Wool, Sheep's or Lamb's | 555,620 | 510,965 |
| Woollen Yarn | 552,148 | 573,521 |
| Woollen Manufactures | 5,748,673 | 5,199,243 |
| Total of foregoing Articles | 44,609,358 | 40,738,151 |

*Vessels Employed in the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in* 1841 *and* 1842, *exclusively of Vessels in Ballast, and of those employed in the Coasting Trade between Great Britain and Ireland.*

| Countries to which the Vessels belonged. | Entered Inwards. Year ended 5th January, 1842 Ships. | 1842 Tonnage. | 1843 Ships. | 1843 Tonnage. | Cleared Outwards. Year ended 5th January, 1842 Ships. | 1842 Tonnage. | 1843 Ships. | 1843 Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom and its Dependencies | 14,419 | 2,900,749 | 13,823 | 2,680,838 | 14,243 | 2,624,680 | 15,198 | 2,735,073 |
| Russia | 246 | 72,552 | 220 | 65,249 | 112 | 33,484 | 127 | 38,269 |
| Sweden | 210 | 30,229 | 207 | 32,222 | 160 | 20,734 | 198 | 27,054 |
| Norway | 845 | 134,268 | 679 | 107,429 | 263 | 28,039 | 264 | 30,929 |
| Denmark | 1,169 | 84,411 | 756 | 54,066 | 1,256 | 94,555 | 1,092 | 87,457 |
| Prussia | 1,076 | 201,685 | 711 | 138,431 | 652 | 113,286 | 605 | 108,917 |
| Other German States | 1,271 | 103,061 | 863 | 74,338 | 1,049 | 86,092 | 967 | 91,752 |
| Holland | 582 | 49,517 | 481 | 40,509 | 541 | 52,830 | 512 | 49,475 |
| Belgium | 231 | 25,124 | 256 | 35,819 | 307 | 37,751 | 354 | 53,118 |
| France | 1,110 | 59,065 | 801 | 39,256 | 1,550 | 120,287 | 1,250 | 93,533 |
| Spain | 52 | 6,768 | 79 | 11,331 | 48 | 6,649 | 66 | 9,089 |
| Portugal | 73 | 8,228 | 31 | 3,544 | 82 | 9,751 | 27 | 3,217 |
| Italian States | 42 | 10,275 | 182 | 43,732 | 32 | 7,824 | 159 | 38,016 |
| Other European States | .. | .. | 6 | 1,727 | .. | .. | 3 | 944 |
| United States of America | 530 | 295,230 | 574 | 325,814 | 565 | 307,380 | 576 | 323,329 |
| Other States in America, Africa, or Asia | 2 | 967 | 6 | 1,301 | 1 | 114 | 5 | 1,492 |
| Total | 21,858 | 3,982,129 | 19,675 | 3,655,606 | 20,861 | 3,543,456 | 21,403 | 3,691,664 |

[Parl. Paper, No. 35, Sess. 1843.]

## BRITISH SHIPPING.

*An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Apprentices usually employed in navigating the same, on the 5th day of January,* 1841, 1842, *and* 1843, *respectively.*

| Country. | Vessels belonging to the several Ports of the British Empire. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In the Year 1840. | | | In the Year 1841. | | | In the Year 1842. | | |
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Men and Apprentices usually employed. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Men and Apprentices usually employed. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Men and Apprentices usually employed. |
| United Kingdom . | 21,983 | 2,724,107 | 160,509 | 22,747 | 2,886,626 | 167,117 | 23,207 | 2,990,849 | 170,628 |
| Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man | 671 | 44,155 | 5,018 | 714 | 48,773 | 5,224 | 747 | 50,571 | 5,396 |
| British Plantations | 6,308 | 543,276 | 35,813 | 6,591 | 577,081 | 37,857 | 6,861 | 578,430 | 38,585 |
| Total . . . | 28,962 | 3,311,538 | 201,340 | 30,052 | 3,512,480 | 210,198 | 30,815 | 3,619,850 | 214,609 |

There are no documents in my Department by which the distinction of Men and Apprentices can be shown; but by a Return procured from the Registrar of Merchant Seamen, the Number of registered Apprentices in the United Kingdom, in the Year 1840, was 26,750; in 1841, 26,809; and in 1842, 23,883.

*Custom House, London,*
21*st June,* 1843.

JOHN COVEY,
Registrar-General of Shipping.

*An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered into and cleared from the Ports of each portion of the United Kingdom during the Year* 1842.

| Country. | Sailing Vessels. | | | | Steam Vessels. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inwards. | | Outwards. | | Inwards. | | Outwards. | |
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign Trade . | 15,825 | 2,566,845 | 16,024 | 2,615,330 | 2,576 | 396,213 | 2,620 | 406,689 |
| Colonial Trade. | 4,981 | 968,661 | 4,580 | 948,037 | 310 | 62,803 | 323 | 69,170 |
| Coasting Trade | 94,664 | 7,256,880 | 107,027 | 8,005,251 | 9,541 | 1,685,171 | 9,086 | 1,511,130 |
| Total England | 115,470 | 10,794,386 | 127,631 | 11,566,618 | 12,427 | 2,144,187 | 12,029 | 1,986,989 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign Trade . | 1,861 | 213,918 | 2,243 | 268,318 | 3 | 387 | 2 | 321 |
| Colonial Trade . | 494 | 105,696 | 661 | 154,692 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coasting Trade. | 18,333 | 1,045,260 | 19,654 | 1,101,688 | 3,060 | 665,470 | 2,620 | 559,119 |
| Total Scotland . | 20,688 | 1,364,874 | 22,558 | 1,524,698 | 3,063 | 665,857 | 2,622 | 559,440 |
| IRELAND; | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign Trade . | 482 | 63,373 | 280 | 55,872 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colonial Trade. | 473 | 118,846 | 415 | 106,710 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coasting Trade. | 17,114 | 1,269,357 | 8,767 | 564,822 | 2,514 | 611,329 | 2,929 | 673,042 |
| Total Ireland. | 18,069 | 1,451,766 | 9,462 | 727,404 | 2,514 | 611,329 | 2,929 | 673,042 |
| Total United Kingdom . | 154,227 | 13,611,026 | 159,651 | 13,818,720 | 18,004 | 3,421,373 | 17,580 | 3,219,471 |

[Parl. Paper, Sess. 1843, No. 207.]

## OPERATION OF CORN LAWS.

*Statement of the Monthly Average Prices of Wheat from the beginning of* 1793 *to the end of April,* 1842, *showing the Number of Months in which each of the various Average Prices occurred (stating those Prices at intervals of Ten Shillings), and also under which of the Laws regulating the Importation of Corn.*

| Tariffs. | Under 40*s.* | 40*s.* to 50*s.* | 50*s.* to 60*s.* | 60*s.* to 70*s.* | 70*s.* to 80*s.* | 80*s.* to 90*s.* | 90*s.* to 100*s.* | 100*s.* to 110*s.* | 110*s.* to 120*s.* | 120*s.* to 130*s.* | 130*s.* to 140*s.* | 140*s.* to 150*s.* | 150*s.* to 160*s.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Act of 1791— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 50*s.* Duty, 24*s.* 3*d.* | .. | 16 | 62 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| ,, 54*s.* ,, 2*s.* 6*d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Above 54*s.* ,, 0*s.* 6*d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Act of 1804— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 63*s.* Duty, 24*s.* 3*d.* | .. | .. | 1 | 16 | 33 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| ,, 66*s.* ,, 2*s.* 6*d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Above 66*s.* ,, 0*s.* 6*d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Act of 1815— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prohibition under 80*s.* . | .. | 7 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 2 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Above 80*s.*, Duty free . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Act of 1822— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prohibition under 70*s.* . | .. | 6 | 38 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Above 70*s.*, Duty free . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Act of 1828— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Sliding Scale Act . | 17 | 23 | 51 | 60 | 19 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total . . . | 17 | 52 | 170 | 128 | 81 | 49 | 27 | 31 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 3 |

*Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, from the passing of Act* 5 *Vict., Sess.* 2, *c.* 14, (29*th April,* 1842), *to* 5*th January,* 1843.

| Foreign, admitted at the Rates of Duty under-mentioned. | Wheat. | Wheat Flour. | Foreign, admitted at the Rates of Duty under-mentioned. | Wheat. | Wheat Flour. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per Quarter. | | | Per Quarter. | | |
| £. s. d. | Quarters. | Cwts. | £. s. d. | Quarters. | Cwts. |
| 0 8 0 | 2,105,484 | 427,579 | Brought for. | 2,578,382 | 510,255 |
| 0 9 0 | 226,818 | 27,725 | 0 13 0 | 26,877 | 13,640 |
| 0 10 0 | 28,924 | 15,246 | 0 14 0 | 9,431 | 2 |
| 0 11 0 | 124,319 | 19,623 | 0 16 0 | 662 | 34 |
| 0 12 0 | 92,837 | 20,082 | 0 18 0 | 2,640 | 68 |
| | | | 0 19 0 | 275 | 18 |
| Carr. forw. | 2,578,382 | 510,255 | 1 0 0 | 2,549 | 208 |
| | | Total Foreign . . . . | | 2,620,816 | 524,225 |
| Colonial, admitted when the Rate of Duty on Wheat was . . . . | | | 0 1 0 | 29,132 | 495,501 |
| | | | 0 3 0 | 33 | 22,993 |
| | | | 0 5 0 | 4,644 | 42,392 |
| | | Total Colonial . . . | | 33,809 | 560,886 |

[Parl. Paper, No. 97, Sess. 1843.]

## OPERATION OF CORN LAWS.

*An Account of the Duties payable on the Importation of Foreign Wheat when the Price of Wheat in this Country has been at 50s., 55s., 60s., 65s., 70s., 75s., 80s., and 85s., under the various Acts which have been passed from the Reign of Charles II. to the present time.*

| ACTS. | Rates of Duty per Imperial Quarter on Foreign Wheat, when the Price of British Wheat per Imperial Quarter was at | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50s. | | 55s. | | 60s. | | 65s. | | 70s. | | 75s. | | 80s. | | 85s. | |
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1660. 12 Car. 2, c. 4 . | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1670. 22 Car. 2, c. 13 . | 16 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1699. 9 & 10 Wm. 3, c. 23 | 16 | $10\frac{1}{8}$ | 16 | $10\frac{1}{8}$ | 8 | $7\frac{1}{8}$ | 8 | $7\frac{1}{8}$ | 8 | $7\frac{1}{8}$ | 8 | $7\frac{1}{8}$ | 8 | $7\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1703. 2 & 3 Anne, c. 9 . | 16 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $9\frac{5}{8}$ |
| 1704. 3 & 4 Anne, c. 5 . | 17 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | $0\frac{3}{8}$ |
| 1747. 21 Geo. 2, c. 2 . | 17 | $6\frac{3}{8}$ | 17 | $6\frac{3}{8}$ | 9 | $3\frac{3}{8}$ | 9 | $3\frac{3}{8}$ | 9 | $3\frac{3}{8}$ | 9 | $3\frac{3}{8}$ | 9 | $3\frac{3}{8}$ | 1 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1774. 13 Geo. 3, c. 43 . | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ |
| 1779. 19 Geo. 3, c. 25 . | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1782. 22 Geo. 3, c. 66 . | 0 | $6\frac{4}{5}$ | 0 | $6\frac{4}{5}$ | 0 | $6\frac{4}{5}$ | 0 | $6\frac{4}{5}$ | 0 | $6\frac{4}{5}$ | 0 | $6\frac{4}{5}$ | 0 | $6\frac{4}{5}$ | 0 | $6\frac{4}{5}$ |
| 1787. 27 Geo. 3, c. 13 . | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ |
| 1791. 31 Geo. 3, c. 30 . | 25 | $0\frac{3}{32}$ | 2 | $6\frac{15}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{3}{16}$ |
| 1796. 37 Geo. 3, c. 15 . | 26 | $3\frac{1}{10}$ | 2 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1797. 37 Geo. 3, c. 110 | 27 | $6\frac{1}{10}$ | 2 | $10\frac{1}{32}$ | 0 | $6\frac{13}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{13}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{13}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{13}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{13}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{13}{16}$ |
| 1803. 43 Geo. 3, c. 68 & 70 | 28 | $1\frac{19}{32}$ | 2 | $10\frac{13}{16}$ | 0 | $6\frac{31}{32}$ | 0 | $6\frac{31}{32}$ | 0 | $6\frac{31}{32}$ | 0 | $6\frac{31}{32}$ | 0 | $6\frac{31}{32}$ | 0 | $6\frac{31}{32}$ |
| 1804. 44 Geo. 3, c. 53 . | 31 | $3\frac{3}{8}$ | 3 | $2\frac{21}{32}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1804. 44 Geo. 3, c. 109 | 31 | $3\frac{3}{8}$ | 31 | $3\frac{3}{8}$ | 31 | $3\frac{3}{8}$ | 3 | $2\frac{21}{32}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1805. 45 Geo. 3, c. 29. | 31 | $10\frac{5}{8}$ | 31 | $10\frac{5}{8}$ | 31 | $10\frac{5}{8}$ | 3 | $3\frac{7}{16}$ | 0 | $7\frac{8}{9}$ | 0 | $7\frac{8}{9}$ | 0 | $7\frac{8}{9}$ | 0 | $7\frac{8}{9}$ |
| 1806. 46 Geo. 3, c. 42 . | 33 | $11\frac{5}{8}$ | 33 | $11\frac{5}{8}$ | 33 | $11\frac{5}{8}$ | 3 | 6 | 0 | $8\frac{2}{5}$ | 0 | $8\frac{2}{5}$ | 0 | $8\frac{2}{5}$ | 0 | $8\frac{2}{5}$ |
| 1809. 49 Geo. 3, c. 98 . | 34 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1813. 53 Geo. 3, c. 35 . | 40 | $9\frac{27}{32}$ | 40 | $9\frac{27}{32}$ | 40 | $9\frac{27}{32}$ | 4 | 1 | 0 | $9\frac{25}{32}$ | 0 | $9\frac{25}{32}$ | 0 | $9\frac{25}{32}$ | 0 | $9\frac{25}{32}$ |
| 1815. 55 Geo. 3, c. 26 . | prohibited | | | | | | prohibited | | | | prohibited | | | | free | |
| 1822. 3 Geo. 4, c. 60* . { | prohibited | | | | | | prohibited | | | | 12 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | $1\frac{7}{8}$ |
| | and additional for the first three months | | | | | | | | | | 5 | $1\frac{7}{8}$ | 5 | $1\frac{7}{8}$ | 5 | $1\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 1825. 6 Geo. 4, c. 65† . | 10 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1826. 7 Geo. 4, c. 70‡ . | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 1827. 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 57§ | 44 | 8 | 34 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1828. 9 Geo. 4, c. 60 . | 36 | 8 | 31 | 8 | 26 | 8 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1841. 5 Vic., Sess. 2, c. 14 | 20 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

* Rates directed to be levied as soon as foreign wheat should have been admitted to consumption, und Act 55 Geo. 3, c. 26 (which, however, did not take place during the continuance of this Act).

† On wheat secured in warehouse before 13th May, 1822, and taken out between 15th June and 15th August, 1825.

‡ On wheat warehoused on or before 2nd May, 1826, and taken out between 31st May and 16th August, 1826.

§ On wheat warehoused on or before 1st July, 1827.

*Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, London, 20th April,* 1843. WILLIAM IRVING.

[Parl. Paper, Sess. 1843, No. 211.]

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*Prices of Food.*—The few following figures, describing the cost of food for a public institution in cheap and dear years, will help the imagination in estimating the effects of such times upon the economy of a nation :—

*A Return of the Sum expended in the Purchase of Fresh Meat for the use of Greenwich Hospital in each of the Years* 1835 *and* 1841.

| | £. | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1835 . | 12,628 | 8 | 1 | Average Price per cwt. . | 40 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Year 1841 . | 16,806 | 2 | 11 | Average Price per cwt. . | 56 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |

*A Return.*

## OPERATION OF CORN LAWS.

*Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom during the whole Period of the Continuance of Act 9 Geo. IV., c. 60, from 15th July, 1828, to 29th April, 1842.*

| Foreign, admitted at the Rates of Duty under-named. | Wheat. | Wheat Flour. | Foreign, admitted at the Rates of Duty under-named. | Wheat. | Wheat Flour. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per Quarter. £. s. d. | Quarters. | Cwts. | Per Quarter. £. s. d. | Quarters. | Cwt. |
| 0 1 0 | 5,788,045 | 1,758,372 | Brought for. | 13,555,703 | 4,303,340 |
| 0 2 8 | 2,880,613 | 862,262 | 1 11 8 | 1,496 | 87 |
| 0 6 8 | 1,997,226 | 519,123 | 1 12 8 | 432 | 63 |
| 0 10 8 | 820,342 | 243,120 | 1 13 8 | 908 | 511 |
| 0 13 8 | 549,717 | 466,521 | 1 14 8 | 396 | 164 |
| 0 16 8 | 302,636 | 213,803 | 1 15 8 | 154 | 24 |
| 0 18 8 | 77,140 | 44,807 | 1 16 8 | 326 | 42 |
| 1 0 8 | 379,073 | 97,025 | 1 17 8 | 314 | 24 |
| 1 1 8 | 110,324 | 6,618 | 1 18 8 | 154 | 72 |
| 1 2 8 | 79,562 | 18,747 | 1 19 8 | 151 | 51 |
| 1 3 8 | 275,959 | 63,767 | 2 0 8 | 3 | .. |
| 1 4 8 | 46,744 | 3,844 | 2 2 8 | 7 | 3 |
| 1 5 8 | 28,512 | 1,672 | 2 3 8 | 4 | 7 |
| 1 6 8 | 7,191 | 714 | 2 4 8 | 16 | 13 |
| 1 7 8 | 2,710 | 711 | 2 5 8 | 62 | 33 |
| 1 8 8 | 134,300 | 1,377 | 2 6 8 | 10 | 155 |
| 1 9 8 | 61,650 | 101 | 2 7 8 | 7 | 17 |
| 1 10 8 | 13,959 | 756 | 2 8 8 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | 2 9 8 | 2 | 36 |
| Carr. forw. | 13,555,703 | 4,303,340 | 2 10 8 | 8 | 56 |
| Admitted at an ad valorem Duty, being damaged . | | | | 2,629 | .. |
| Ditto . . duty free . . . ditto . | | | | .. | 350 |
| Ditto . . duty free, for seed . . . . . | | | | 71 | .. |
| Total Foreign . . . . | | | | 13,562,856 | 4,305,150 |
| Colonial admitted when the Rate of Duty on Wheat was . . . . . | | | 0 0 6 | 176,761 | 833,719 |
| | | | 0 5 0 | 420,939 | 910,872 |
| Total Colonial . . . | | | | 597,700 | 1,744,591 |

[Parl. Paper, Sess. 1843, No. 97.]

*A Return of the Sum expended in the Purchase of Wheat, Wheat Flour, and Wheaten Bread, for the use of Greenwich Hospital, in each of the Years 1835 and 1841.*

| | £. | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1835: Wheat Flour . | 5,463 | 15 | 10 | Average Price per Sack . | 31 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Year 1841: Wheat Flour . | 8,203 | 11 | 8 | Average Price per Sack . | 52 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ |

[Parl. Paper, Sess. 1842, No. 263.]

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*Inclosure Acts.*—Number passed, from 1800 to 1810, 905; from 1810 to 1820, 741; from 1820 to 1830, 192; from 1830 to 1840, 125. (*Parl. Paper, Session* 1843, *No.* 325.)

## MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

*A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, Registered in the* 13 *Weeks ended July* 1, 1843.

| DISEASES. | Average Deaths in the Spring Quarters, 1838–9–40–1–2. | Deaths in the Spring Quarter, ending July 1, 1843. |
|---|---|---|
| Small Pox | 351 | 105 |
| Measles | 295 | 369 |
| Scarlatina | 307 | 321 |
| Hooping Cough | 428 | 620 |
| Croup | 99 | 86 |
| Thrush | 52 | 47 |
| Diarrhœa | 62 | 50 |
| Dysentery | 13 | 17 |
| Cholera | 3 | 8 |
| Influenza | 25 | 21 |
| Ague | 2 | 6 |
| Remittent Fever | 7 | 5 |
| Typhus | 492 | 685 |
| Erysipelas | 73 | 58 |
| Syphilis | 7 | 11 |
| Hydrophobia | 8 | .. |
| Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious diseases | 2,216 | 2,409 |
| Cephalitis | 156 | 176 |
| Hydrocephalus | 450 | 476 |
| Apoplexy | 203 | 244 |
| Paralysis | 178 | 214 |
| Convulsions | 722 | 530 |
| Tetanus | 4 | 2 |
| Chorea | 2 | 1 |
| Epilepsy | 47 | 52 |
| Insanity | 13 | 11 |
| Delirium Tremens | 20 | 21 |
| Disease of Brain, &c. | 100 | 97 |
| Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses | 1,895 | 1,824 |
| Laryngitis | 5 | 11 |
| Quinsy | 14 | 26 |
| Bronchitis | 112 | 190 |
| Pleurisy | 22 | 30 |
| Pneumonia | 785 | 827 |
| Hydrothorax | 56 | 53 |
| Asthma | 203 | 188 |
| Phthisis or Consumption | 1,935 | 1,843 |
| Disease of Lungs, &c. | 154 | 212 |
| Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration | 3,287 | 3,380 |
| Teething | 196 | 198 |
| Gastritis-Enteritis | 197 | 167 |
| Peritonitis | 16 | 20 |
| Tabes Mesenterica | 48 | 104 |
| Worms | 3 | 2 |
| Ascites | 7 | 16 |
| Ulceration (of Intest. &c.) | 14 | 20 |
| Hernia | 21 | 31 |
| Colic or Ileus | 22 | 24 |
| Intussusception | 5 | 9 |
| Stricture | 7 | 4 |
| Hæmatemesis | 4 | 10 |
| Disease of Stomach, &c. | 47 | 60 |
| Disease of Pancreas | .. | .. |
| Hepatitis | 11 | 21 |
| Jaundice | 26 | 27 |
| Disease of Liver, &c. | 94 | 113 |
| Disease of Spleen | 1 | .. |
| Diseases of Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion | 720 | 826 |

| DISEASES. | Average Deaths in the Spring Quarters, 1838–9–40–1–2. | Deaths in the Spring Quarter, ending July 1, 1834. |
|---|---|---|
| Pericarditis | 7 | 19 |
| Aneurism | 8 | 8 |
| Disease of Heart, &c. | 206 | 286 |
| Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels | 221 | 313 |
| Nephritis | 5 | 6 |
| Ischuria | 2 | .. |
| Diabetes | 4 | 4 |
| Cystitis | 3 | 3 |
| Stone | 5 | 3 |
| Stricture | 4 | 13 |
| Disease of Kidneys, &c. | 39 | 61 |
| Disease of the Kidneys, &c. | 62 | 90 |
| Childbed | 80 | 92 |
| Paramenia | 2 | 2 |
| Ovarian Dropsy | 3 | 5 |
| Disease of Uterus, &c. | 27 | 15 |
| Childbed, Diseases of the Uterus, &c. | 112 | 114 |
| Arthritis | ·8 | 1 |
| Rheumatism | 35 | 34 |
| Disease of Joints, &c. | 40 | 68 |
| Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c. | 76 | 103 |
| Carbuncle | ·6 | 1 |
| Phlegmon | 1 | .. |
| Ulcer | 5 | 2 |
| Fistula | 5 | 6 |
| Disease of the Skin, &c. | 5 | 4 |
| Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c. | 17 | 13 |
| Inflammation | 117 | 39 |
| Hæmorrhage | 44 | 28 |
| Dropsy | 414 | 382 |
| Abscess | 49 | 16 |
| Mortification | 54 | 53 |
| Purpura | 4 | 1 |
| Scrofula | 25 | 36 |
| Carcinoma | 87 | 128 |
| Tumor | 20 | 8 |
| Gout | 13 | 15 |
| Atrophy | 64 | 101 |
| Debility | 220 | 221 |
| Malformations | 10 | 18 |
| Sudden Deaths | 173 | 163 |
| Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain Seat | 1,294 | 1,209 |
| Old Age or Natural Decay | 807 | 819 |
| Intemperance | 7 | 4 |
| Privation | 4 | 4 |
| Violent Deaths | 314 | 258 |
| Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance | 325 | 266 |
| Causes not specified | 69 | 67 |
| Deaths from all Causes | 11,101 | 11,433 |

## MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY,

*Quarterly Table of the Mortality in* 114 *of the Districts of England (including the principal Towns), showing the average Number of Deaths in the Five Springs,* 1838-42, *and the Number of Deaths in the Spring Quarter of* 1843, *ended* 30*th June.*

| DISTRICTS. | | Population in 1841. | Deaths Registered in 1842. | Deaths per Annum in every 1,000 of the Population.* | 1838–42 Quarterly Average | | Deaths in the Spring Quarter, ending June 30, 1843. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Of Five Years. | Of Five Springs | |
| †*Metropolis* | West Districts | 300,705 | 6,826 | 24 | 1,751 | 1,738 | 1,805 |
| | North Districts | 365,660 | 8,550 | | 2,112 | 2,004 | 2,206 |
| | Central Districts | 373,806 | 8,873 | | 2,395 | 2,255 | 2,304 |
| | East Districts | 392,496 | 9,947 | | 2,640 | 2,417 | 2,496 |
| | South Districts | 438,060 | 11,076 | | 2,850 | 2,686 | 2,622 |
| | Total | 1,870,727 | 45,272 | | 11,749 | 11,101 | 11,433 |
| *South Eastern Division.* | Maidstone | 32,310 | 815 | 25 | 181 | 184 | 175 |
| | Brighton | 46,742 | 1,126 | 24 | 251 | 230 | 292 |
| | Isle of Wight | 42,547 | 721 | 17 | 182 | 193 | 175 |
| | Portsea Island | 53,036 | 1,152 | 22 | 297 | 271 | 334 |
| | Winchester | 23,044 | 469 | 20 | 116 | 113 | 100 |
| | Windsor | 20,502 | 394 | 19 | 97 | 94 | 88 |
| *South Midland Division.* | St. Albans | 17,051 | 340 | 20 | 83 | 89 | 60 |
| | Wycombe | 34,150 | 679 | 20 | 187 | 210 | 198 |
| | Oxford | 19,701 | 414 | 21 | 102 | 94 | 85 |
| | Northampton | 28,103 | 622 | 22 | 168 | 165 | 177 |
| | Bedford | 31,767 | 604 | 19 | 171 | 172 | 177 |
| | Cambridge | 24,453 | 465 | 21 | 144 | 144 | 124 |
| *Eastern Division.* | Colchester | 17,790 | 417 | 23 | 113 | 107 | 99 |
| | Ipswich | 25,254 | 594 | 24 | 150 | 144 | 118 |
| | Norwich | 61,846 | 1,582 | 26 | 396 | 430 | 339 |
| | Yarmouth | 24,031 | 516 | 22 | 118 | 115 | 102 |
| *South Western Division.* | Devizes | 22,130 | 449 | 20 | 115 | 111 | 194 |
| | Dorchester | 23,380 | 437 | 19 | 107 | 118 | 105 |
| | Exeter | 31,333 | 764 | 24 | 192 | 178 | 143 |
| | St. Thomas | 47,105 | 886 | 18 | 214 | 201 | 185 |
| | Plymouth | 36,527 | 1,141 | 29 | 208 | 196 | 206 |
| | Redruth | 48,062 | 1,232 | 26 | 249 | 252 | 203 |
| | Penzance | 50,100 | 1,128 | 22 | 236 | 226 | 250 |
| | Bath | 69,232 | 1,598 | 23 | 423 | 436 | 376 |
| *Western Division* | Bristol | 64,298 | 1,771 | 27 | 476 | 462 | 390 |
| | Clifton | 66,233 | 1,510 | 23 | 362 | 368 | 294 |
| | Stroud | 38,920 | 706 | 18 | 192 | 205 | 188 |
| | Cheltenham | 40,221 | 1,078 | 27 | 221 | 217 | 197 |
| | Hereford | 33,646 | 862 | 25 | 188 | 182 | 197 |
| | Shrewsbury | 21,529 | 586 | 27 | 137 | 143 | 117 |
| | Worcester | 27,130 | 637 | 24 | 171 | 166 | 172 |
| | Kidderminster | 29,408 | 621 | 21 | 149 | 137 | 155 |
| | Dudley | 86,028 | 2,332 | 28 | 515 | 497 | 442 |
| | Walsall | 34,274 | 927 | 27 | 202 | 183 | 192 |
| | Wolverhampton | 80,722 | 2,319 | 29 | 508 | 506 | 415 |
| | Wolstanton | 32,669 | 964 | 30 | 203 | 210 | 220 |
| | Birmingham | 138,187 | 3,579 | 26 | 901 | 845 | 735 |
| | Aston | 50,928 | 1,093 | 22 | 279 | 275 | 277 |
| | Coventry | 31,028 | 890 | 29 | 191 | 181 | 198 |
| *North Midland Division.* | Leicester | 50,932 | 1,457 | 29 | 350 | 326 | 276 |
| | Lincoln. | 36,110 | 720 | 20 | 184 | 194 | 204 |
| | Nottingham | 53,080 | 1,429 | 27 | 361 | 315 | 299 |
| | Basford. | 59,634 | 1,245 | 19 | 310 | 322 | 325 |
| | Derby | 35,015 | 909 | 26 | 217 | 208 | 210 |

* The figures in this column are a rude representation of the relative mortality of the different districts, made from the figures in the preceding columns, by William Baker, Esq., M.D., Derby. This gentleman preferred stating the mortality per thousand to avoid the use of decimals. The fractions which he employed are also here dispensed with; the nearest whole number being substituted.

† The deaths in the metropolis for the years 1840–1–2 have been derived from the weekly tables, the returns for each year comprising 52 weeks, or 364 days. The returns from other places are for the years ending December 31st.

*A Quarterly Table of the Mortality, &c.*—continued.

| | DISTRICTS. | Population in 1841. | Deaths Registered in 1842. | Deaths per Annum in every 1,000 of the Population. | 1838–42 Quarterly Average | | Deaths in the Spring Quarter, ending June 30, 1843. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Of Five Years. | Of Five Springs. | |
| *North Western Division.* | Stockport | 85,672 | 2,073 | 24 | 585 | 630 | 511 |
| | Macclesfield | 56,018 | 1,403 | 34 | 370 | 394 | 386 |
| | Great Boughton (including Chester) | 49,085 | 1,189 | 24 | 305 | 315 | 292 |
| | Liverpool | 223,054 | 7,407 | 34 | 1,875 | 1,744 | 1,913 |
| | West Derby (adjoining Liverpool) | 88,652 | 2,405 | 27 | 509 | 455 | 558 |
| | Blackburn | 75,091 | 1,665 | 22 | 465 | 492 | 562 |
| | Preston | 77,189 | 2,050 | 27 | 513 | 502 | 507 |
| | Rochdale | 60,577 | 1,476 | 25 | 396 | 426 | 405 |
| | Bury | 77,496 | 1,987 | 26 | 506 | 543 | 492 |
| | Bolton | 97,519 | 2,607 | 26 | 668 | 672 | 676 |
| | Wigan | 66,032 | 1,588 | 24 | 434 | 447 | 477 |
| | Prescott | 43,739 | 1,075 | 25 | 260 | 272 | 248 |
| | Chorlton | 93,736 | 2,427 | 26 | 591 | 535 | 610 |
| | Manchester | 192,408 | 6,151 | 32 | 1,597 | 1,543 | 1,449 |
| | Salford | 70,228 | 1,977 | 28 | 530 | 519 | 499 |
| | Ashton | 173,964 | 4,786 | 28 | 1,196 | 1,377 | 1,074 |
| *York Division.* | Sheffield | 85,076 | 2,182 | 26 | 598 | 577 | 532 |
| | Huddersfield | 107,140 | 1,996 | 19 | 514 | 620 | 779 |
| | Halifax | 109,175 | 2,272 | 21 | 566 | 586 | 679 |
| | Bradford | 132,164 | 3,323 | 25 | 794 | 803 | 938 |
| | Leeds | 168,667 | 4,615 | 27 | 1,107 | 1,107 | 1,120 |
| | Hull | 41,130 | 1,042 | 25 | 289 | 264 | 282 |
| | York | 47,779 | 1,133 | 22 | 274 | 292 | 298 |
| *Northern Division* | Sunderland | 56,226 | 1,357 | 24 | 369 | 374 | 333 |
| | Gateshead | 38,747 | 909 | 24 | 238 | 211 | 279 |
| | Tynemouth | 55,625 | 1,327 | 24 | 315 | 322 | 309 |
| | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 71,850 | 1,726 | 24 | 487 | 469 | 540 |
| | Carlisle | 36,084 | 840 | 23 | 213 | 193 | 195 |
| | Cockermouth | 35,676 | 597 | 17 | 173 | 160 | 190 |
| | Kendal | 34,694 | 714 | 21 | 184 | 198 | 209 |
| *Welsh Division.* | Abergavenny | 50,834 | 1,109 | 22 | 315 | 357 | 313 |
| | Pont-y-pool | 25,037 | 545 | 22 | 147 | 170 | 160 |
| | Merthyr Tydvil | 52,864 | 1,110 | 23 | 343 | 360 | 265 |
| | Newtown | 25,958 | 420 | 16 | 129 | 144 | 139 |
| | Wrexham | 39,542 | 809 | 21 | 217 | 227 | 266 |
| | Holywell | 40,787 | 738 | 18 | 204 | 222 | 204 |
| | Anglesey | 38,105 | 624 | 16 | 154 | 173 | 129 |
| | Total exclusive of the Metropolis | 4,663,808 | 115,834 | 25 | 29,049 | 29,107 | 28,626 |
| | Grand Total | 6,534,535 | 161,106 | 25 | 40,798 | 40,208 | 40,059 |

Remarks.

The quarterly return, to which the following remarks apply, is derived from 114 districts (subdivided into 571 registrars' districts). *Thirty-three* of the districts are in the metropolis; and the remaining 81 districts comprise, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities of England. At the last census (June 6th, 1841) the enumerated population of the 114 districts was 6,534,535, or nearly *four-tenths* of the total population. The average annual number of deaths registered in the 114 districts was 163,193, or 47 per cent. of the total deaths registered annually in England.

The number of deaths registered in the last Spring quarter, ending June 30th, was 40,059; while the average deaths in the five previous Springs was 40,208. The population of these town districts has increased for many years about 1·74 per cent. annually; and hence it is highly probable that, from the Spring of 1840 (the middle year of the five) to the Spring of 1843—an interval of three years, the population increased more than five per cent. (5·27). If the deaths had increased in that proportion, 42,326 deaths would have been registered; so 42,326 is the corrected average with which 40,059 must be compared.

The average quarterly number of deaths deduced from the five years was 40,798; with which the Spring average (40,208) very closely agrees. The mortality in the

Spring quarter will, therefore, generally represent—for English towns—the mortality of the year.

The deaths by *Typhus*, or what is vaguely called *Fever*, in the metropolis were as follows: in the 13 weeks ending July 1st, 1843—

| Weeks . . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths by Typhus . | 55 | 56 | 58 | 62 | 58 | 58 | 39 | 95 | 73 | 48 | 47 | 37 | 35 |

The epidemic of Typhus appears to be declining; it has tended to raise the mortality of the metropolis.

Districts in which the mortality was *greater* than the Spring average of the same districts:—Brighton, Portsea Island, *Devizes, Liverpool, West Derby*, Blackburn, Chorlton, *Huddersfield*, Halifax, *Bradford, Gateshead*, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cockermouth, Wrexham.

Districts in which the mortality was *less* than in the Spring average of the same districts:—Isle of Wight, St. Albans, Cambridge, *Ipswich, Norwich, Exeter, Redruth, Bath, Bristol, Clifton, Shrewsbury*, Dudley, *Wolverhampton, Birmingham*, Leicester, Stockport, Bury, Manchester, Ashton, *Abergavenny, Merthyr Tydvil*, Anglesey.

The *barometer* was 0·123 below the average of the season. The *mean temperature* was 55°·6; which is 0°·8 above the average, but 0°·6 below the temperature of the previous Spring (1842). The mean of the maxima (day) temperature was 63°·3; the mean of the minima (night) was 48°·0; the mean difference was 15°·3. The difference between the dry and wet bulb thermometers was only 4°·4; the average being 5°·9. The air was therefore more humid than usual; and the fall of *rain* in 49 days was 7·5 inches—nearly double the average (4 inches.)

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*A Meteorological Table of the Spring Quarters ending June 30th; deduced from Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society, London.*

| | Ten Springs, 1831–40 | Spring, 1841 | Spring, 1842 | Spring, 1843 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean height of barometer in inches . . | 29·876 | 29·829 | 29·937 | 29·753 |
| Self-registering thermometer:— | | | | |
| Highest . . . . . | 86°·7 | 79°·6 | 83°·6 | 79°·7 |
| Lowest . . . . . | 28·0 | 42·4 | 34·2 | 33·0 |
| Mean of daily maxima . . . | 61·9 | 64·7 | 65·1 | 63·3 |
| Mean of daily minima . . . | 47·7 | 49·3 | 49·4 | 48·0 |
| Mean temperature . . . . . | 54·8 | 57·0 | 57·2 | 55·6 |
| Dew point (mean) . . . . . | 48·2 | 51·0 | 50·0 | 49·0 |
| Difference between wet and dry bulb of the thermometer (mean) . . . . | 5·9 | 4·2 | 6·2 | 4·4 |
| Rain in inches . . . . . | 4·027 | 6·043 | 3·034 | 7·521 |
| Number of days in which rain fell . . | 30 | 36 | 32 | 49 |

Winds in the Springs 1841–43, observed on the number of Days under-mentioned.

| * | N. | N.E. | N.N.E. | N.W. | N.N.W. | E. | E.N.E. | S. | S.E. | S.S.E. | S.W. | S.S.W. | W. | W.N.W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1841 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| 1842 | 21 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| 1843 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Mean | 16 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 |

* The Observations are made at 9 A.M.

## PRICES OF PROVISIONS,

*Average Contract Prices of the Provisions and Fuel Supplied to the Workhouses*

| Districts marked out by the Registrar-General, and Central Unions contained therein. | Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers. | | | Flour per Stone. | Wheaten Bread per 4lbs. | Meat—Beef and Mutton per lb. | Salt Butter per lb. | Cheese per lb. | Potatoes per cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food. | Clothing. | Food and Clothing. | | | | | | |
| *Metropolis.* | *s. d.* | *d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *s. d.* | *d.* | *s. d.* |
| East London | 2 11 | 1¾ | 3 0¾ | 2 0 | 5⅛ | 4½ | 0 7½ | .. | 2 5 |
| Holborn | 1 11 | 2½ | 2 1½ | 1 10¾ | 5 | 4⅜ | 0 6¾ | 4¾ | 2 2 |
| *South Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Maidstone | 2 4 | 3½ | 2 7½ | 1 9 | 5½ | 4¾ | 0 6¼ | 5½ | 3 9 sack |
| Portsea Island | 2 0 | 8 | 2 8 | 1 7¼ | 4⅞ | 5½ | 0 7 | 3¼ | 2 2½ |
| *South Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | 2 7½ | 10¼ | 3 5¾ | 1 9 | 4¼ | 4¼ & 4¾ | 1 3 & 10 | 6½ | .. |
| Cambridge | 2 5¾ | 10½ | 3 4¼ | 2 0 | 5 | 4⅞ | 10 | 5½ | .. |
| *Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 2 2¼ | 7 | 2 9¼ | 1 7 | 5½ | 4¾ & 5 | 1 0 & 1 2 | 6⅛ | .. |
| *South Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Devizes | 1 10¾ | 3½ | 2 2¼ | 1 6¾ | 4¾ | 3½ | 0 8½ | 4½ | 1 1 bushel |
| Truro | 1 9 | 2¼ | 1 11¼ | 18 0 bushel | 4¾ | 4½ | 0 8 | .. | 4 6 sack |
| Bath | 2 2½ | 3¼ | 2 5¾ | 2 3 | 5¼ | 4⅜ | 0 9¾ | 3½ | 4 6 sack |
| *Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Stroud | 1 9¾ | 1¾ | 1 11½ | 2 6 | 5 | 5¼ | 0 8 | 4 | 4 3 |
| Wolverhampton | 2 4 | 3½ | 2 7½ | 1 11¼ | 5½ | 4½ & 5 | 0 10 | 5 | 3 6 sack |
| *North Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Derby | 1 7¼ | 0¼ | 1 7½ | 1 9 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 1 1 | 5¾ | 2 2 |
| *North Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Macclesfield | 2 0½ | 3½ | 2 4 | 1 6¼ | .. | 3¾ | 0 9 | 7 | 4 3 |
| Chorlton | 2 1½ | 7¼ | 2 8¾ | 1 7 | 5⅜ | 4 | 0 9½ | 8 | 1 9 |
| Preston | 1 9 | 3½ | 2 0½ | 1 5¼ | 3⅞ | 3¼ to 6 | 0 9 | 5 | 1 5¾ |
| *North Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield | 1 10 | 9¾ | 2 7¾ | 31 2 pr. bag | 2¼ lb. | 3⅞ | .. | 6¼ | 3 8 load |
| Halifax | 1 9 | 3½ | 2 0½ | .. | 5½ | 5½ | 0 9 | 7 | 5 0 load |
| Sculcoates, near Hull | 2 4 | 8¾ | 3 0¾ | 1 10 | 4 | 4½ | 1 1 | 8 | 2 2 |
| *Northern Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Gateshead, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 2 1 | 6 | 2 7 | 2 2¼ | 6¼ | 3⅞ to 4⅞ | 1 0 | 8 | .. |
| East Ward | 1 7¼ | 3¾ | 1 11 | 1 10 | 4⅛ | 3⅜ | 0 9¾ | 2½ | 1 4 |
| *Wales.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Pembroke | 1 6½ | 3½ | 1 10 | 2 4¼ | 4⅞ to 8¼ | 4¼ to 5½ | 0 9 | 3 | 2 6 |
| St. Asaph | 2 2¼ | 3½ | 2 5¾ | 1 9 | 6 | 4¾ | 0 9 | 5 | 1 10 |

FUEL, &c.

*of the following Unions during the Quarter ended at Lady-Day*, 1843.

| Peas per Quart. | Oatmeal per cwt. | Candles per 12 lbs. | Yellow Soap per lb. | Coals per Ton. | Tea per lb. | Sugar per lb. | Milk per Quart. | Rice per cwt. | Miscellaneous Articles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *s.* *d.* | |
| 2¼ | 16 0 | 5 7 | 4 1/2 | 17 3 | 4 1½ | 6½ | 1¾ | .. | Beer, 5*s.* per barrel. |
| 2 3/8 | 11 6 | 5 9 | 4 5/8 | 17 2 | 3 6 | 6 | .. | .. | Porter, 33*s.* per barrel. |
| .. | 0 6 pr. lb. | 6 0 | 4⅞ | 22 9 | 3 9¼ | 6 | 1½ | .. | Salt, 5*s.* per cwt.; Soda, 2*d.* per lb.; Arrow Root, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. |
| 2⅞ | 11 6 | 5 9 | 4⅞ | 16 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Suet, 6*d.* per lb. |
| .. | 17 3 | 6 0 | 5⅝ | 15 6 | 5 4 | 7 | 2 | 20 0 | Pearl Barley, 26*s.* per cwt. |
| 4 | 18 8 | 6 0 | 5½ | 23 0 | 4 3 | 6¼ | .. | .. | Suet, 5*s.* 6*d.* per stone. |
| 2 10 sack | 20 0 | 5 9 | 6¾ | 20 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . . . |
| 23 0 sack | 20 0 | 6 3 | 5 | 18 8 | 4 4 | 7 | .. | .. | Bacon, 4½*d.* per lb. |
| 2¼ | 16 0 | 5 8 | 5½ | 17 5 | 4 6 | 7½ | 1¾ | 16 0 | . . . |
| 23 0 sack | 19 0 | 6 0 | 4½ | 14 2 | 4 2 | 6½ | .. | 19 0 | . . . |
| 2½ | 20 0 | 6 0 | 4½ | 16 9 | .. | .. | .. | 20 0 | Bacon, 5½*d.* per lb. |
| 2½ | 13 6 | 6 0 | 4 | 5 0; 6 9 | 4 0 | 7 | 1 | .. | Suet, 5*d.* per lb. |
| 20 0 cwt. | 12 8 | 6 0 | 4¾ | 8 6 | 4 4 | 7 | .. | 18 0 | . . . |
| 3 | 24 0 | 6 0 | 5 | 9 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . . . |
| 2½ | 11 1 | .. | 6 | 5 0 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | Treacle, 3¼*d.* per lb.; Soft Soap, 4*d.* per lb. |
| .. | 11 2 | 6 0 | 4⅛ | 8 6 | 4 3 | 7 | 1 | 23 4 | Bacon, 4½*d.* per lb.; Coffee, 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. |
| 2¾ | 1 1 peck | 5 9 | 4¾ | 7 4 | 4 3 | 7¼ | 2 | 23 6 | Coffee, 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.; Malt, 7*s.* per bushel. |
| 2½ | 25 0 pack | 6 0 | 5 | 8 3 | 4 4 | 7 | 2 | .. | Treacle, 3*s.* 7½*d.* per stone. |
| 2¼ | 16 0 | 6 0 | 5 | 19 0 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | . . |
| 2½ | 35 0 sack | 6 6 | 4⅞ | 5 8 | 5 0 | 8 | .. | .. | Coffee, 2*s.* per lb. |
| .. | 12 8 | 6 3 | 6 | 16 8 | 4 6 | 7½ | ¾ | .. | Coffee, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. |
| 2½ | 18 0 | 6 6 | 5½ | 16 8 | 5 0 | 7 | 1 | .. | . . . |
| .. | 12 6 | 6 9 | 5 | .. | 4 6 | 7 | .. | 28 0 | . . . |

## AMERICAN STATE DEBTS.

*Debts of the several States of the United States of North America, according to Returns made to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and by him transmitted to Congress, June 25th, 1842.*

| States. | Amount Outstanding and Unredeemed, September 2, 1842. | Amount at 5 per Cent. Interest. | Amount at 6 per Cent. Interest. | Amount at other rates of Interest. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Per Cent. | Dollars. |
| Maine . . . . . | 1,734,861·47 | 140,492·44 | 1,528,369·03 | 5¾ | 66,000·00 |
| Massachusetts . | 5,424,137·00(*a*) | 5,424,137·00 | . . | . . | . . |
| Pennsylvania. . | 36,336,044·00(*b*) | 33,303,313·00 | 1,071,042·00 | 4½, 4, & 1 | 1,961,689·00 |
| New York . . . | 21,797,267·91(*c*) | 17,128,197·37 | 1,540,434·11 | 4½ & 5½ | 3,128,636·43 |
| Maryland . . . | 15,214,761·49(*d*) | 10,859,062·03 | 3,755,699·46 | 4½ & 3 | 600,000·00 |
| Virginia . . . . | 6,994,307·54(*e*) | 1,365,300·00 | 5,284,707·54 | 5½ & 7 | 344,300·00 |
| South Carolina . | 5,691,234·41(*f*) | 1,923,259·61 | 1,574,444·45 | 3 | 193,530·35 |
| Georgia . . . . | 1,309,750·00(*g*) | 888,000·00 | 421,750·00 | . . | . . |
| Alabama. . . . | 15,400,000·00(*h*) | 10,300,000·00 | 5,100,000·00 | . . | . . |
| Louisiana . . . | 23,985,000·00(*i*) | 23,375,000·00 | 610,000·00 | . . | . . |
| Mississippi. . . | 7,000,000·00(*j*) | 5,000,000·00 | 2,000,000·00 | . . | . . |
| Arkansas . . . | 2,676,000·00(*k*) | 146,000·00 | 2,530,000·00 | . . | . . |
| Florida Ter. . . | 4,000,000·00(*l*) | 400,000·00 | 3,500,000·00 | 8 | 100,000·00 |
| Tennessee . . . | 3,198,166·00(*m*) | 1,935,000·00 | 1,000,000·00 | 5¼ | 263,166·00 |
| Kentucky . . . | 3,085,500·00(*n*) | 350,000·00 | 2,735,500·00 | . . | . . |
| Michigan . . . | 5,611,000·00(*o*) | . . | 5,560,000·00 | 7 | 51,000·00 |
| Ohio. . . . . | 10,924,123·00(*p*) | 550,000·00 | 10,374,123·00 | . . | . . |
| Indiana . . . . | 12,751,000·00(*q*) | 12,327,000·00 | 394,000·00 | 7 | 30,000·00 |
| Illinois . . . . | 13,527,292·53(*r*) | . . | 13,527,292·53 | . . | . . |
| Missouri . . . . | 842,261·00(*s*) | 514,000·00 | . . | 5½, 7, & 10 | 328,261·00 |
| D. Col.:— | | | | | |
| Alexandria. . . | 382,100·00(*t*) | 12,500·00 | 369,600·00 | . . | . . |
| Georgetown . . | 116,010·00(*u*) | 24,000·00 | 92,010·00 | . . | . . |
| Washington . . | 819,920·00(*v*) | 195,550·00 | 622,370·00 | . . | . . |
| Total . . . | 198,818,736·35 | | | | |

(*a*) 5,105,000 dollars for loans to railroads, all of which are completed and in operation.
(*b*) 33,364,355 dollars for Penn. Canal and Railway; 1,280,000 dollars for other roads and canals.
(*c*) 17,561,567 dollars 91 cents for state canals and general funds; 4,235,700 dollars, loans to companies.
(*d*) 3,697,000 dollars for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 7,197,000 dollars for Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; 223,731 dollars 65 cents for Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad.
(*e*) 1,365,398 dollars 14 cents held by the state itself; 3,991,500 dollars 63 cents for internal improvements.
(*f*) 2,600,000 dollars subscription, loan. and guarantee to Charleston and Louisville Railroad; 1,035,555 dollars 55 cents for rebuilding Charleston.
(*g*) For the State Railroad.
(*h*) For the banks. Uncertain how much is negotiated of the 5,000,000 dollars in short bonds.
(*i*) 22,200,000 dollars for the banks, of which 4,811,111 dollars 10 cents is not negotiated, and remains in the banks.
(*j*) For the banks. The state denies its responsibility for 5,000,000 dollars of this debt.
(*k*) For banking purposes.
(*l*) 3,900,000 dollars for banking purposes.
(*m*) 1,500,000 dollars for the banks; the remainder for internal improvements; 722,000 dollars for works now incomplete and abandoned.
(*n*) For internal improvements.
(*o*) 5,320,000 dollars for internal improvements; 160,000 dollars for a penitentiary and a university.
(*p*) For internal improvements; 4,500,000 dollars for the Ohio and Miami Canals.
(*q*) 2,390,000 dollars for the state bank; 1,069,000 dollars to pay interest; the remainder for internal improvements.
(*r*) 3,034,998 dollars for the banks; 854,000 dollars to pay interest; remainder for internal improvements.
(*s*) 362,000 dollars for the Bank of Missouri; 232,000 dollars for building the capitol.
(*t*) 287,500 dollars for the Alexandria Canal.
(*u*) For internal improvements.
(*v*) 421,950 dollars for Washington Canal and subscription to Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The states are also indebted to the United States, for surplus money deposited with them, but which will probably never be demanded, 28,101,644 dollars.

The states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, and the territory of Jowa, have no public debt.

The Governor of Wisconsin states that "it is impossible to give from the records any specific information of the amount of the public debt of this territory." Bonds to the amount of 56,000 dollars were disposed of in March 1841. "The Legislature, at its late session, repudiated all but one of these bonds, sold by the agent, amounting to 1,000 dollars."

## REVENUE.

*An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Quarters and Years ended 5th July, 1842 and 1843, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.*—(*Continued from p.* 181.)

| Sources of Revenue. | Quarters ended 5th July, 1842 | 1843 | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Customs | 4,422,191 | 4,557,206 | 185,015 | .. |
| Excise | 2,890,100 | 3,030,113 | 140,013 | .. |
| Stamps | 1,698,379 | 1,659,010 | .. | 39,369 |
| Taxes | 2,059,239 | 1,984,831 | .. | 74,408 |
| Property Tax | .. | 861,709 | 861,709 | .. |
| Post-Office | 154,000 | 145,000 | .. | 9,000 |
| Crown Lands | 30,000 | 32,500 | 2,500 | .. |
| Miscellaneous | 213,757 | 1,063,524 | 849,767 | .. |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | 11,467,666 | 13,333,893 | 1,989,004 | 122,777 |
| Imprest and other Moneys | 267,530 | 67,180 | .. | 200,350 |
| Repayments of Advances. | 102,552 | 138,207 | 35,655 | .. |
| Total Income | 11,837,748 | 13,539,280 | 2,024,659 | 323,127 |
| Amount applied to the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances | 6,980,776 | 6,442,506 | 323,127 | Deduct Decrease. |
| Ditto applied as Advances | 230,622 | 191,501 | | |
| Ditto as part of Ways and Means of Year | 4,626,350 | 6,905,273 | 1,701,532 | Increase on the Quarter. |
| | 11,837,748 | 13,539,280 | | |

| Sources of Revenue. | Years ended 5th July, 1842 | 1843 | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Customs | 19,449,735 | 18,934,809 | .. | 514,926 |
| Excise | 12,559,397 | 11,545,529 | .. | 1,013,868 |
| Stamps | 6,649,087 | 6,445,370 | .. | 203,717 |
| Taxes | 4,440,162 | 4,191,129 | .. | 249,033 |
| Property Tax | .. | 3,317,997 | 3,317,997 | .. |
| Post-Office | 539,000 | 598,000 | 59,000 | .. |
| Crown Lands | 180,000 | 120,000 | .. | 60,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 567,327 | 1,647,541 | 1,080,214 | .. |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | 44,384,708 | 46,800,375 | 4,457,211 | 2,041,544 |
| Imprest and other Moneys | 417,236 | 302,254 | .. | 114,982 |
| Repayments of Advances. | 535,456 | 677,713 | 142,257 | .. |
| Total Income | 45,337,400 | 47,780,342 | 4,599,468 | 2,156,526 |
| Amount applied to the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances | 33,291,649 | 32,110,389 | 2,156,526 | Deduct Decrease. |
| Ditto applied as Advances | 325,734 | 506,506 | | |
| Ditto as part of Ways and Means of Year | 11,720,017 | 15,163,447 | 2,442,942 | Increase on the Year. |
| | 45,337,400 | 47,780,342 | | |

## CORN.

*Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, with the Rate of Duty on Foreign and Colonial Wheat, during each week of the Second Quarter of* 1843; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.*—(*Continued from p.* 182.)

| Returns received at the Corn Office, 1843. | Wheat. Weekly Average. | Wheat. Aggregate Average of Six Weeks' regulating Duty. | Barley. Weekly Average. | Oats. Weekly Average. | Rye. Weekly Average. | Beans. Weekly Average | Peas. Weekly Average. | Date of Certificates of preceding Prices, regulating Duties for the Week ensuing. 1843. | Duties on Wheat per Quarter. From Foreign Countries. | Duties on Wheat per Quarter. From British Possessions out of Europe. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weeks ended | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| Mar. 25 . | 47 3 | 47 11 | 28 4 | 17 7 | 29 4 | 26 3 | 28 11 | Mar. 30 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| April 1 . | 46 3 | 47 7 | 28 7 | 17 5 | 29 5 | 26 0 | 28 6 | Apr. 6 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 8 . | 45 5 | 47 1 | 28 8 | 17 3 | 29 3 | 26 3 | 26 11 | 13 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 15 . | 45 10 | 46 8 | 28 8 | 17 2 | 29 3 | 25 10 | 28 1 | 20 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 22 . | 46 8 | 46 5 | 28 6 | 17 4 | 28 7 | 26 0 | 27 5 | 27 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 29 . | 47 0 | 46 4 | 28 7 | 17 6 | 29 3 | 26 3 | 28 4 | May 4 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| May 6 . | 46 5 | 46 3 | 28 3 | 17 3 | 27 8 | 26 5 | 28 1 | 11 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 13 . | 46 3 | 46 3 | 28 1 | 17 3 | 29 3 | 26 8 | 28 9 | 18 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 20 . | 47 3 | 46 6 | 27 10 | 17 6 | 29 3 | 26 11 | 28 3 | 25 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 27 , | 47 9 | 46 10 | 27 6 | 17 11 | 29 3 | 27 4 | 29 11 | June 1 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| June 3 . | 48 0 | 47 1 | 27 3 | 18 0 | 30 4 | 27 11 | 29 1 | 8 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 10 . | 48 5 | 47 4 | 27 3 | 18 5 | 30 5 | 28 4 | 29 7 | 15 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 17 . | 48 11 | 47 9 | 27 3 | 18 6 | 30 8 | 28 4 | 29 7 | 22 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 24 . | 49 9 | 48 4 | 27 7 | 18 9 | 31 2 | 29 0 | 30 11 | 29 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| July 1 . | 49 9 | 48 9 | 27 11 | 19 7 | 31 6 | 29 2 | 32 3 | July 6 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| Quarter ended at Midsummer | 47 2 | .. | 27 11 | 17 8 | 29 5 | 26 11 | 28 8 | .. | .. | .. |

*Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour Imported in each of the Months ended 5th April, 5th May, and 5th June,* 1843; *the Quantities upon which Duties have been paid for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in bond at the close of them.*—(*Continued from p.* 182.)

### WHEAT.

| Months ended | Imported. Foreign. | Imported. Colonial. | Imported. Total. | Paid Duty. Foreign. | Paid Duty. Colonial. | Paid Duty. Total. | In Bond at the Month's end. Foreign. | In Bond at the Month's end. Colonial. | In Bond at the Month's end. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1843. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. |
| 5th April . . | 9,810 4 | 1,573 7 | 11,384 3 | 1,682 7 | 1,070 0 | 2,752 7 | 220,901 0 | 4,943 7 | 225,844 7 |
| 5th May . . | 14,243 2 | 166 0 | 14,409 2 | 2,415 2 | 925 0 | 3,340 2 | 223,055 2 | 4,184 7 | 227,240 1 |
| 5th June . . | 50,328 2 | 314 6 | 50,643 0 | 8,075 5 | 1,127 6 | 9,203 3 | 259,183 0 | 3,371 7 | 262,554 7 |

### WHEAT FLOUR.

| Months ended | Imported. Foreign. | Imported. Colonial. | Imported. Total. | Paid Duty. Foreign. | Paid Duty. Colonial. | Paid Duty. Total. | In Bond at the Month's end. Foreign. | In Bond at the Month's end. Colonial. | In Bond at the Month's end. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1843. | Cwt. qr. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt.qrs. | Cwt. qr. | Cwt. qr. | Cwt.qrs. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qr. | Cwt. qr. |
| 5th April . . | 7,451 1 | 5,970 2 | 13,421 3 | 28 2 | 14,060 0 | 14,088 3 | 44,533 1 | 54,384 2 | 98,917 3 |
| 5th May . . | 19 0 | 711 1 | 730 2 | 41 0 | 21,880 3 | 21,921 3 | 43,205 3 | 33,152 0 | 76,357 3 |
| 5th June . . | 2,538 3 | 35 2 | 2,574 1 | 118 1 | 6,517 3 | 6,636 1 | 40,796 1 | 26,703 0 | 67,499 2 |

## CURRENCY.

*Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, in the Quarters ended 22nd April, 20th May, 17th June, 15th July, 1843; and in the corresponding Quarters of the preceding Year.*—(*Continued from p.* 183.)

| Quarters ended | LIABILITIES. | | | ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Circulation. | Deposits. | Total. | Securities. | Bullion. | Total. |
| 1843. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 22nd April... | 20,239,000 | 11,634,000 | 31,873,000 | 23,587,000 | 11,190,000 | 34,777,000 |
| 20th May .... | 19,853,000 | 11,154,000 | 31,007,000 | 22,696,000 | 11,291,000 | 33,987,000 |
| 17th June ... | 19,521,000 | 10,495,000 | 30,016,000 | 21,604,000 | 11,472,000 | 33,076,000 |
| 15th July .... | 19,280,000 | 10,724,000 | 30,004,000 | 21,462,000 | 11,615,000 | 33,077,000 |
| 1842. | | | | | | |
| 23rd April.... | 17,235,000 | 8,283,000 | 25,518,000 | 21,898,000 | 6,590,000 | 28,488,000 |
| 21st May .... | 17,536,000 | 8,045,000 | 25,581,000 | 21,366,000 | 7,032,000 | 28,398,000 |
| 18th June.... | 17,795,000 | 8,011,000 | 25,806,000 | 21,181,000 | 7,320,000 | 28,501,000 |
| 16th July .... | 18,279,000 | 8,565,000 | 26,844,000 | 21,713,000 | 7,818,000 | 29,531,000 |

*Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, with the Average Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, during the Weeks ended the 29th April, 27th May, and 24th June, 1843, respectively.*—(*Continued from p.* 183.)

| Banks. | Circulation during the Weeks ended | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 29th April, 1843. | 27th May, 1843. | 24th June, 1843. |
| | £. | £. | £. |
| England—Bank of England . | 20,329,000 | 19,422,000 | 18,411,000 |
| Private Banks. . | 4,990,006 | 4,765,578 | 4,503,478 |
| Joint-Stock Banks. | 3,111,448 | 3,017,167 | 2,863,779 |
| Scotland—Chartered Private & Joint-Stock Banks | 2,487,311 | 2,843,162 | 2,869,863 |
| Ireland—Bank of Ireland. . | 3,153,350 | 3,206,200 | 3,105,150 |
| Private and Joint-Stock Banks . . | 1,941,750 | 1,861,357 | 1,734,730 |
| Total . . | 36,042,865 | 35,115,464 | 33,488,000 |
| Bullion in the Bank of England | 11,316,000 | 11,325,000 | 11,873,000 |

*Consolidated Fund Operations.*—Among the miscellaneous items carried to this account in the quarter ended 5th of July, 1843, is 803,000*l.*, additional from the produce of silver received under the treaty with China, and included under the head of Miscellaneous Receipts, in the preceding account of the Quarter's Revenue. The total income for the quarter was 13,552,810*l.*, including 861,709*l.* from the income tax. The total charge was 9,791,897*l.*; leaving a surplus of 3,760,913*l.* The amount of Exchequer Bills (issued to meet the charge on the preceding quarter) taken up by the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended July 5th, was 4,800,440*l.*; the amount issued during this quarter for supply services 6,905,273*l.*; and the probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge of the same quarter, is 7,944,800*l.*

## BANKRUPTCY.

*An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ended June* 30, 1843; *showing the Counties and the Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.* —(*Continued from p.* 184.)

| COUNTIES. | April. | May. | June. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Metropolis | 27 | 26 | 21 |
| Bedford | 1 | .. | .. |
| Berks | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Bucks | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Cambridge | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Chester | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Cornwall | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Cumberland | 1 | .. | .. |
| Derby | .. | .. | .. |
| Devon | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Dorset | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Durham | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Essex | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Gloucester | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Hants | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Hereford | .. | .. | .. |
| Hertford | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Huntingdon | .. | .. | .. |
| Kent | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Lancaster | 15 | 11 | 11 |
| Leicester | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis) | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Monmouth | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Norfolk | .. | 2 | .. |
| Northampton | .. | .. | 3 |
| Northumberland | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Nottingham | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Oxford | .. | 1 | 4 |
| Rutland | .. | .. | .. |
| Salop | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Somerset (including Bristol) | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Stafford | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Suffolk | 2 | .. | .. |
| Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis) | 4 | .. | .. |
| Sussex | 2 | .. | .. |
| Warwick | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Westmoreland | .. | .. | .. |
| Wilts | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Worcester | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| York (East Riding) | 1 | .. | 1 |
| ,, (North Riding) | .. | .. | 1 |
| ,, (West Riding) | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Wales | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 101 | 87 | 102 |

| TRADES. | April. | May. | June. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Agriculture and connected Trades.* | | | |
| Farmers | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Agricultural Implement Makers and Wheelwrights | 2 | .. | .. |
| Corn Factors | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Millers and Malsters | 4 | 2 | .. |
| Hop Merchants | 1 | .. | .. |
| Brewers | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers | 2 | 1 | .. |
| *Mining and connected Trades.* | | | |
| Mining Firms | .. | .. | 1 |
| Blasting Works | .. | .. | 2 |
| *Manufactures.* | | | |
| Woollen Manufactures | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Cotton ,, | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Linen ,, | .. | .. | .. |
| Silk ,, | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Printers and Dyers | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lace Manufacturers | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Hosiery ,, | .. | .. | 2 |
| Hardware ,, | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Earthenware ,, | .. | .. | 2 |
| Glass ,, | .. | .. | .. |
| Paper ,, | .. | .. | .. |
| Builders | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous Manufactures | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| *Commerce.* | | | |
| Bankers and Merchants | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| *Retail and Handicraft Trades.* | | | |
| Bakers | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Butchers | .. | .. | 2 |
| Corn and Hay Dealers | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Innkeepers and Victuallers | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| Wine and Spirit Merchants | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices | 11 | 6 | 8 |
| Makers of, or Dealers in, Clothing | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Makers of, or Dealers in, Furniture | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Coach Builders | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 19 | 20 | 23 |
| Total | 101 | 87 | 102 |

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*DECEMBER*, 1843.

*Thirteenth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cork, August* 17–23, 1843: *Account of the Proceedings of the Statistical Section.* By JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., F.R.S.

OWING to various causes, the Meeting of the British Association at Cork was rather thinly attended, and there were few subjects of absorbing interest brought before the Statistical Section which could have attracted large auditories in the way that the discussions on the poor laws of Scotland had in a former year engaged the attention of the Statists at Glasgow.

The following Papers occupied the Statistical Section:—

1. The infecting and demoralizing State of the Lodging-houses for the travelling Poor in the Towns and Villages of England, by the late Mr. W. Leatham, of Wakefield. (*See* p. 351.)

2. Statistical Report on the physical and moral Condition of the Working Classes in the Parish of St. Michael's, Blackrock, near Cork, by Major Beamish. (To appear in a future Number.)

3. Statistics of the Responsions or previous Examinations at Oxford, for 10 years, from 1832 to 1841 inclusive, by the Rev. Professor Powell, M.A. (*See* p. 360 )

4. Progress of the Willingdon Agricultural School, by Mrs. Gilbert. (*See* p. 351.)

5. Past and present State of the Irish Silk Manufacture, referring more particularly to the manufacture of Irish Poplins, by Dr. W. Cooke Taylor. (*See* p. 354.)

6. The natural relation between the Anniversary Seasons of Birth and Death, and the tendency to Death in the natal month, by Mr. J. Catlow. (*See* p. 351.)

7. Statistics of an improved Rural District (the parish of Kilmurray), in the County of Cork, by Dr. D. Bullen. (*See* p. 352.)

8. Statistics of the commencement and extension of the System of Public Cars in the South and West of Ireland, by Mr. Bianconi, the great proprietor of the Irish Cars for travelling. (*See* p. 356.)

9. State of the Pauper Lunatics of Ireland, by Dr. W. Cooke Taylor. (*See* p. 311.)

10. Effect of Light as a part of Vital Statistics, by Mr. Richard Dowden. (*See* p. 351.)

11. Connexion between Statistics and Political Economy, by the Rev. Professor Lawson, of Trinity College, Dublin. (*See* p. 322.)

12. Abstract of a recent Report of M. Villemain, the Minister of

Public Instruction, on the state of the Schools for the Higher Classes in France, by Mr. James Heywood. (*See* p. 304.)

13. Industrial Education, by Mr. W. Biggs. (*See* p. 351.)

14. Statistics of the Cork Lunatic Asylum, by Dr. Osborne. (To appear in a future Number.)

15. Report of the Census of Ireland for 1841, with Observations to explain it, by Captain Larcom, of the Royal Engineers. (*See* p. 323.)

16. Report on the Infant Industrial Schools of Tuscany, by Mr. Mayer, of Florence. (To appear in a future Number.)

17. Description of the Blackwater River and its Navigation, by Mr. O'Flanagan. (*See* p. 351.)

18. State of Public Medical Relief in Ireland, by Dr. Bullen, Jun. (*See* p. 317.)

19. Sanatory Condition of certain Parts of the City of Cork, by Mr. Henry Biggs. (*See* p. 357.)

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The officers of the Statistical Section at Cork were:—

*President.*—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M. P.

*Vice Presidents.*—Major Beamish, and Sir William Chatterton, Bart.

*Secretaries.*—Dr. D. Bullen, and Dr. W. Cooke Taylor, and there were besides 22 Members of the Committee.

A request was sent in from the governing body of the Statistical Section to the Committee of Recommendations, that the sum of 50*l.* might be granted to a sub-committee for sanatory inquiries in the cities of Cork and Limerick, but this grant was not passed in the Committee of Recommendations; and the state of health of the inhabitants of Cork and Limerick still remains a subject of deep importance, and worthy to occupy the time and attention of statistical inquirers.

The most important report presented to the Statistical Section at Cork was that of the census of Ireland in 1841, which had been prepared with the most minute detail, and with the most enlightened views of the requirements of a grand census of the population, so that it may now serve as a model worthy of consideration at a future census, even in this country. It was accompanied by illustrative shaded maps of the population, education, and crime of Ireland, and was presented to the Statistical Section at Cork, through the liberality of the Lord Lieutenant, before it had gone through the usual formality of presentation to the Houses of Parliament.

Some interesting general observations were supplied by Professor Lawson in his paper on the Connexion of Statistics with Political Economy. An acquaintance with economical science, he considered, would show what had been already ascertained, what still remained in doubt and therefore required additional evidence, and what was the subject of controversy. The object of political economy was to trace effects to their causes, and in doing so, there was great danger of treating accidental accompaniments as causes. The results to be accounted for were the work of time, so that experiment was impossible; innumerable circumstances had existed during the production of these results; and it was difficult to determine whether the effect should be attributed to one or more of the concomitant circumstances, or to the combination of all of them.

The next meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science will be held at York, in the Autumn of 1844, under the presidency of the Dean of Ely.

*Further Contributions to a knowledge of the Influence of Employments upon Health.* By William Augustus Guy, M. B., Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, and Physician to King's College Hospital. Hon. Sec., &c.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th November,* 1843.]

In the last number of the Journal of the Statistical Society I examined the influence of employments upon health by means of two concurrent probabilities; the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases, and the observed age at which pulmonary consumption occurs. The results of the two inquiries were found to confirm each other. Another probability remains to be added, viz., that derived from the registered ages of persons following the several kinds of employment. In the books of the King's College Hospital, from which the materials for the former paper were taken, the ages of the applicants for relief are carefully noted down, as well as their employments; and as the persons so registered amount to several thousands, abundant materials are furnished for the present inquiry, considered merely in the light of an attempt to confirm two probabilities already established by a third.

Before entering upon this inquiry, it is necessary to premise, that, in common with the data made use of in the former essay, this test of the observed ages of persons following the several employments is by no means free from objection. For if we assert that a large excess of young persons in any employment is a proof of the unhealthiness of that employment, we encounter the objection that the occupation may be such as to require an excess of young persons; and this is true, especially where machinery is extensively employed. The same excess of young persons would show itself in employments requiring either a degree of perfection of the senses or an amount of strength which is not possessed by the aged.

It is difficult to estimate the force of either of these objections, but especially the last; for no data are in existence by which to determine the period of superannuation in the several employments. There is reason, however, to believe that it is earlier in men who are engaged in occupations requiring great exertion, than in those whose employments are of a sedentary nature, and require merely an ordinary steadiness of hand, and an average perfection of the senses. Thus in the case of the letter-press printers, the pressmen use strong exertion, while the compositors stand in the same posture, making small, but rapid, movements of the hands; and the oldest pressman entered on the hospital books was 59, whilst the oldest compositor was 70; and no less than 7 compositors exceeded 60 years of age. This disproportion corresponds very nearly with the results of some careful inquiries which I am now engaged in making among the letter-press printers. It is probable, then, that the period of superannuation is earlier in employments requiring great exertion; and this probability requires to be borne in mind.

The first objection already stated to the assertion, that an excess of young persons in any occupation is a proof of its unwholesomeness, viz., that the occupation may be such as to require a disproportion of young

persons, does not carry much weight with it, except in the case of employments requiring the extensive use of machinery; for in other cases there is not much difference in the ages at which men begin their employments. Thus, to use the illustration already employed, the pressman begins his occupation nearly at the same time with the compositor, or at any rate, not more than one or two years later.

The objections now stated apply to a comparison of the observed ages of men following different employments, whatever may be the registers from which those ages are taken; but it must not be forgotten that, in the present instance, the ages are those of men applying for relief among the out-patients of an hospital, and that the attacks of sickness in the several employments may not bear the same relation to the ages of the workmen. As, however, by far the majority of the diseases occurring among out-patients, with the exception of consumption, are of that unimportant class which is likely to be but little dependent upon the nature of the employment, it is highly probable that the registered ages will nearly represent the average ages. I shall return to this question presently.

The objections which have been mentioned, though they would be fatal to results standing alone, and without support from analogous observations or reasonings, are not such as to prevent the employment of the proposed data, provided they are used merely as probabilities in support of others derived from analogous sources. It is for this limited purpose that they are now employed.

It is proposed to examine the subject of the present paper in the order observed in the former essay, beginning with the division into in-door and out-door occupations, and then subdividing these according to the nature of the influences to which they expose the body. The following table corresponds with Table IV. of the former essay, and exhibits the registered ages of 4,869 males engaged in in-door and out-door occupations, each division comprising precisely the same employments as in the essay referred to. The total number, and the per centage proportion for each period of five years, is stated.

TABLE I.—*Showing for each quinquennial period the Number and per centage Proportion, of Males following in-door and out-door occupations.*

| Nature of Occupation. | Under 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 30 | 30 to 35 | 35 to 40 | 40 to 45 | 45 to 50 | 50 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 & upwards | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door . | 83 | 435 | 620 | 509 | 360 | 321 | 227 | 202 | 173 | 141 | 74 | 56 | 49 | 4 | 3,254 |
| Out-door | 48 | 144 | 277 | 210 | 161 | 198 | 150 | 144 | 93 | 84 | 50 | 39 | 14 | 3 | 1,615 |
| In-door . | 2·55 | 13·36 | 19·05 | 15·64 | 11·06 | 9·86 | 6·99 | 6·21 | 5·32 | 4·33 | 2·28 | 1·72 | 1·51 | 0·12 | |
| Out-door | 2·97 | 8·92 | 17·15 | 13·01 | 9·98 | 12·26 | 9·29 | 8·92 | 5·76 | 5·20 | 3·09 | 2·41 | 0·86 | 0·18 | |

The real value of the results exhibited in this table will best appear on comparing the per centage proportions under and above 40 years of age, and above the ages of 50, 60, and 70 respectively in the two classes of occupation. This comparison is made in the following table.

TABLE II.—*Showing, for the two Classes of Employment, the per centage Proportion under and above* 40 *Years of Age, and above* 50, 60, *and* 70 *respectively.*

| Nature of Occupation. | Under 40 | Above 40 | Above 50 | Above 60 | Above 70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door . . | 71·52 | 28·48 | 15·28 | 5·63 | 1·63 |
| Out-door . . | 64·29 | 35·71 | 17·50 | 6·54 | 1·04 |

The last column of this table tends to confirm the statement that the period of superannuation occurs earlier among men following the more laborious employments, for these employments are greatly in excess in the class of out-door occupations. The greatest age recorded among men following in-door employments is 91,* the oldest man among those working in the open air is 82. The other columns of the table show an excess of middle aged and old men among those following out-door occupations as compared with those working within doors. This is a strong argument in favour of the greater healthiness of the former class of employments.

These two classes, as was stated in the former essay, contain some occupations of a mixed kind, and others which may be presumed to exercise an injurious influence upon health. These occupations were accordingly excluded, and the remainder thrown into a table by themselves. (Table V. of the former essay.) The following table shows the result of the exclusion of all such employments.

TABLE III.—*Showing, for the two Classes of Employment, all exceptional Occupations being excluded, the per centage Proportion under and above* 40, *and above* 50, 60, *and* 70 *respectively.*

| Nature of Occupation. | Under 40 | Above 40 | Above 50 | Above 60 | Above 70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door . . | 73·98 | 26·02 | 13·60 | 5·62 | 1·67 |
| Out-door . . | 63·83 | 36·17 | 17·95 | 7·04 | 1·15 |

The results of this table correspond with those of the foregoing, the last column, as before, presenting an excess of aged persons among those following in-door employments, but all the other columns showing a greater proportion of middle aged and old men in the class of out-door employments.

The next inquiry instituted in the former essay was into the comparative healthiness of occupations carried on in-doors and out-of-doors respectively, but requiring different degrees of exertion, with a view to ascertain the influence of exercise in preserving or impairing health. This comparison was made in Table VI. of the former essay; the ages of men following the same employments are exhibited in the following table.

* This man's employment was that of a herald-painter.

TABLE IV.—*Showing for each quinquennial period the Number and per centage Proportion of Males following the several undermentioned Classes of Employment.**

| Nature of Occupation. | Under 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 30 | 30 to 35 | 35 to 40 | 40 to 45 | 45 to 50 | 50 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 & upwards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring little exertion . | 21 | 108 | 147 | 132 | 97 | 76 | 56 | 33 | 33 | 24 | 23 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 776 |
| Requiring more exertion . | 22 | 169 | 251 | 199 | 123 | 99 | 80 | 78 | 54 | 52 | 21 | 27 | 20 | 1 | 1196 |
| Requiring great exertion . | 6 | 59 | 41 | 37 | 54 | 43 | 25 | 26 | 17 | 21 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 319 |
| With varied exercise . . | 7 | 52 | 58 | 53 | 39 | 36 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 2 | .. | 324 |
| *Out-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring moderate exertion . . . . . | 29 | 60 | 82 | 64 | 40 | 52 | 42 | 39 | 24 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 479 |
| Requiring greater exertion. | 17 | 71 | 169 | 123 | 100 | 132 | 95 | 90 | 62 | 55 | 36 | 28 | 11 | 1 | 990 |
| *In-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring little exertion . | 2·71 | 13·92 | 18·95 | 17·01 | 12·50 | 9·79 | 7·22 | 4·25 | 4·25 | 3·09 | 2·96 | 1·29 | 1·93 | 0·13 | .. |
| Requiring more exertion . | 1·84 | 14·13 | 20·98 | 16·64 | 10·28 | 8·28 | 6·69 | 6·52 | 4·52 | 4·35 | 1·76 | 2·26 | 1·67 | ·08 | .. |
| Requiring great exertion . | 1·88 | 18·50 | 12·84 | 11·60 | 10·66 | 13·48 | 7·84 | 8·15 | 5·33 | 6·58 | 0·63 | 1·57 | 0·31 | 0·63 | .. |
| With varied exercise . . | 2·16 | 16·05 | 17·91 | 16·37 | 12·04 | 11·11 | 5·86 | 5·55 | 4·94 | 3·70 | 2·16 | 1·54 | 0·61 | .. | .. |
| *Out-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring moderate exertion | 6·04 | 12·53 | 17·12 | 13·36 | 8·35 | 10·86 | 8·77 | 8·14 | 5·01 | 3·96 | 2·72 | 2·30 | 0·42 | 0·42 | .. |
| Requiring greater exertion . | 1·72 | 7·17 | 17·08 | 12·42 | 10.10 | 13·34 | 9·59 | 9·09 | 6·26 | 5·55 | 3·64 | 2·83 | 1·11 | 0·10 | .. |

The following table exhibits the per centage proportion below and above 40 years of age; and above 50, 60, and 70 respectively.

TABLE V.—*Showing the per centage Proportion, for each quinquennial period, below and above* 40 *Years of Age, and above* 50, 60, *and* 70 *respectively.*

| Nature of Occupation. | Under 40 | Above 40 | Above 50 | Above 60 | Above 70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In-door :—* | | | | | |
| Requiring little exertion . . | 74·88 | 25·12 | 13·65 | 6·31 | 2·06 |
| Requiring more exertion . . | 72·15 | 27·85 | 14·64 | 5·77 | 1·75 |
| Requiring great exertion. . | 68·96 | 31·04 | 15·05 | 3·14 | 0·94 |
| With varied exercise . . . | 75·64 | 24·36 | 12·95 | 4·31 | 1·61 |
| *Out-door :—* | | | | | |
| Requiring moderate exertion. | 68·26 | 31·74 | 14·83 | 5·86 | 0·84 |
| Requiring greater exertion . | 61·83 | 38·17 | 19·49 | 7·68 | 1·21 |

This table, which corresponds to Tables VI. and XVII. of the former essay, strengthens the probabilities established by those tables. Table VI. showed that in in-door employments the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of other diseases varies inversely as the amount of exercise, and Table XVII. that in the same class of employments pulmonary consumption occurs at an earlier age where the amount of

* In this and the succeeding table the class of in-door employments, with varied exercise, has been placed by itself, instead of coming second in order, as in the former essay. This class, including the waiter, footman, &c., does not admit of exact comparison with other in-door occupations; and there are obvious reasons, independent of the influence of the employments themselves upon health, why there should be an excess of young persons in this class.

exertion required is least. The foregoing table confirms both these results by showing that the number of men under 40 years of age is greatest where there is least, and least where there is most exertion. There is also the same close agreement between the results of the foregoing table and Table XVII. of the former essay, in respect of the class of persons employed in-doors with varied exercise, which class includes the footman, waiter, &c.

The class of out-door employments does not present the same exact correspondence between the results of the former and of the present essay. While the ratio of consumptive cases was higher, and the age at which consumption occurred earlier, in those employments requiring the greatest exertion, there is found to be an excess of young persons in those requiring the least. When it is recollected that the class of out-door occupations requiring moderate exertion includes the errand-boy, messenger, postman, &c., the reason of this difference will at once appear. Old persons, being unfit for such occupations, it follows that there must be a marked excess of young persons engaged in them; and this excess is not counterbalanced by the somewhat greater liability to consumption of those whose occupations require a greater amount of exertion.

There are other points worthy of observation in the foregoing table. If we omit the class of in-door employments with varied exercise, the number of men above 40 and 50 in the other three classes varies directly as the amount of exertion; the number of men above 60 and 70, on the other hand, is inversely as the amount of exertion, being greatest where the exertion is least. This result confirms the statement already made, that the period of superannuation is probably earlier in men following the more laborious occupations. This may arise either from decay of strength or from their becoming subject, late in life, to diseases from which the other class is comparatively free. How far this explanation may be a valid one will be examined in a subsequent part of this paper.

The probability established by Table VI. of the preceding essay in favour of the beneficial effects of exercise in persons following in-door employments was strongly confirmed by the comparison instituted in Table VII. between the compositors and the pressmen, men working in the same atmosphere, and differing principally in the amount of exertion required by their respective occupations. The following table will be found to add greatly to the value of the conclusions of the former essay.

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Number and per centage Proportion of Compositors and Pressmen entered on the Hospital books, under and above the age of* 40, *and above the ages of* 50 *and* 60 *respectively; to which are added the Ratio of Consumptive Cases and the Proportion of such Cases occurring before* 40 *to those occurring after* 40.*

| Occupation. | Under 40 | Above 40 | Above 50 | Above 60 | Cases of Pulmonary Consumption. | Ratio of cases of Pulmonary Consumption before 40, to those after 40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compositors . | 92 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 19 to 4 and |
| Pressmen . . | 42 | 19 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 6 to 3, or about |
| Compositors . | 88·46 | 11·54 | 6·73 | 6·73 | 1 : 3·47 | 5 to 1 and |
| Pressmen . . | 68·85 | 31·15 | 11·47 | .. | 1 : 5·12 | 2 to 1. |

* See the former Essay, Table VII., and p. 208.

Every column of this table confirms in the strongest manner the general principle already laid down, that in-door occupations are healthy in proportion to the exertion which they require. Although, as has been stated, there is not any considerable difference between the ages at which the two classes of men begin their occupations, there is a great excess of compositors under 40 years of age, while the pressmen are more numerous in proportion above 40 and 50 years of age. Above 60, however, the compositors are again in excess, while the pressmen have disappeared altogether. Of the 104 compositors six were between 60 and 65 years old, and one 70 years of age, while the oldest pressman entered on the books was 59. Again, the ratio of consumptive cases is much higher among compositors than among pressmen; and the proportion of cases occurring before 40 still more considerable. These three concurrent probabilities must be admitted to have a force scarcely inferior to that of positive proof. The very considerable number of compositors who survive the injurious influences to which they are exposed is worthy of remark.* The fact, that out of 61 pressmen not one was met with above 59, is also remarkable. Does this circumstance arise from early superannuation, or from some fatal disease or diseases occurring about this period of life? An attempt will presently be made to answer this question.

Two other questions of interest were discussed in the former essay, viz., the effect of exposure to a high temperature and to dust. The influence of a high temperature, as far as it can be determined by the test of age, is shown in the following table, in which a comparison is made between men following this class of employments and those following other in-door occupations.

TABLE VII.—*Showing, in the case of Men following Occupations which expose them to a High Temperature, the proportion under and above* 40 *years of age, and above* 50, 60, *and* 70, *respectively.*

| Nature of Occupation. | Under 40 | Above 40 | Above 50 | Above 60 | Above 70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exposed to High Temperature. | 67·74 | 32·26 | 16·79 | 4·53 | 1·60 |
| In-door . . . . . | 73·98 | 26·02 | 13·60 | 5·62 | 1·67 |

The results of this table accord with those of the corresponding table in the former essay, inasmuch as it exhibits a proportional excess above 40 and 50 respectively. Above 60 and 70 respectively, the proportions are inverted, thus corresponding with the results obtained in the case of the compositor and pressman, and, probably due to the same causes, for those occupations which expose to a high temperature, are at the same time more laborious than in-door employments in general.

Exposure to dust was shown to create a high ratio of consumptive cases, and a proportionably high fatality before 40.† The following table shows the registered ages of the men included in Table XI. of the former essay, as exposed to dust.

* Thackeray, in his work on the Effects of Arts, Trades, and Professions, on Health and Longevity, p. 43, says, "We can scarcely find or hear of any compositor above the age of 50." The facts contained in this table will be the means of correcting such errors as this. I may add that I have met with a compositor at work, in perfect health, at 72.

† Table XI. of former Essay, and p. 210.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the Ages of Men exposed to Dust.*

| Nature of Occupation. | Under 40 | Above 40 | Above 50 | Above 60 | Above 70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exposed to Dust . . . . | 56·95 | 43·05 | 13·89 | 1·39 | 0 |

This table presents a different result from what might have been anticipated, exhibiting a similar excess with the pressmen of middle-aged men, and an absence of men above 60 years of age. The number of facts upon which the table is founded, (72) is much less than those which have been used in most of the preceding tables, a circumstance which may possibly account for the want of correspondence between the foregoing table and the results obtained in the previous essay. When the class of sawyers is excluded, (an employment which exposes much less to dust than those of the mason and modeller,) the per centage proportion under 40 years of age becomes 61·82 instead of 56·95, and the greatest age is 57, instead of 63. The per centage proportion above 50 also, is 10·91, instead of 13·89. The number of cases, after this exclusion, being only 55, is too small to encourage any discussion as to the cause of the want of correspondence between the last table and the results obtained in the former essay.

The bad effects of habits of intemperance were illustrated in the former essay by the high ratio of consumptive cases, and the early occurrence of consumption among pot-boys. Among the same class the per centage proportion before 40 years of age is 86·05, and after 40, 13·95; the highest proportion, with the exception of compositors, hitherto obtained. The greatest age in 43 instances was less than 60.

The value of the probability established in the present essay must depend on the decision of the following question. Is the proportion of men at different ages, following different occupations, and entered in the out-patient books of an hospital, the same, or nearly the same, with that of healthy men following the same employments? In the course of an inquiry, as yet unfinished, into the sanatory state of the letter-press printers, the ages of 260 compositors and 60 pressmen having been noted down, enables me to contrast with Table VI. of the present essay, the observed age of healthy men, following the same employments. This contrast is made in the following table:—

TABLE IX.

| | | Under 40 | Above 40 | Above 50 | Above 60 | Greatest Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compositors | Patients . . . | 88·46 | 11·54 | 6·73 | 6·73 | 70 |
| | In Health . . | 86·92 | 13·08 | 5·00 | 1·92 | 72 |
| Pressmen . | Patients . . . | 68·85 | 31·15 | 11·47 | .. | 59 |
| | In Health . . . | 68·33 | 31·67 | 15·00 | 1·66 | 64 |

Considering that the number of facts which form the basis of the comparison is here inconsiderable, there is a degree of correspondence which fully warrants the employment of the data used in this essay for

the purpose of establishing a probability; and this is all that was intended.

The results of the present inquiry, then, give all the confirmation which could have been reasonably expected to the conclusions established in the former essay. The ratio of consumptive cases to those of all other diseases, the proportion of such cases occurring before 40 years of age, and the per centage proportion of men following the several employments above 40, 50, 60, and 70 years of age respectively,—these probabilities in favour of the relative healthiness of the several classes of employment coincide to such an extent as strongly to confirm each other, and to give the force of the highest probability to those conclusions.

In the course of this inquiry a question has been raised as to the cause of the disproportionate number of old men in those employments requiring respectively little and much exertion. It has been shown that in the more sedentary occupations there is a high ratio of consumptive cases, an excess of such cases occurring before 40, and also an excess of men employed under that age; but that there are also more aged men engaged in these employments than in those which require a greater amount of exertion. This latter fact can be accounted for only on one of two suppositions; either the amount of exertion required by the more active employments is too great for healthy men of an advanced age, or those employments themselves, towards the decline of life, tend to produce fatal diseases, or diseases which render much exertion impossible.

In order to determine which of these alternatives ought to be embraced, it may be useful to compare the diseases proper to the two classes of employment. This comparison will show whether any class of diseases calculated to render laborious exertion difficult or impossible, is in excess among men using great exertion. The following table presents for the different classes of employment the per centage proportion of the principal diseases.

TABLE X.

| Nature of Occupation. | Febrile Affections. | Catarrh. | Gout. | Struma. | Rheumatic Affections. | Nervous Disorders. | Mental Disorders. | Delirium Tremens. | Cerebral Affections. | Diseases of the Air-Passages and Lungs. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Disorders of the Circulating System. | Disorders of the Alimentary Canal. | Disorders of the Urinary Organs. | Skin Diseases. | Other Diseases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In-door:—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring little exertion. | 0·98 | 10·59 | 1·76 | .. | 14.52 | 2·35 | 0·98 | 0·78 | 4·31 | 9·22 | 24·52 | 1·56 | 18·25 | 0·59 | 5·28 | 4·31 |
| Requiring more exertion | 0·91 | 10·22 | 1·39 | 0·91 | 15·02 | 2·72 | 0·52 | 0·52 | 5·05 | 7·90 | 18·39 | 1·82 | 21·62 | 1·17 | 8·18 | 3·75 |
| Requiring great exertion | 1·00 | 8·00 | .. | 0·50 | 19·50 | 3·00 | .. | .. | 5·50 | 18·00 | 16·50 | 0·50 | 16·00 | 1·00 | 6·50 | 4·00 |
| *Out-door:—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring moderate exertion | 0·44 | 7·96 | 2 21 | .. | 24·78 | .. | .. | .. | 3·98 | 11·50 | 17·70 | 1·33 | 19·03 | 0·89 | 3·54 | 6·64 |
| Requiring greater exertion | 1 22 | 10·81 | 1·51 | .. | 20·25 | 2·28 | .. | 0·75 | 5·18 | 14·61 | 19·95 | 1·37 | 12·78 | 0·46 | 4·72 | 4·11 |
| Compositors | .. | 13·16 | 5·26 | .. | 19·73 | 5·26 | 1·32 | .. | 3·95 | 2·63 | 22·37 | .. | 17·11 | .. | 3·95 | 5·26 |
| Pressmen | .. | 8·00 | .. | .. | 16·00 | 8·00 | .. | .. | 4·00 | 18·00 | 16·00 | .. | 22·00 | .. | 2·00 | 6·00 |

This table leads to the result, that whereas employments requiring little exertion create an excess of cases of pulmonary consumption,

those which require great exertion are characterised by a larger proportion of other affections of the air-passages and lungs. This result is strikingly shown in the cases of the compositor and pressman, employments which, as already stated, admit of very exact comparison. Of these affections of the air-passages and lungs, a certain proportion would be severe enough to render laborious employment impossible beyond a comparatively early age, while men following the more sedentary occupations, being more free from these diseases, may attain a much more advanced age. The only other diseases which increase uniformly with the amount of exertion are cerebral affections; but the increase is not so considerable as to have much effect on the proportion of aged persons in the two classes of occupation. The per centage proportions of the other diseases in the table do not differ so much, or so uniformly, as to be deserving of notice.

While the first part of the present inquiry has lent the strongest confirmation to the results established by the foregoing essay, the latter part of it has suggested a probable theory of the influence of different degrees of exertion upon health. This theory may be briefly stated thus.

The diseases of the lungs are, at all periods of life, among the most prevalent and the most fatal; their frequency and their fatality depending partly upon age, and partly upon the mode of life. Pneumonia in childhood, pulmonary consumption in manhood, and bronchial affections in old age, cause a great proportion of the mortality. Pulmonary consumption, the disease of manhood, is most prevalent in sedentary and in-door occupations, severe bronchial affections in those who lead a more laborious life. Sedentary employments are unfavourable to health in the many, but favourable to longevity in the few. On the other hand, employments requiring greater exertion, are favourable to youth and manhood, but unfavourable to old age.

Seeing, then, that both sedentary employments and those requiring strong exertion have an injurious effect on health, the one during early and mature manhood, the other towards the decline of life, it is important to press upon the one class the necessity of adding proper exercise to their sedentary occupations, and to caution the other against excessive and unremitting toil. It is the true interest of the public to render exercise attractive to the one, and to supersede, as much as possible, the necessity of violent exertion to the other. Public parks and gardens supply this great desideratum to the former class; the invention of machinery to the latter.

An interesting question is suggested by the comparative healthiness of men following out-door employments. They are exposed to all the changes and inclemencies of the weather, from which the in-door labourer is free, and these are acknowledged causes of many and severe diseases; nevertheless, there is the best reason to believe that they enjoy better health, and attain a greater average age. Is the inferior healthiness of the in-door labourer necessary, or dependent upon causes which admit of removal? It is difficult to imagine any other constant difference between the two classes of employment than the purity of the air. If it were possible to provide the in-door labourer with an ample supply of air as pure as that which the out-door labourer breathes, can it be doubted that other things, especially the amount of exertion, being equal in both classes of employment, the in-door labourer, by escaping the changes and inclemencies of the weather, would enjoy better health, and attain to a greater age? The facts already established in the case of the compo-

sitor show that this result may be reasonably anticipated, and the attainment of it is an object of the first importance. In large towns, the men employed within doors probably amount to more than the number following out-door occupations, and this disproportion is much more marked in females. The consequence of supplying this large number of persons with pure air would be to add some years to the most valuable part of their lives, to postpone the attack of pulmonary consumption to a later age, to save many who now fall victims to that disease, and to change some of the most unhealthy occupations into the most wholesome. If, at the same time that they breathed a purer air within doors, they had the facilities for, and the inducements to, exercise that are now denied to them, it would be difficult to estimate too highly the advantage which would accrue.

After the foregoing observations had been committed to writing, additional materials were placed at my disposal through the kindness of Mr. Chadwick, and by the permission of the Registrar-General. These materials, which have already served as the basis of some of the most important results contained in the Sanatory Report, consist of the deaths registered in the metropolis during the year 1839. It is proposed to make use of them as a test of the soundness of the conclusions already arrived at; and as a means of throwing additional light on the important subject of this communication.

From these mortuary registers, which comprise the following headings—the sex; the age; the residence; the occupation; and the disease—I have selected about 9,500 males above 15 years of age, and have arranged them in a table (Table XI.), which presents the employments and the age at which death took place. This table forms the raw material of the concluding part of the present essay.

TABLE XI.

| Occupation. | Under 20 Years. | From 20 to 30. | From 30 to 40. | From 40 to 50. | From 50 to 60. | From 60 to 70. | From 70 to 80. | From 80 to 90. | From 90 to 100, and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artists | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| Bakers | 9 | 18 | 34 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 9 | 4 | .. |
| Basket-makers | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Bricklayers | 8 | 15 | 27 | 29 | 34 | 17 | 6 | 2 | .. |
| Bookbinders | 3 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Brewers' labourers | 1 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Brush-makers | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Burnishers | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Butchers | 2 | 21 | 23 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 11 | 3 | .. |
| Cabinet-makers | 8 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 22 | 25 | 18 | 5 | 1 |
| Carpenters | 23 | 38 | 63 | 93 | 68 | 78 | 52 | 16 | .. |
| Carvers and Gilders | 3 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Clerks | 32 | 44 | 62 | 49 | 39 | 21 | 22 | 4 | .. |
| Coach-builders | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Coachmen | 4 | 36 | 56 | 43 | 47 | 23 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| Coal-heavers | 1 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Compositors | 3 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Coopers | 2 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Curriers | .. | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| Cutlers | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |

TABLE XI.—continued.

| Occupation. | Under 20 Years. | From 20 to 30. | From 30 to 40. | From 40 to 50. | From 50 to 60. | From 60 to 70. | From 70 to 80. | From 80 to 90. | From 90 to 100, and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dyers | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Engineers | 5 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Engravers | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| French-polishers | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Footmen | 22 | 40 | 50 | 52 | 38 | 36 | 20 | 6 | .. |
| Founders | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gardeners | 4 | 4 | 15 | 24 | 21 | 28 | 21 | 12 | .. |
| Gas-fitters | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Glass-cutters | .. | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gold-beaters | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Grooms | 6 | 13 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Hair-dressers | 2 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 1 | .. |
| Hatters | 1 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 6 | .. | 1 |
| Hawkers | 5 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 1 |
| Japanners | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Jewellers | 4 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| Labourers | 41 | 164 | 225 | 261 | 221 | 195 | 70 | 28 | 9 |
| Locksmiths and Bellhangers | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | . |
| Masons | 2 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Messengers | 7 | 8 | 19 | 17 | 30 | 21 | 19 | 7 | .. |
| Modellers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Musicians | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Painters | 7 | 31 | 53 | 47 | 32 | 24 | 11 | 1 | .. |
| Plasterers | 1 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Porters | 9 | 28 | 52 | 61 | 48 | 27 | 16 | 3 | .. |
| Potboys | 3 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Pressmen | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Printers | 3 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| Saddlers | 2 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| Sawyers | .. | 11 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 3 | .. |
| Singers | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Smiths | 10 | 22 | 31 | 28 | 47 | 38 | 14 | 3 | .. |
| Soldiers and Sailors | 42 | 87 | 94 | 95 | 117 | 154 | 138 | 52 | 8 |
| Shoemakers | 15 | 53 | 61 | 63 | 60 | 65 | 48 | 16 | 1 |
| Shopmen | 9 | 23 | 15 | 21 | 17 | 27 | 12 | 4 | .. |
| Stokers | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tailors | 13 | 62 | 45 | 52 | 52 | 37 | 41 | 6 | 1 |
| Tanners | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Travellers | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Turners | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Licensed Victuallers | 4 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 4 | .. | 1 |
| Warehousemen | 2 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Watchmakers | 2 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 5 | .. |
| Watchmen (including Policemen) | 1 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| Weavers | 8 | 21 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 27 | 24 | 6 | .. |
| Workers in Metal | 4 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Undertakers | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sedentary (various) | 5 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 23 | 17 | 12 | 1 | .. |
| In-door, with slight exertion | 3 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| Exposed to Dust | 3 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Exposed to Heat | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Exposed to Animal Exhalations | .. | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Tradesmen | 34 | 75 | 112 | 141 | 126 | 111 | 58 | 19 | 4 |
| Gentlemen, including professional men | 35 | 56 | 115 | 104 | 139 | 224 | 220 | 100 | 8 |

Before proceeding to make use of these materials it will be necessary to state the degree of value which they possess, and the objections to which they are exposed.

The sex and age are probably stated with a near approach to accuracy, and from a careful examination of the abstract it appears that they have been copied from the original records with as much care as could be reasonably expected. These headings, therefore, may be used with confidence as approaching nearly to the real state of the facts; and the same observations apply to the residences, which, as will be presently stated, form a useful element in the present inquiry.

The employments of the deceased are often stated with less precision, and with little discrimination. The two distinct occupations of the pressman and compositor, for instance, are rarely discriminated, two only of the former being entered, and a comparatively small number of the latter, the greater number of both being designated as printers. The same remark applies to some other employments. Another source of fallacy requiring to be noticed under this head consists in the frequent use of the same term for the tradesman and the artisan, the master and the workman. It is in avoiding this fallacy that the column of residences comes into play. By referring to this it was generally easy to determine whether the deceased was a tradesman or an artisan; and I have reason to believe that the distinction has been made with tolerable correctness.

It only remains to speak of the column of diseases. This, for obvious reasons, is the most imperfect; for, as the registration may be effected by any person present at the death, it must happen that the diseases are very incorrectly stated. Some of the most common and familiar diseases, as fever, small-pox, consumption, and rheumatism may perhaps be entered in about the proportion in which they actually occur, but all the more obscure diseases will be grouped with as little correctness as if they fell into their places by chance. In very many instances, again, a prominent symptom will be substituted for the disease of which it is a part; and the effect of a disease for the disease itself. Thus, a very large number of cases is entered as dropsy, which is a common result of a great many organic diseases. Many diseases, again, are entered as diseases of the chest without distinguishing affections of the heart from those of the lungs. In making use of this column of diseases, therefore, it would be necessary to form a few large groups, and to throw all cases entered as dropsy, or diseases of the chest, or which were otherwise loosely worded, or not readily included in the larger groups, into a miscellaneous class under the title of *other diseases*. Still with all these precautions it would not be possible to attain to such a degree of accuracy as would attach much importance to any inquiry into the cause of death. But little use has, therefore, been made of the diseases themselves, in the present inquiry.

From what has now been stated it must be evident that these fresh materials, like those already made use of, cannot suffice to establish independent truths, or strict numerical results, but merely approximations more or less close, and probabilities in support of others derived from independent sources.

It is proposed to make use of the materials contained in Table XI. for the purpose of examining in succession, and in the same order, the questions discussed in the former essay, and in the first part of the present one. The first comparison instituted was that between in-door

and out-door employments. The ratio of pulmonary consumption to all other diseases, in these two classes of occupation, was shown in Tables IV. and V., and the age at which consumption makes its attack in Tables XII. and XIII. of the first essay, while the number of men following the two classes of employment is exhibited in Tables I., II., and III., of the present essay. The actual number and per centage proportion of deaths for each decennial period, with the approximate average age at death, is shown in the following table.

TABLE XII.—*Showing, for each Decennial Period, the Number and per centage proportion of Deaths, with the approximate average Age at Death, of Men following In-door and Out-door Occupations.*

| Nature of Occupation. | 15 to 20 | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 & upwards. | Total. | Average Age. | Greatest Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door .... | 227 | 578 | 690 | 730 | 638 | 627 | 385 | 97 | 6 | 3,978 | 47½ | 101 |
| Out-door ... | 155 | 484 | 646 | 698 | 640 | 546 | 342 | 117 | 20 | 3,648 | 48½ | 101 |
| In-door..... | 5·71 | 14·53 | 17·35 | 18·35 | 16·04 | 15·76 | 9 68 | 2·44 | 0·15 | | | |
| Out-door ... | 4·25 | 13·27 | 17·71 | 19·13 | 17·54 | 14·97 | 9·37 | 3·21 | 0·55 | | | |

This table confirms the results already obtained, inasmuch as it shows that there is no considerable difference, in point of healthiness, between in-door and out-door employments; for in both cases the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of other diseases was 1 to 3·89. The average age at death, also, differs only by one year. The chief difference between the two classes consists in the distribution of the deaths. It was shown in Table XIII. of the former essay that the deaths from pulmonary consumption before 40 years of age in in-door and out-door employments respectively were in round numbers as 81 and 63; that, in other words, men employed within doors die of consumption at an earlier age than those who work in the open air; and by the foregoing table it appears that from 15 to 30 years of age the deaths among the former class are in excess, while from 30 to 60 the reverse obtains. From 60 to 80 again the order is inverted, to be again reversed from 80 to 100 and upwards. Out-door labourers, then, appear to attain a greater age than men employed within doors.

These observations apply to in-door and out-door occupations taken in the mass without any exclusion of unwholesome employments, or of those which, belonging partly to both classes, were grouped with the former. This exclusion was made, and the result displayed in Tables V. and XIV. of the former essay, and in Table III. of the present. The following table presents the result of this exclusion, as regards the mortality.

TABLE XIII.—*Showing, for each Decennial Period, the Number and per centage Proportion of Deaths, with the approximate average Age at Death, of Men following In-door and Out-door Occupations, from which all exceptional Employments are excluded.*

| Nature of Occupation. | 15 to 20 | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 & upwards. | Total. | Average Age. | Greatest Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door . | 165 | 442 | 470 | 484 | 425 | 426 | 286 | 70 | 6 | 2,774 | 47¼ | 98 |
| Out-door . | 134 | 435 | 600 | 651 | 607 | 521 | 329 | 116 | 20 | 3,413 | 49 1/7 | 99 |
| In-door . | 5·95 | 15·93 | 16·94 | 17·45 | 15·32 | 15·36 | 10·31 | 2·52 | 0·22 | | | |
| Out-door . | 3·93 | 12·75 | 17·58 | 19·07 | 17·79 | 15·27 | 9·64 | 3·40 | 0·59 | | | |

The same correspondence which was shown to exist between the results of the preceding table and the conclusions of the former essay, and of the first part of the present essay, find place also in the case of the foregoing table. As the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption, from being the same in both classes of employment, became 1 to 3·81, for men employed within doors, and 1 to 4·13, for those working in the open air, (Table V. of the former essay,) and the per centage proportion of men belonging to the first class, attacked with consumption under 40 years of age, instead of being, in round numbers, 81, became 83, and that of men belonging to the second class fell from 62·84 to 62·30, (Table XV. of the former essay,) as, moreover, a similar difference is found to exist in the per centage proportion, under 40, following the two classes of employment, so, (Table III. of the present essay,) in the foregoing table, there is a greater difference in the per centage proportion of deaths at the several ages. The result, therefore, of the elimination which has been made in these several tables is similar in all: it is that of causing a wider separation between the several values. The difference existing between the mortality of the two classes of men at the several specified ages is well shown in the curves at the end of the essay. (See Curve I., and as an illustration of the earlier age at which consumption occurs in men following in-door occupations, Curve II., which corresponds with Table XV. of the former essay.)

The next question examined in the preceding essay and in the first part of this, is the influence of different degrees of exertion on health. The following table shows the number and per centage proportion of deaths in men whose occupations require different degrees of effort.

TABLE XIV.—*Showing, for each Decennial Period, the Number and per centage Proportion of Deaths, with the approximative average Age of Death, in Men using different amounts of Exertion.*

| Nature of Occupation. | 15 to 20 | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 and upwards | Total. | Average Age. | Greatest Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring little exertion ... | 71 | 190 | 171 | 180 | 160 | 142 | 129 | 27 | 2 | 1072 | 46·86 | 98 |
| Requiring more exertion... | 61 | 188 | 228 | 236 | 206 | 215 | 129 | 31 | 5 | 1299 | 48·06 | 101 |
| Requiring great exertion... | 15 | 25 | 36 | 36 | 56 | 40 | 14 | 3 | .. | 225 | 47·75 | under 90 |
| With varied exercise ..... | 33 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 64 | 66 | 35 | 11 | .. | 435 | 45·68 | under 90 |
| *Out-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring moderate exertion | 19 | 81 | 108 | 91 | 105 | 64 | 55 | 14 | 3 | 540 | 47·70 | 99 |
| Requiring greater exertion | 64 | 239 | 346 | 404 | 337 | 276 | 120 | 47 | 9 | 1842 | 47·60 | 98 |
| *In-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring little exertion... | 6·62 | 17·72 | 15·95 | 16·79 | 14·93 | 13·25 | 12·03 | 2·52 | 0·19 | .. | .. | .. |
| Requiring more exertion ... | 4·70 | 14·47 | 17·55 | 18·17 | 15·86 | 16·55 | 9·93 | 2·38 | 0·39 | .. | .. | .. |
| Requiring great exertion... | 6·70 | 11·11 | 16·00 | 16·00 | 24 89 | 17·78 | 6·22 | 1·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| With varied exercise ..... | 7·59 | 17·00 | 17·24 | 17·70 | 14·71 | 15·17 | 80·5 | 2·53 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Out-door :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requiring moderate exertion | 3·52 | 15·00 | 20·00 | 16·85 | 19·44 | 11·85 | 10·18 | 2·60 | 0·56 | .. | .. | .. |
| Requiring greater exertion.. | 3·47 | 12 98 | 18·79 | 21·93 | 18·30 | 14·93 | 6·51 | 2·55 | 0·40 | .. | .. | .. |

Some of the results of this table are more clearly exhibited in the following table, in which the per centage proportions under 40 and above 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90 respectively are stated.

TABLE XV.—*Showing, for the several Classes of Employment, the per Centage Proportion of Deaths occurring before* 40, *and after* 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, *and* 90, *respectively.*

| Nature of Occupation. | Under 40 | Above 40 | Above 50 | Above 60 | Above 70 | Above 80 | Above 90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In-door :—* | | | | | | | |
| Requiring little exertion . | 40·29 | 59·71 | 42·92 | 27·99 | 14·74 | 2·71 | 0·19 |
| Requiring more exertion . | 36·72 | 63·28 | 45·11 | 29·25 | 12·70 | 2·77 | 0·39 |
| Requiring great exertion . | 33·81 | 66·19 | 50·22 | 25·33 | 7·55 | 1·33 | .. |
| With varied exercise . . | 41·83 | 58·17 | 40·46 | 25·75 | 10·58 | 2·53 | .. |
| *Out-door :—* | | | | | | | |
| Requiring moderate exertion | 38·52 | 61·48 | 44·63 | 25·19 | 13·34 | 3·16 | 0·56 |
| Requiring greater exertion . | 35·24 | 64·76 | 42·83 | 24·53 | 9·55 | 3·04 | 0·49 |

In the first three lines of these tables, and in the corresponding decimals, will be found a confirmation of the results already obtained in the case of occupations carried on within doors. The ratio of consumptive cases was shown (Table VI. of the former essay) to be highest where the exertion required was least, and lowest where it was greatest: the per centage proportion of cases of consumption occurring before 40 was also shown (Table XVII. of former essay) to be greatest where there was least exertion, and least where there was most effort: and, lastly, in the first part of the present communication, the per centage proportion of men under 40 years of age, in the three classes of employments was shown to follow the same order, the proportion being highest in men using the least exertion, and lowest in those using the greatest exertion. The foregoing table presents only a partial correspondence with these results; for though the class of sedentary occupations holds the same place as in the tables just referred to, the position of the other two classes is inverted; for the class requiring moderate exertion presents a somewhat higher average age at death, a much greater maximum age, and a greater proportion of deaths above 60, 70, 80, and 90 respectively, than that consisting of the more laborious employments. It will be seen that in this latter class there is not a single death registered above 90, while in the sedentary class there are two, and in that requiring more exertion five, above that age, the maximum in the former case being 98 and in the latter 101.

The most remarkable feature in the table is the great increase of deaths from 50 to 60, and in a less degree from 60 to 70, in men following the more laborious employments. On referring to the mortuary registers, I find that this increase is due to deaths entered as consumption, as other diseases of the lungs, and as diseases of the brain, but more especially to the several diseases of the lungs. This fact confirms a conclusion drawn from Table X. of the present essay, viz., that employments requiring great exertion are characterized by a large excess of diseases of the lungs other than consumption. Curve III. exhibits the mortality at the several ages in these three classes of employment.

There is a close correspondence between the results of the former and of the first part of the present, essay, in respect to the class of in-door occupations with varied exercise. The ratio of consumptive cases in this class ranks next to that of men following sedentary occupations, and the per centage proportion of consumptive cases occurring before 40, the proportion of men following this class of employments, and the

proportion of deaths under that age, are greater than in any of the other classes. This group, as has been already stated, does not admit of strict comparison with the others, but it holds the same relation to them in three out of the four tables.

On comparing the two classes of out-door occupations, it will be seen that in the first class, there is a higher per centage proportion of deaths under 40, and a higher per centage proportion of men following that class of employments, while the ratio of cases of consumption, and the per centage proportion of such cases occurring under 40 is lower than in the second class. This apparent opposition is rendered intelligible by the fact already established, that the advent of pulmonary consumption is retarded in men following out-door employments, so that a low per centage proportion of consumptive cases occurring before 40 is quite compatible with a high per centage proportion of deaths.

A comparison of the two classes of out-door occupation confirms the statement already made that strong exertion is unfavourable to longevity; for the last five columns all present a lower per centage proportion of deaths above 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90 respectively among those following the more laborious occupations.

The comparison instituted in the first essay, and in the beginning of the present paper, between the compositor and the pressman, is rendered impossible in respect of the mortality, in consequence of these two occupations not being discriminated in the mortuary registers.

The effect of exposure to a high temperature is shown in the following table, in which the per centage proportions calculated from 457 deaths, are given.

Table XVI.

| Nature of Occcupation. | 15 to 20 | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exposed to heat | 6·13 | 11·60 | 17·72 | 18·60 | 20·58 | 17·72 | 5·91 | 1·75 | .. |
| Other in-door occupations. | 5·95 | 15·93 | 16·94 | 17·45 | 15·32 | 15·36 | 10·31 | 2·52 | 0·22 |

There is a great similarity between these proportions and those obtained in the case of men following the more laborious occupations. In both there is a low ratio of consumptive cases, a late occurrence of that disease, considerable mortality under 20, and between 50 and 60, and a small proportion of aged men.

The effect of exposure to dust is shown in the following table, in which the per centage proportions alone are calculated from 177 cases. As they consist almost entirely of persons employed out of doors, the numbers are compared with the total of men so employed.

Table XVII.

| Nature of Occupation. | 15 to 20 | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exposed to dust | 2·82 | 13·00 | 22·03 | 14·70 | 18·08 | 20·34 | 6·21 | 2·82 | .. |
| Other out-door occupations. | 3·93 | 12·75 | 17·58 | 19·07 | 17·79 | 17·27 | 9·64 | 3·40 | 0·59 |

The results of this table are not so unfavourable as might have been anticipated from the high ratio of consumptive cases exhibited by Table XI. of the foregoing essay. There is an excess of deaths between 20 and 40, and between 50 and 70, and a lower ratio of aged men, but there is not that early mortality which the table already referred to would lead us to expect.

The injurious effects of habits of intemperance have been already more than once alluded to, and are clearly shown by the comparisons instituted in the following table, between the licensed victualler and tradesman in general, the potboy and footman, and the drayman and labourer. It is not pretended that these comparisons are very exact, but they may perhaps be fairly regarded in the light of useful approximations. There can be no doubt, too, that the class which has the most easy and constant access to the means of intemperance will be found to be the most addicted to drinking.

TABLE XVIII.

| Occupation. | 15 to 20 | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 and upwards. | Average Age. | Greatest Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licensed Victuallers | 5·06 | 12·66 | 20·25 | 20·25 | 20·25 | 15·19 | 5·06 | .. | 1·27 | 46¼ | 94 |
| Tradesmen ..... | 5·00 | 11·03 | 16·47 | 20·74 | 18·53 | 16·32 | 8·53 | 2·80 | 0·59 | 48⅘ | 97 |
| Potboys ..... | 4·92 | 18·03 | 29·51 | 27·87 | 4·92 | 6·56 | 8·20 | .. | .. | 41⅓ | under 80 |
| Footmen..... | 8·33 | 15·15 | 18·94 | 19·70 | 14·40 | 13·64 | 7·57 | 2·27 | .. | 44½ | under 90 |
| Brewers' Draymen. | 1.96 | 13·73 | 39·22 | 19·61 | 7·84 | 11·76 | 1·96 | 3·92 | .. | 43 | under 90 |
| Labourers..... | 3·38 | 13·51 | 18·53 | 21·50 | 18·20 | 16·06 | 5·77 | 2·31 | 0·74 | 47½ | 98 |

Each of the comparisons thus instituted places in a more or less striking light the ill effects of habits of intemperance; but the difference between the licensed victualler and tradesman in general is less marked than that existing between the two other classes. The effect of intemperance in curtailing life is shown by the excess of deaths under 40 and 50, and especially in the interval between 30 and 40 years of age, by the lower average age, and by the lower maximum age at death of the intemperate classes. This comparison, however, displays but feebly the baneful influence of habits of intemperance; for, on the one hand, some who are exposed to temptation may be supposed to resist it; and, on the other hand, many tradesmen, footmen, and labourers, whose temptation is less, nevertheless fall into habits of intemperance. To show the effects of intemperance in all their fearful reality, it would be necessary to contrast the intemperate men belonging to the several employments, with the temperate men following the same occupations. I have not yet succeeded in obtaining the materials for such a comparison. As the last two contrasts in the table are very striking, they are illustrated by curves. (See Curves IV. and V.)

The mortuary registers which have been employed as the foundation of the foregoing observations have supplied the means of comparing the mortality of the three classes of gentlemen (including professional men), tradesmen, and artisans. This comparison is made in the following table:—

TABLE XIX.—*Showing, for each decennial Period, the Number and per centage Proportion of Deaths, with the approximate average Age, and the greatest Age, occurring among Gentlemen, Tradesmen, and Artisans respectively.*

| Condition. | 15 to 20 | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 and upwards. | Average Age. | Greatest Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen, &c.... | 35 | 56 | 115 | 104 | 139 | 224 | 220 | 100 | 8 | 58·61 | 98· |
| Tradesmen..... | 34 | 75 | 112 | 141 | 126 | 111 | 58 | 19 | 4 | 48·84 | 97· |
| Artisans, &c. .... | 367 | 1060 | 1350 | 1437 | 1277 | 1184 | 730 | 217 | 26 | 48·06 | 101· |
| Gentlemen, &c... | 3·50 | 5 60 | 11·50 | 10·40 | 13·90 | 22·40 | 22·00 | 10·00 | 0·80 | | |
| Tradesmen, &c. .. | 5·00 | 11·03 | 16·47 | 20·74 | 18·53 | 16·32 | 8·53 | 2·80 | 0·59 | | |
| Artisans, Labourers, &c. .. | 4·80 | 15·06 | 17·65 | 18·79 | 16·69 | 15·48 | 9·04 | 2·14 | 0·34 | | |

The results of this table are similar to those which have been already obtained by other observers. The slight difference existing between the two classes of tradesmen and artisans is worthy of notice, especially as the latter class is doubtless represented somewhat unfavourably, in consequence of the exclusion of persons dying in workhouses, of the more aged of whom a large proportion belong to the labouring class. If these persons were included, there is good reason to believe that a still less difference would be found to exist between the two classes, and it is not impossible that the comparison would even turn out to the advantage of the artisan. As the average age of persons above 21, dying in the workhouse, is 60,* this supposition is by no means an improbable one. The comparison here instituted is illustrated in Curve VI.

The following summary combines the conclusions of the former essay with those deduced from the facts and reasonings of the present communication.

A comparison of in-door with out-door occupations leads to the following results:—

1. The ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of other diseases is somewhat higher in persons following in-door occupations, than in those working in the open air; and this rule applies to both sexes.

2. Pulmonary consumption occurs at an earlier age in men following in-door occupations than in those following out-door occupations.

3. The probable excess of cases of pulmonary consumption in men following in-door occupations, (for a higher ratio of consumptive cases in these employments is merely a strong presumption in favour of such excess,) and the earlier age at which consumption makes its attack, would naturally tend to fill this class of employments with a greater number of young men, as well as to occasion a higher mortality at the early periods of life, and a lower average age of death. Accordingly, among those employed within doors, there is an excess of young persons, a higher mortality in early life, and a lower average age of death. The greatest age, as it happens, is the same in the two classes.

The classification of in-door employments, according to the amount of exertion which they require, leads to the following results:—

1. The ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases is highest where the amount of exertion is least, and lowest, where it is greatest; and the intermediate degree of exertion presents an intermediate ratio.

* From the abstract of deaths in the metropolis for 1839, prepared by Mr. Chadwick.

2. The age at which pulmonary consumption makes its attack is earlier in employments requiring little exertion, than in those requiring more exertion, and in those requiring moderate exertion than in those demanding great effort.

3. The per centage proportions of men under 40 years of age following these three classes of employment is in strict accordance with the ratio of consumptive cases, and the ages at which consumption makes its attack; those proportions following the exact order of the degree of exertion.

4. The age at death also follows the same order, the per centage proportion of deaths under 40, being highest where there is least exertion, lowest where the exertion is greatest, and intermediate where there is a medium degree of exertion.

5. The average age of death, also, is lowest where there is least exertion, but highest where the exertion is intermediate between the two extremes. The somewhat lower average obtained in the case of employments requiring great exertion, appears to depend on an excessive mortality under 20 years of age. The greatest age also occurs in occupations requiring a medium degree of exertion, the least maximum in those demanding the greatest effort.

6. In the class of in-door occupations, with varied exercise, (a class including the footman, waiter, &c.,) the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption ranks next to that of the sedentary occupations, and the per centage proportion of consumptive cases occurring before 40, the per centage proportion of men so employed under that age, and the per centage proportion of deaths are higher than in any of the other classes, while the average age of death is lower. This class, however, stands alone, inasmuch as young men are in comparatively greater request, and old men comparatively little wanted.

7. The class of out-door occupations requiring moderate exertion, presents a higher per centage proportion of deaths under 40, and a corresponding excess of young men; but the ratio of consumptive cases, and the per centage proportion of such cases occurring under 40 are lower than in the class requiring greater exertion. This apparent anomaly may probably be explained by the fact that the attack of consumption is postponed till a later age, in men following out-door employments, than in those working within doors.

8. The maximum age in the case of men following the more laborious out-door employments is lower by one year than in those using less exertion, and in the latter, there is a considerable excess of aged men.

9. Sedentary employments, and those requiring little exertion, are more unfavourable to adult and middle age, but more favourable to old age, than those requiring greater efforts; on the other hand, employments requiring great exertion are unfavourable to youth and longevity, but favourable to middle age. Employments requiring little exertion prove fatal, by inducing an excess of cases of pulmonary consumption early in life, those requiring great exertion, by occasioning other diseases of the air-passages and lungs, towards the commencement of old age.

The following observations apply to certain occupations, examined separately in the former essay, and to the effects of intemperance:—

1. The exposure to a high temperature does not appear to exercise any injurious influence upon health, during the early periods of life; but, in common with employments requiring a great amount of exertion, it is unfavourable to longevity.

2. The inhalation of dust does not appear to be attended with the extremely injurious consequences which the high ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption would lead us to expect; but when compared with the aggregate of other out-door occupations, the employment of the mason is found to be, in some degree, less favourable to health and longevity.

3. Habits of intemperance appear to exercise a most injurious influence upon health; for men peculiarly exposed to the temptation of drinking present a high ratio of cases of consumption, a high per centage proportion of such cases occurring under 40, an excess of young men, an excess of deaths under 40, and especially between 30 and 40 years of age, and a low average and maximum age.

Lastly. A comparison of the age at death of gentlemen, (including professional men,) tradesmen, and artisans, issues in displaying the great advantage which the first class possesses over the other two, and the comparatively small difference which exists between the tradesman and the artisan. The average age of death of the first class exceeds that of the other two by 10 years, while the average age of the tradesman exceeds that of the artisan only by a small portion of a year.

The present inquiry, then, confirms the results to which other observers have arrived, by showing the great and undue advantage which the higher classes enjoy over other members of society. They live longer, and may be fairly presumed, while they live, to enjoy better health. This advantage is not to be wondered at, considering the better supply of air and food which they receive; the more spacious houses which they live in; and the greater care bestowed on the places which they inhabit. It is also partly due to the facilities which they enjoy for exercise in the open air. The great difference which exists between the gentry and other members of society, however, is not more worthy of notice than the very slight advantage which the tradesman enjoys over the class of working men. If we limit the comparison to the average age, we find that the tradesman lives about three-quarters of a year longer than the entire class of working men, little more than a year and a half longer than the class employed solely within doors, two years longer than men following the more sedentary occupations, and about three years longer than the class which consists chiefly of domestic servants. On the other hand, the life of the tradesman is shorter by about a quarter of a year than that of the entire class of out-door labourers.

The little advantage possessed by the tradesman over the mass of working men probably results from the sedentary life he leads, his want of proper exercise, and the small space which the necessities of business allow him to give to the accommodation of himself and family. Taking one tradesman with another, it is perhaps not unreasonable to suppose that he habitually breathes an air as impure, and follows an occupation nearly as unwholesome as the class beneath him. The labour which the working man has to undergo, provided it is not carried to excess, is more favourable to health than the confinement to which the tradesman is subject, and this confinement raises him in the scale of mortality but little above men following the more sedentary occupations. Both classes of men, the tradesman and the working man, are doubtless exposed to unwholesome influences, which might be wholly removed, or greatly

mitigated by the interference of others, or by their own precautions. Both classes probably suffer to a greater degree than they imagine from those habits of intemperance from which the higher classes have nearly emancipated themselves, but which still form the great physical and moral bane of the mass of our population.

The bad effects of sedentary habits, on the one hand, and of laborious exertion on the other, have been fully demonstrated in the course of this and the former essay. How much of the waste of life and health is due to the bad air which the in-door labourer is constrained to breathe; how much to the inclemencies of the weather to which the out-door labourer is exposed; how much to the unhealthy habitations which both classes are compelled to live in; and how much to the bad habits in which both indulge, it is impossible to determine. These causes are so mixed up together as not to admit of that separation which must precede a correct estimate of their comparative influence. But that unwholesome dwellings, and bad air, and intemperate habits do tend to injure health and shorten life, there is abundant proof; that the permission of such things, where it is possible to rectify or prevent them, is bad economy there can be no doubt. Unfortunately for the sufferers by these unwholesome influences, it is much more easy to establish general principles concerning them than to point out the precise amount of injury which they occasion. How many thousand unnecessary victims pulmonary consumption claims year by year it is impossible to ascertain; whether this chronic plague is more or less destructive than the kindred pestilence which is constantly snatching away so many of our adult population must remain a subject of conjecture; but of this there can be no reasonable doubt, that in addition to those who might have escaped consumption, and reached at least the borders of old age, a large proportion of all who die of that disease die much earlier than they would if they had been placed in more favourable circumstances. As each unnecessary death from consumption represents the loss, after a slow and lingering illness, of one of those who form the real strength of society, so the death of each father of a family at an age when those who depend upon him for support are most helpless, is the source of an amount of private suffering and privation, and oftentimes of expense to the public which is much more easily conceived than estimated. To complete the calculation of the cost to society in this one disease alone, which results from unwholesome influences admitting of removal, it would be necessary to add the hereditary taint transmitted from the consumptive parent, and ready at a fitting season to cut short the life of the child, after he in his turn has bequeathed the same sad legacy to his offspring. Thus it happens that the seeds of disease are more thickly sown with each new generation, and death reaps an earlier and more abundant harvest, and a race of men famed for strength and vigour is doomed to slow but sure degeneracy.

There are many subjects touched upon in this essay which require a more extended examination; some conclusions built up upon too narrow foundations, and much still remaining to be done, which will demand a great outlay of time and labour. For this the author is prepared, and he will avail himself of every opportunity which shall be afforded him of throwing additional light upon this most interesting and important subject. He has already entered upon a minute investigation of the sanatory state of one of our most valuable classes of workmen, the results

of which inquiry he has no doubt will form, at some future time, an acceptable contribution to the records of the Statistical Society.

In conclusion, the author is anxious to guard against a possible misconception. It is not intended to represent all the conclusions which have been arrived at, as entirely new or unexpected, but simply to deduce from facts carefully observed and registered, results altogether independent of the previous labours of others in the same direction. Such independent labours furnish the best confirmation or refutation of the statements of others, at the same time that they afford a fair chance of arriving at novel and unexpected results.

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*Account of a Report of M. Villemain, the French Minister of Public Instruction, on the State of Superior Education in France.* By James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, 21st August*, 1843.]

In March, 1843, M. Villemain presented to the King of the French a report on secondary education, that is, on superior school education, and, at his suggestion, the King was pleased to direct that a general report on the public and private establishments of secondary instruction should be prepared every five years, with an account of the state of that class of instruction during the quinquennial period then elapsed; and His Majesty further declared his pleasure that the report should be published and distributed to the members of the Chamber of Peers and of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Government in France possesses control over all the education of the country, with the exception of the colleges for the education of the clergy, which are termed seminaries, and their subordinate institutions. The primary or elementary schools of France, the royal colleges or public schools, the normal school for the education of schoolmasters, the parish colleges or schools, the schools called institutions, and the smaller boarding-schools or "pensions," are subject to Government inspection, and many of them receive aid from the public funds in case of need. The higher academies, which are called in England universities, are also subject to the power of the Government; but the word "university" has been extended in France from its original signification to include the whole educational system, under the direction of the Government.

The Minister of Public Instruction is, *ex-officio*, the Grand Master of the University in France, and the improvements which are made from time to time in the educational plans of the Government are to be traced in a great measure to the talent and learning of this commanding officer. The formation of the French University, on its vast scale of extent, is due to M. de Fontanes, who was its first grand master, in 1808, under the reign of Napoleon.

Secondary instruction includes the study of the ancient languages, of literature (lettres), and of the mathematical and physical sciences. Its object is to prepare pupils for the learned professions, for great intellectual exertion, and for the higher offices of life generally. The youth who avail themselves of a superior kind of education give up to instruction a portion of life which, in other classes of society, is usually devoted to profitable labour; and the expense of this superior school education

is defrayed either by private individuals, such as the parents of the boys, or from the liberality of the state or the municipalities.

The number of pupils who receive superior instruction is necessarily limited, but it is increasing in France; and M. Villemain rightly considers it of importance that superior education should be maintained and extended in a just proportion, according to the requirements of the country.

In the highest department of secondary instruction there are at the present time 46 public schools or royal colleges in France; some of them are sufficiently rich very nearly to support themselves, and these only require slight pecuniary assistance from Government; others are supported in a great degree by extraneous funds, such as grants from Government or from the municipality in which they are situated.

Five of the royal colleges are in Paris, and of these the most amply endowed and the largest is the college of Louis the Great. On the 1st December, 1842, this college contained 522 resident pupils, and 553 day-boys, making a total of 1,075 boys receiving education in the institution; it is also the largest public school in France. The other four Parisian colleges had each from 768 to 996 pupils, and in the colleges of the principal provincial towns of France the number of pupils varied from 111 to 661 at the time of the census.

The number of boarders in the 46 colleges is 8,030, and of day-boys 10,667: making a total number of 18,697 receiving superior instruction in royal colleges in December 1842. Many of the pupils receive considerable assistance towards defraying the expense of their education from the state or from other funds, but the majority pay their own schooling expenses. Considered in this point of view, the 18,697 scholars may be thus subdivided:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scholars receiving assistance | 1,691 | from state funds. |
| | 43 | from departmental funds. |
| | 510 | from parish funds. |
| | 6 | from special foundation. |
| | 2,250 | |
| Boarders maintained at the expense of their families | | 5,790 |
| Day-boys coming from home | | 5,544 |
| Day-boys belonging to institutions or "pensions" | | 5,123 |
| | | 18,697 |

Ancient languages are described by M. Villemain, in his report (p. 18), as forming the dominant study in the royal colleges, and he considers that study particularly well adapted to exercise and ripen the mental powers. More attention has of late years been given to instruction in history in these colleges, and progressive courses of mathematical learning are maintained, some being preparatory and others complete and extended. With the study of classics modern languages are united, and this latter study has recently obtained a more regular form in the business of the schools.

The system of study is described as resulting from the most valuable customs of former ages, with the experience of recent times, and it is thus considered to be the best adapted for a general preparation for all the learned professions, and for the formation of the mind and heart of man.

"The religious instruction, confided to the almoner, is addressed to three different ranks of students, distinguished according to age and the amount of their acquired knowledge. The youngest, and those who have not made their first communion, attend two lessons weekly to receive explanations of the diocesan catechism. The next division, consisting of two classes of more advanced students, receive a weekly lesson in the principles of religion, and upon the truth and authenticity of the sacred books. A third division, composed of the students of the higher classes, receive weekly instruction in Christianity considered in regard to its dogmas, its moral principles, its worship, and its written monuments. This instruction is a frequent subject of essays, which, in several colleges, are encouraged by prizes.

"These different lessons are independent of the instruction which forms part of the religious exercises, and those which the almoner gives on all Sundays and holidays to the whole of the students assembled.

"In the establishments which contain pupils belonging to Christian communions other than the Roman Catholic, analogous arrangements are made for the boys to receive instruction according to the religion of their parents.

"Throughout the whole system of instruction a moral tone prevails, as well in the subjects of the principal studies, as in the rigid selection of authorized texts, and the care used on all occasions by the masters to remind their pupils of what they owe to God, to their parents, to the king, and to their country."

The pupils of each different class in the Royal Colleges are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Elementary | 3,084 |
| Grammar (6, 5, 4,) | 6,385 |
| Superior (3, 2, rhetoric) | 6,239 |
| Sciences (elementary mathematics, special mathematics, physics) | 2,699 |
| Preparatory to the special schools | 365 |
| Preparatory to commercial and industrial professions | 340 |
| Superior primary, annexed to some of the royal colleges | 227 |
| Superior elementary ditto | 214 |
| | 19,553 |

This total somewhat exceeds that already given as the total of the pupils in the royal colleges; some belonging at one and the same time, to different sections of instruction.

The following are the several classes in the Royal Colleges, and the distibution of studies among them:—

The class of *Special Mathematics*, like all the other classes down to that designated as the *Third*, inclusive, devotes the time of 1 lesson weekly, besides that occupied in the daily offices of religion, to religious instruction by means of oral discourses upon the dogmas of Christianity, its moral principles, its worship, and its written monuments, accompanied by "redactions;" it has 6 lessons weekly in special mathematics, comprising arithmetic, elementary geometry, algebra, rectilinear trigonometry, and the use of the tables of sines, statics demonstrated synthetically, analytical geometry, and the first elements of descriptive geometry; 3 lessons in physics, carrying out the ideas conveyed in the course of the first year, and extending to heat, electricity, latent electricity, magnetism, electro-dynamics, electro-magnetism, electro-chemistry, thermo-electrical phenomena, molecular action, acoustics,

optics; 1 lesson in chemistry; and 3 lessons in drawing, from studies and heads, engraved or in relief, and after nature; making a total of 15 lessons weekly. The courses in mathematical, physical, and natural science are not marked by any prescribed use of books, but by a fixed programme. The maximum age of admission to this class, for those intending to enter the general competition among the colleges of Paris and Versailles, is 19.

The class of *Elementary Mathematics*, with 1 lesson weekly in religious instruction, has 3 lessons in French rhetoric, comprising the elements of morals and of history, with attempts in translation and style; 5 lessons in elementary mathematics, comprising arithmetic, geometry, rectilinear trigonometry, and the first notions of algebra; 2 lessons in physics and elementary chemistry; 1 preliminary lesson in natural history, comprising the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms; and 3 lessons in drawing, as in the preceding class; making a total of 15 lessons weekly. The maximum age of admission, with a view to the general competition, is 18.

The class of *Philosophy*, together with 1 weekly lesson in religion, receives 5 in philosophy, comprising psychology, logic, morals and theodicy, and the history of philosophy, with dissertations in Latin and in French; 3 lessons in mathematics, comprising arithmetic, geometry, and some ideas of algebra; 2 lessons in the elementary ideas of physics and chemistry; 1 lesson in natural history, comprising the preliminary notions with regard to the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; and 3 lessons in drawing, as above, together with landscape; making a total of 15 lessons weekly; while the maximum age of admission to each class is 18. The books prescribed to this class by the Royal Council are, select works of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Bacon, Descartes, Bossuet, Fenelon, Malebranche, Arnauld, Buffier, Locke, Leibnitz, Clarke, Euler, Ferguson, and Reid.

The class of *Rhetoric*, with 1 lesson weekly in religion, has 8 lessons in Latin discourses, French discourses, Latin verse, Latin translation, Greek translation, ideas on rhetoric and literary history, and exercises of the memory; 2 lessons on the history of France down to 1792, with the geography of this portion of history; 1 lesson of preparatory instruction in arithmetic to square roots, and in geometry to spherical triangles; 2 lessons in living languages,—English, German, Italian, or Spanish; and 3 lessons in drawing and landscape, as above; the total number of lessons weekly being 17, and the maximum age at which competitors for prizes can enter, 17 and 18. The books prescribed to this class are, the Acts of the Apostles, Treatises of Rhetoric or Literature, Cicero, Tacitus, Demosthenes, Eschines, Buffon, Fenelon, Bossuet, Flechier, Labruyère, Pascal, Siècle de Louis XIV., Horace, Virgil, Lucan, Homer, Pindar, Theocritus, Sophocles, Corneille, Selections from Racine and Moliere, Lafontaine's Fables, Abstract of the History of France.

The class designated the *Second*, with 1 lesson weekly in religion, has 8 in Latin themes, Latin translation, Latin verses, Greek translation, Greek themes, and exercises of the memory; 2 lessons in modern history, and its geography; 1 lesson in mathematics, 2 in living languages, like the preceding class, and 3 in drawing; the total number of lessons weekly being 17, and the maximum age for competitors to enter, 16. The books prescribed are, the Acts of the Apostles, the

Latin Grammar, Cicero, Tacitus, Pliny the Younger, Virgil, Horace. Demosthenes, Plato, Homer, Euripides, Boileau, J. B. Rousseau, Corneille, Montesquieu, Bossuet, Fenelon, and Abstract of Modern History.

The class designated as the *Third*, with 1 lesson weekly in religion, has 8 lessons in grammatical and literary instruction, like the preceding; 2 lessons in the history of the middle ages, and their geography; 1 lesson in mathematics, 2 in living languages, and 3 in drawing, as above; the total number weekly being 17, and the maximum age for competitors to enter, 15. The books prescribed are, the Gospels, Latin Grammar, Latin Synonyms, Treatise on Latin Versification, Sallust, Terence, Cicero, Virgil, Plutarch, Xenophon, the Greek Fathers, Homer, Vertot, Massillon, Boileau, and Abstract of the History of the Middle Ages.

The *Fourth* class, with 2 oral lessons weekly in the catechism, the foundations of natural religion, and the truth and authenticity of the sacred books, has 8 grammatical and literary lessons like the above, as also in Latin prosody, and in Greek, Latin, and French; 2 lessons in Roman history, and its geography; 2 elementary lessons in the above mentioned living languages, and 3 in drawing; the total number of lessons weekly being 17, and the maximum age of entry for competitors, 14. The books prescribed are, the Latin Testament, French, Latin, and Greek Grammars, Latin and Greek Dictionaries, Gradus ad Parnassum, Latin Prosody, Greek Roots, Cæsar, Quintus Curtius, Virgil, Ovid, Lucian, Plutarch, Isocrates, Voltaire's History of Charles XII., Fenelon, Racine, and Abstract of Roman History.

The *Fifth* class, with 2 oral lessons on the catechism, as above, has 10 in grammatical and literary instruction, 1 in ancient history (the second part) and its geography, 3 in drawing from engravings, and 1 in vocal music; the total number of lessons weekly being 17, and the maximum age of entry for competitors, 13. The books prescribed are, the Latin Testament, Grammars and Dictionaries as above, Greek Roots, Selectæ, Justin, Ovid, Lucian, the Cyropædia, Fenelon, Racine, Ancient Geography, and Abstract of Ancient History.

The *Sixth* class, with 2 lessons weekly in the diocesan catechism, and preparation for the first communion, has 10 in grammatical and literary exercises as above, 1 in ancient history (the first part) with its geography, 3 in writing, and 2 in vocal music; the total number of lessons being 17, and the maximum age of entry for competitors, 12. The books prescribed are, the Gospels, the Grammars and Dictionaries above mentioned, Selectæ, Cornelius Nepos, Fables of Phædrus and Æsop, Elian, Manners of the Israelites, Fables of Lafontaine, Fenelon, Elementary Geography, and Abstract of Ancient History.

The *Elementary* classes, with 2 lessons of religious instruction, like the Sixth, have 9 in grammatical and literary instruction, grammatical and logical analysis, and exercises of the memory, 1 in sacred history and its geography, 1 in the elements of arithmetic, 3 in writing, and 2 in vocal music; the total number of lessons weekly being 18; and the books prescribed, French and Latin grammars and dictionaries, Epitome Historiæ Sacræ et Græcæ, De Viris Illustribus, Appendix, and the Fables of Fenelon and Lafontaine.

It will be gathered from this outline, that the French colleges of highest instruction are rather schools of the first class than anything

resembling the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, whatever resemblances may be found between the former, and the colleges under the University of London.

Much less of Greek tragedy appears to be read in France than in England; the names of Euripides, Sophocles, and Æschines being inserted in the midst of a multitude of other subjects, such as the historical books of the Greek Testament, many French works of eminence, and the ordinary Greek and Latin classics.

Part of the philosophical year, it will be seen, is devoted to the study of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and natural history. This variety of subjects, M. Villemain observes, does not allow a profound study of each of them, but it affords some knowledge of all, sufficient to rouse the natural powers of the mind in acquiring information, and to form that amount of general information which is suitable for the enlightened men of our time.

Pupils intended for the polytechnic school, and others who desire a more extended school education, will find that the second year after that of philosophy is devoted entirely to mathematics and physics, and that they may prepare for the degree of bachelor of letters, whilst they still remain at the royal college.

A shorter course of instruction, equally professing to form correct habits of thought and a good style, is also provided, which will serve to impress on less cultivated minds some essential ideas, which they may work out at a later period.

M. Villemain then remarks, "It is in this manner that the establishments of the state present an intellectual, a moral, and a literary education, which constituted all the liberty of a former time, and which ought to form in our own days useful citizens, devoted to a constitutional monarchy."

This system of instruction is applied in various ways, but it has only one object: it is beneficially allied with all the special studies of science, and is connected with the heart and centre of French society, of whose internal vigour it affords a constant renewal in all the intellectual works, in all the public duties, and in all the generous offices which confer honour on that society.

Emulation is much encouraged in the royal colleges, and a constant watchfulness over the conduct of the pupils lessens the necessity for punishments, which are rarely inflicted, and are generally slight. In Paris, prizes are awarded to pupils after a general competition among the boys belonging to several colleges, and generally the names of successful candidates for prizes are inscribed in honourable lists, and the remarks on their merits are read in public.

The whole Government system of collegiate and school education is termed in France, at the present day, the *university*, and it includes the academies for the older students, the royal colleges and other institutions for secondary education, as well as the primary and elementary schools. The university acts on the subordinate parts by a careful selection of the lists of works recommended for study, by the vigilance of the rectors, and the constant repetition of general inspection. Numerous skilful and attached professors devote their talents to the proper working of the university; and this great educational institution is still more remarkable for the purity of its principles and manners: indeed, moral

influence and good discipline characterize its operations throughout all its departments, and large schools of boys are kept in excellent order.

Secondary schools in France are considered as parochial colleges (colléges communaux) when they have been formed by parishes or are kept by individuals, for instruction in the Latin and French languages, the first principles of geography, of history, and of mathematics. There are 312 of these schools in France, all subject to Government inspection, and directed by officers nominated by the same public authority. Some members of the municipal council and other individuals of known respectability form the board of management, and the suggestion of every proposition advantageous to the institution belongs to them.

For several years the grants of the parishes for the support of these colleges have sensibly increased, and the means of enlarging the plan of instruction are thus provided, as well as of improving the position of the teachers; but the present state of the parochial colleges seems to admit of much improvement, and the attention of the Minister has been directed to this point.

There are 2,528 masters in the parochial colleges, of whom 165 are ecclesiastics, but the average salary of a master does not exceed 1,200 francs, or 48*l*. Degrees are required from the candidates for the masterships; that of bachelor in letters for the subordinate masterships, and of licentiate in letters or in sciences for the superior chairs of the best parish colleges. The number of pupils is 26,584, of whom—

| | |
|---|---|
| 12,125 | are boarders, and |
| 14,459 | are day-boys. |
| 26,584 | |

Of the day-doys, 12,922 come from their parents' houses, and only 1,537 from institutions and boarding-houses.

There are also 7,082 pupils in elementary branches of knowledge admitted into the parish colleges.

The normal school, for the education of professors, forms an essential part of the secondary system of education in France, and it is described by M. Villemain as belonging to the essence of the French university.

Another kindred institution has been founded for the selection of the best candidates for professorships, and is termed the "Aggregation."

M. Villemain has himself done much in the completion of the Government normal school in Paris, for training professors. Examinations are required on entrance. A three years' course of study is established, so as to include a large extent of reading both in literature and science, concluding with special instruction in the particular department of teaching for which each pupil is intended.

The normal school for the professors is connected with the faculties of literature and science in the college of France, and the examinations, the pecuniary advantages, and various inducements to study, preserve the school in good working order. The number of pupils is 96.

Besides those superior schools, there are many "pensions," or private boarding-schools, and "institutions," or day-schools, in which the pupils are instructed in the subjects of the colleges, or at least they receive there the rudiments of a classical education, and the elements of grammar and science.

## *State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland.* By W. Cooke Taylor, Esq., LL.D.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Cork, 19th Aug.,* 1843.]

In this paper, the materials of which were supplied to me by the Earl of Devon, it is my purpose to present to the consideration of the section the statistical results of the several Parliamentary inquiries which have been instituted on the subject of the lunatic poor of Ireland, and a statistical review of the statutes relating to them which have been passed since the Union.

The provision made for this distressed class by the Parliament of Ireland was wholly inadequate to the relief of the insane: a few cells in houses of industry and in county gaols were the only places provided for the reception of pauper lunatics. In 1804 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, which reported the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That so far as at present appears to this Committee, the provisions of the Act of the 27th of his present Majesty, c. 27 (which enabled Grand Juries to raise funds by presentment for the support of the insane poor), have not been complied with.

"Resolved—That it appears to this Committee that in the house of industry in Dublin, provision is made for the support of upwards of 118 idiots and lunatics; in the house of industry of Cork, for 90; in that of Waterford, for 25; and in that of Limerick, for 20 paupers so afflicted.

"Resolved—That it appears to this Committee that the demand for admission of lunatics and idiots into all these places greatly exceeds the accommodation or funds provided for their support."

In consequence of this report, a bill was introduced in the session of 1805 to establish four provincial asylums in Ireland, appropriated exclusively to lunatics and idiots. It was thus proposed to provide for the reception and treatment of 1,000. The preamble stated that, "under the existing law, the poor and the lunatics were confined in the same houses, a practice from which the most distressing inconveniences resulted, the method of confinement being only fitted for malefactors, and not for lunatics." This bill was lost; and until the year 1810 no alteration was made in the law, except that the power of the Grand Juries to levy money was increased. In 1810 a grant was made by Parliament for establishing the Richmond Asylum in Dublin, intended for the accommodation of 200 lunatic patients. This hospital was opened in the year 1815.

On the 4th of March, 1817, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the expediency of making further provision for the lunatic poor of Ireland. It was then stated that, with the exception of one institution in Dublin, one in Cork, and one in Tipperary, there was not a provision made for more than 100 lunatics throughout Ireland. In consequence of the recommendations of this Committee, district lunatic asylums were formed, and placed under the superintendence of a body of commissioners named by the Government, but acting gratuitously.

The following table will exhibit the districts for which these hospitals have been established, the population of these districts, the number of patients admitted from the contributory counties, the cures, and the expense of maintenance.

| Asylum District and Population. | Counties in each District and Population. | | Number of Patients from each County. | Total Admission from opening of Asylum. | Total Discharged cured. | Total Annual Expense. | Total Annual Expense per Head. | Distributive Annual Expense per Head. | | | Average Number of Patients at one time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Counties, &c. | Population, 1841. | | | | | | In Clothing. | In Salaries. | In Food. | |
| | | | | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Armagh . . 832,474 | Armagh . . . . | 232,393 | 51 | 1,267 | 556 | 2,163 8 2 | 17 14 7 | 1 17 7 | 4 11 2 | 6 16 5 | 122 |
| | Monaghan . . . | 200,442 | 31 | | | | | | | | |
| | Fermanagh . . . | 156,481 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| | Cavan . . . . | 243,158 | 19 | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast . . . 722,321 | Antrim . . . . | 276,188 | 118 | 1,366 | 716 | 3,720 18 9 | 14 18 4 | 1 3 2 | 2 13 2½ | 6 10 2 | 249 |
| | Belfast Town . . | 75,308 | .. | | | | | | | | |
| | Down. . . . . | 361,446 | 132 | | | | | | | | |
| | Carrickfergus Town. | 9,379 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Carlow . . 605,169 | Carlow . . . . | 86,228 | 40 | 532 | 257 | 2,384 19 1 | 14 4 4 | 0 19 4 | 4 0 5 | 6 11 10 | 168 |
| | Kildare . . . . | 114,408 | 52 | | | | | | | | |
| | Wexford . . . . | 202,033 | 39 | | | | | | | | |
| | Kilkenny County . | 183,349 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| | Kilkenny Town . . | 19,071 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Clonmel . . 435,553 | Tipperary. . . . | 435,553 | 100 | 403 | 240 | 1,868 10 8 | 18 2 9 | .. | 6 1 9½ | 5 15 1 | 103 |
| Connaught . 1,418,973 | Galway Town . . | 17,275 | 13 | 984 | 366 | 3,487 13 8 | 12 13 8½ | 0 19 3½ | 2 16 11 | 6 19 5 | 271 |
| | Galway County . . | 422,923 | 71 | | | | | | | | |
| | Mayo . . . . . | 388,887 | 72 | | | | | | | | |
| | Roscommon . . . | 253,589 | 49 | | | | | | | | |
| | Leitrim . . . . | 155,297 | 33 | | | | | | | | |
| | Sligo . . . . . | 181,002 | 44 | | | | | | | | |

| Asylum District and Population. | Counties in each District and Population. | | Number of Patients from each County. | Total Admission from opening of Asylum. | Total Discharged cured. | Total Annual Expense. | Total Annual Expense per Head. | Distributive Annual Expense per Head. | | | Average Number of Patients at one time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Counties, &c. | Population, 1841. | | | | | | In Clothing. | In Salaries. | In Food. | |
| | | | | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Limerick . . 910,303 | Limerick County . | 281,638 | 101 | 1,594 | 867 | 4,921 1 11 | 13 19 7 | 0 12 7 | 2 11 5 | 7 8 3 | 352 |
| | Limerick City . . | 48,391 | 29 | | | | | | | | |
| | Clare . . . . . | 286,394 | 115 | | | | | | | | |
| | Kerry . . . . . | 293,880 | 102 | | | | | | | | |
| Londonderry . 831,578 | Londonderry . . . | 222,174 | 7 | 1,230 | 576 | 3,126 3 9 | 14 16 3 | 1 1 11 | 2 18 9 | 6 4 10 | 211 |
| | Donegal . . . . | 296,448 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | Tyrone . . . . | 312,956 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Maryborough . 557,578 | King's County . . | 146,857 | 47 | 523 | 237 | 2,719 4 4 | 16 5 8 | 0 15 10 | 3 16 5 | 7 3 5 | 167 |
| | Queen's County . . | 153,930 | 51 | | | | | | | | |
| | Westmeath . . . | 141,300 | 56 | | | | | | | | |
| | Longford . . . . | 115,491 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond . . 810,984 | Dublin City . . . | 232,726 | 159 | 1,215 | 607 | 4,867 2 4 | 16 15 7 | 1 1 6 | 3 18 10 | 7 11 3 | 290 |
| | Dublin County . . | 140,047 | 47 | | | | | | | | |
| | Meath . . . . | 183,828 | 29½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Wicklow . . . . | 126,143 | 55½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Louth. . . . . | 111,979 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| | Drogheda. . . . | 16,261 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Waterford . . 196,187 | Waterford County . | 172,971 | 77 | 395 | 155 | 2,172 13 1 | 18 17 10 | 1 0 3 | 5 3 11 | 8 10 4 | 115 |
| | Waterford City . . | 23,216 | 38 | | | | | | | | |
| Cork . . . 854,118 | Cork County . . . | 773,398 | 297 | 3,139 | 1,707 | 5,014 11 6 | 11 17 1 | 1 3 3 | 5 17 11 | 5 17 2 | 423 |
| | Cork City . . . | 80,720 | 133 | | | | | | | | |

It has unfortunately been found that these institutions are not adequate to meet the necessities of the case. Though originally intended for only 1,220 patients, they now contain 2,028; but the increased and rapidly increasing number of incurable cases have lamentably diminished their efficacy as hospitals for the cure of insanity; and unless some permanent and adequate remedy be supplied without delay, the cure of the disease, which must be considered the primary and most important object of these institutions, will be greatly diminished. On this subject the following observations have been made by the Poor Law Commissioners in a Report to Lord Eliot, dated September 29th, 1842:—"The district asylums are generally large and valuable institutions, supported at a great expense, for the reception and medical treatment of lunatics, very many of whom are therein cured, and thus restored to society; but they are not all cured, or susceptible of cure; and, notwithstanding the use of every means which skill and science can devise, they may remain hopelessly and curelessly insane. It is obvious that cases of this latter description must accumulate in every lunatic asylum; and, in fact, all the asylums are crowded, and their capacity for the cure of insanity in its various forms is crippled by this accumulation of chronic cases. Hence the too frequent commitment of lunatics to gaol as a place of security, and hence too the desire now manifested of relieving the asylums by transferring such cases to the workhouse."

All the lunatic asylums of Ireland have been built on plans approved by the Government, providing for the proper classification of the insane. Competent medical officers have been selected. A very considerable extent of land is added to each, thus providing healthy out-of-door occupations for the patients in agriculture and gardening. The domestic duties of the asylums, as well as some mechanical employments, are performed to a considerable extent by the patients. A humane and gentle system of treatment has been generally adopted, the cases requiring coercion and restraint not exceeding two per cent. on the whole.

It must not, however, be imagined that the district lunatic asylums are the only establishments in which pauper lunatics are confined in Ireland. Besides Swift's Hospital, which is supported by the bequest of the eminent dean of St. Patrick's, there are other public establishments provided for the custody, if not for the cure, of insanity, and supported by local taxation. Connected with some of the old houses of industry in Ireland, cells or rooms were provided for the insane.

These still subsist at Kilkenny, Lifford, Limerick, Island Bridge, and house of industry in Dublin. With the exception of the two last, these places of confinement are under the general authority of the Grand Juries, the funds for their support being raised by presentment or county-rate. In these establishments no adequate provision is made, or is likely to be made, for the medical or moral treatment of the unfortunate patients; no classification, no employment, no sufficient grounds for air or exercise. Hence the necessity of a severe and coercive system of treatment, and a chance of recovery, if not altogether extinguished, yet at least reduced to its very lowest rate.

By the Act 1 and 2 of Queen Victoria, two justices of the peace, acting with the advice of any qualified physician, surgeon, or apothecary, are authorized to commit to close custody in gaol any person apprehended under circumstances denoting derangement of mind and a pur-

pose of committing crime. By a subsequent clause the Lord Lieutenant is authorized to transfer such persons, as well as convicts for crime, to a lunatic asylum. Previous to this enactment, it does not appear that any Parliamentary or Governmental inquiry took place to ascertain whether the gaols of Ireland afforded any accommodation whatsoever for the insane; nor yet whether such a class of lunatics could be received in the district asylums if transferred thence from the several gaols. Nor does the statute contain any provision rendering its operation dependent on depositions taken on oath and recorded; nor yet does it define the qualification of the single medical witness on whose evidence these committals are permitted to take place. All these safeguards have been overlooked in a case where the liberty of the subject is so deeply and dangerously involved.

It would seem that this statute has operated more widely than could have been anticipated by its framers. From the Sixteenth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons it appears that so recently as the year 1837 there were but 37 insane patients confined in the gaols of Ireland, according to the following table.

TABLE II.—*Number of Idiots and Insane in the Gaols of Ireland in the Year* 1837.

| Gaols. | Idiots. | Epileptic. | Mania. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Curable. | Incurable. | |
| Cavan . . . . | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Galway . . . . | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Kerry . . . . | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 5 |
| Kildare . . . . | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Leitrim . . . . | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Monaghan . . . | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Sligo . . . . . | 3 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 19 |
| Westmeath . . . | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total . . | 6 | 3 | 23 | 5 | 37 |

In 1840 the number of lunatics confined in the gaols of Ireland had augmented, under the provisions of the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, c. 27, to the following extent :—

From Parliamentary returns, it appears that the number of lunatics imprisoned in gaols and bridewells has doubled in the course of the last two years, and now amounts to 214, of whom 40 only have been charged with or convicted of any criminal offences. It is therefore not surprising to find the Inspectors-General of Prisons declaring, in their Report for this year, "We beg again to revert to the practice of committing lunatics and idiots to gaol. It injures our prison discipline much; and no provision being made for the care, inspection, or cure of such patients in gaols by qualified persons, the result is, that any recent case of insanity thus committed becomes incurably diseased from want of proper treatment." Nor is this all: objectionable as the Act is, it has been rendered still more so by the practices it has produced. Cases are stated where unfortunate lunatics are encouraged to commit trivial acts of mischief and violence, in order to afford a colourable pretext for their

commitment to prison, thus saving their family or friends the expense of providing for their safety.

TABLE III.—*Number of Idiots and Insane in the Gaols of Ireland, January* 1, 1841.

| Gaols. | Idiots. | Epileptic. | Mania. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Curable. | Incurable. | |
| Antrim . . . . | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Armagh. . . . | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Carlow . . . . | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Cavan . . . . | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 5 |
| Cork . . . . | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Down . . . . | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Dublin . . . . | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Fermanagh. . . | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Galway County. . | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 5 |
| Galway Town . . | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Kilkenny Town . | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 14 |
| Kerry . . . . | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Kildare . . . . | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| King's County . . | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Leitrim . . . . | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Longford . . . | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Mayo . . . . | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Meath . . . . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Monaghan . . . | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Roscommon. . . | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Sligo . . . . | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 5 |
| Tyrone . . . . | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 15 |
| Westmeath . . . | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Wicklow . . . | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. | 8 |
| Total . . | 17 | 12 | 59 | 22 | 110 |

I have next to call the attention of the section to a most important branch of inquiry,—the connection between the treatment of insane paupers in Ireland and the new Poor Law Act. By that Act the relief of destitution is stated as being the object of the Legislature, no special provision being made for sickness, insanity, or other calamity, except so far as such afflictions have come under the general definition, and the insane are then to be relieved only under the special provisions of the Act. The Poor Law Commissioners, however, have in their wisdom provided accommodation for 2,347 lunatics, in numbers varying from 60 in the larger workhouses to 4 in the smaller. Beds are placed for their reception in cells and dormitories. At the present moment the number of lunatics confined in 69 workhouses is 471, suffering under various types of the malady, both curable and incurable, violent maniacs, idiots, and epileptic patients. The Inspectors-General of Prisons, as well as other persons, seem to have considered that the workhouses, when completed, will furnish that additional relief which all admit to be indispensably necessary for the care and custody of the insane poor; but I doubt very much whether this is consistent with law, and I have no doubt whatever that it would greatly aggravate the evils which at present exist. The arrangements made for the insane in the

workhouses neither admit of due classification, employment, nor amusement; the attendance of paupers acting as keepers is most inefficient; the harmless lunatics, intermixed with the paupers, become objects of derision and attack on the part of the young and idle, producing dangerous irritation and excitement. It is obvious that the workhouses are wholly unfitted for the permanent reception of the insane, unless there were added in each of the 130 unions a lunatic asylum, with all its characteristics of moral and medical superintendence—a proposition wholly inadmissible on grounds of economy, as well as from other objections already stated. The expenses in salaries alone, Dr. Phelan estimates at no less a sum than 28,000*l.* per annum, exceeding the actual cost of maintaining nearly 2,000 lunatics in the seven most considerable asylums in Ireland.

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## *State of Public Medical Relief in Ireland.* By Dr. Bullen, Jun.

[ *Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Cork, August,* 1843.]

The institutions in Ireland receiving grants of public money for the relief of the sick, are distributed into three classes—dispensaries, fever-hospitals, infirmaries.

*Dispensaries.*

| | No. | Subscriptions. | | | Grand Jury Presentments. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
| | 620 | 34,727 | 14 | 1½ | 34,332 | 15 | 11½ | 69,060 | 10 | 1 |

*Free Hospitals.*

| No. | Subscriptions. | | | Grand Jury Presentments. | | | Total. | | | No. of Intern Patients admitted. | Proportion of Intern to Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | | |
| 91 | 7,168 | 9 | 8½ | 22,072 | 15 | 2 | 29,241 | 4 | 10½ | 36,984 | 1 to 209⅓ |

*Infirmaries.*

| No. | Subscriptions. | | | Grand Jury Presentments. | | | Parliamentary Grant. | | | Miscellaneous. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
| 40 | 2,877 | 6 | 4 | 25,362 | 4 | 7 | 3,172 | 8 | 2 | 8,655 | 11 | 9 | 40,067 | 10 | 10 |

| No. of Intern Patients. | Proportion of Intern Patients to Population. |
|---|---|
| 18,337 | 423½ to 1 |

| | Number of Intern Patients admitted. | | | Total. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From within 5 Miles. | From between 5 to 10 Miles. | From beyond 10 Miles. | | |
| Fever Hospitals . | 33,870 | 5,790 | 2,034 | 41,694 | 2,579 |
| Infirmaries . . . | 10,457 | 4,562 | 970 | 18,989 | 866 |

The description of relief given by the dispensaries is entirely *Out*-door. The medical attendant visits the sick in their own houses, when they cannot attend at the dispensaries, and supplies the medicines and remedial agents. Domiciliary visits are not paid by the medical officers of infirmaries, but extern patients are prescribed for who attend at the hospitals, so that a considerable portion of the funds of the infirmaries are applied in giving out-door medical relief. The number of medical institutions for giving *In*-door medical relief, is seen to be 131.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost in subscriptions and county presentments . . . | 69,308 | 15 | 8½ |
| Cost of giving out-door relief . . . . . | 69,060 | 10 | 1 |
| Total cost of public medical relief . . . | £138,368 | 5 | 9½ |

Taking the population of Ireland to be nearly 9,000,000, the amount expended upon giving *In*-door medical relief is 7,700*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* to one million. In France with a population of 30,000,000, there are 1329 hospitals for giving in-door relief, which cost annually 2,048,882*l.*, or about 68,000*l.* for the medical relief of each million of inhabitants.

In England, the amount of medical relief given under the poor law, costs 139,000*l.*; while the cost of voluntary medical relief may be estimated at 800,000*l*; making a total of 939,000*l.*

The greater part of the public medical attendance provided for the sick-poor in Ireland, is given by the dispensaries. As a means of effectually curing the diseases of the poor, and by restoring them speedily to a state of health, thereby diminishing the extension of pauperism caused by sickness, *out*-door or dispensary relief is the most inefficient. The registration of patients is so very loosely kept, that it is impossible to ascertain the actual numbers relieved; but the same individuals are frequently registered several times, and in some districts the numbers returned as patients exceed the inhabitants of the districts.

The distribution of dispensaries is very defective. In some districts they are crowded together. In others, large portions of the country, with a dense and poor population, are left entirely without any such establishments. As the description of relief afforded by the dispensaries is confined to medicine, the proper treatment of patients is, in the great majority of cases, almost impossible, on account of the want of sustenance, drinks, and various salutary appliances, which in most instances are more truly valuable than pharmaceutical agency.

The revenues for the support of the dispensary are partly voluntary subscriptions and grand jury presentments. By referring to the table it will be seen that the subscriptions bear very nearly the same proportion to the grand jury grants, and that the voluntary subscriptions for *out*-door medical relief, exceeds by more than three times the voluntary subscriptions for providing *in*-door sick relief. By making the public

grant for the support of dispensaries contingent upon the amount of voluntary subscription, a serious and painful obligation is imposed upon the medical attendant to keep up the funds of the institution, by begging for subscriptions. Many subscribers look upon the subscription as a benefit conferred upon the medical man, who in return is obliged to give medicine and attendance to persons well able to pay for it, and to expend upon them the monies which ought to be given to the poor.

Were the dispensaries maintained by funds exclusively voluntary, it would, perhaps, be both just and reasonable, that persons subscribing largely for their support, should make terms with the medical attendant for private attendance, but such a principle is most mischievous, when funds derived from public sources, are subjected to a voluntary administration over which the law does not provide any proper control. The present dispensary system is to all intents and purposes perverted into a provision for giving to the wealthier inhabitants of the rural districts cheap and efficient professional assistance, and charging a large proportion of the cost upon the public revenue. It is a system prejudicial in the highest degree to the independance of the medical profession, and to their material interests.

It may be assumed that in this country, where poverty and distress are so extensive, only one person in every ten is able to pay a reasonable price for the services of a physician, or an apothecary; and it has been pretty well ascertained that in communities more favourably circumstanced than the people of Ireland, 30 per cent. of the inhabitants are annually attacked by illness, and 3 per cent. are constantly sick. The population of Ireland being more than 8,000,000 (nearly 9,000,000). More than 2,000,000 are annually sick. The largest amount of *in*-door sick relief has been only for 60,683, and even that amount of relief has, within the last year, decreased nearly 30 per cent.

In this statement there is no reference to the number of sick persons under medical treatment in the workhouses. It seems to have been a guiding principle in constructing and allocating the workhouses throughout the country, to make them especially unsuited for medical establishments. Nearly *two* millions of money are in course of being expended in the erection of buildings, which if the workhouse experiment should eventuate in failure, will remain as isolated monuments to puzzle posterity, like the round towers of Ireland. From the reports, however, in the public papers, it would appear that a considerable number of the inmates of the workhouses are returned as being under medical treatment. Such a circumstance must naturally be expected, on account of the very many destitute and sick persons, who are of necessity, daily refused to be admitted into the infirmaries. But it must ultimately be pernicious to accumulate diseased persons in buildings and localities not suited for such purposes, for the sick cannot receive proper benefit, and serious injury must accrue by mixing the diseased with the classes of persons contemplated by the law as inmates for the workhouses.

In determining the system of public medical relief for Ireland, it is a serious question to define to what classes of persons the benefits of such relief should be extended. The claims for public relief on the grounds of destitution, must be submitted to the most rigid test, in order to guard the funds from being squandered upon improper objects. With regard to disease, however, there is not much danger of fraudulent misrepresentation. Few persons will simulate disease, and subject themselves to

medical treatment for the mere purpose of getting relief, and the discrimination of the medical attendants must always operate against the prevalence of any such abuse. Amongst a population so singularly circumstanced as that of Ireland, a well organized system of public medical relief, administered upon a liberal and comprehensive principle, would be found one of the most efficient means of checking pauperism, and promoting the domestic and social condition of the poorer classes. *Out*-door, or dispensary medical relief is defective in not supplying any remedial agency which may assist medical treatment, and diminish the heavy expenditure which the sickness of any member of a family always entails. A small farmer who is scarcely above pauperism, a labourer, or an artizan will be reduced to a state of utter destitution in consequence of fever coming into the family, or any other serious and continued disease attacking the individuals upon whose labour the support of the family depends. Individuals, so circumstanced, will refrain from seeking public relief, if the acceptance of it should degrade them to the rank of paupers. The hospitals connected with the workhouses are generally well regulated, but strong prejudice exists in the minds of the people against entering them, because they consider there is something ignominious attached to receiving workhouse relief in any shape. There is no objection to going into the fever hospitals and infirmaries. On the contrary, the sick poor express themselves grievously disappointed when, from the want of sufficient accommodation, they are refused admission. The term "pauper relief," should not therefore be applied to that description of public relief provided for the sick, for sickness gives a claim upon public charity, which the healthy and able-bodied cannot urge. Thus the PRINCIPLE of the Poor Law, which degrades the recipient of relief to a pauper, cannot be made the groundwork of public medical relief in Ireland; and yet the fiscal and administrative machinery of the Poor Law, offers the most complete and effective means of giving immediate effect to a system of public medical relief which would produce the most beneficial effects upon the sanatory and domestic condition of the poor.

The new Poor Law, in as far as it may be made available for the purpose of public medical relief, must be considered in two points of view: —First, as a financial measure for levying a general tax; secondly, as affording an executive administration for giving that description of relief, and creating and maintaining that particular class of institutions which circumstances require. The Grand Jury cess is paid exclusively by one interest—the occupier; but the Poor Rate is paid in equitable proportions by the landlord and tenant. The subjoined table shows the rates for medical relief, as raised upon the Grand Jury valuation, and what they would be charged, if raised as Poor Rate in the borough of Cork.

**1840**

| Amount raised by Grand Jury Presentment. | City Treasurer's Valuation for Applotment of Rates, £112,733. | Poor Law Valuation for City Wards, £222,577. | Amount of Sub-scriptions. | Total Cost of Medical Charities. | Rate per £, according to Treasurer's Valuation. | Rate per £, according to Poor Law Valuation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £3,122 | $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ | $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ Occupier $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ | £961 | £4,083 | $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ | $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ Occupier $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ |

In some time a local measure will come into operation, applotting Grand Jury cess upon the Poor Law valuation in the city of Cork, but as the tax will continue to be paid by the occupier, the relative burthen of an assessment raised by cess, and poor rate continues the same.

The influence of the Poor Law in diminishing the funds for medical relief has been very great. In Limerick, Mr. Barrington built an hospital, without any public aid, and presented it to the city. When this hospital was opened in 1831, the income from subscriptions was 800*l.*, but for the last two years the subscriptions do not amount to 30*l.* yearly. The hospital is capable of accommodating 100 patients, and at present 12 beds can be with difficulty maintained. Mr. Barrington states that the excuse for discontinuing the subscriptions invariably is, "being obliged to pay poor rate." Sir Robert Ferguson states that in the North of Ireland there is a very general feeling that under the present system the residents and charitable persons are paying more than their fair share, while many of the non-residents escape, and he would therefore be glad to transfer the funds for medical relief from the Grand Jury cess to the poor rate. The medical institutions which have most heavily suffered from a diminution of the funds, on account of the introduction of the poor law, are the infirmaries. Subscriptions will always be readily given for fever hospitals, when the appearance of fever in a neighbourhood, alarms the wealthier inhabitants for their own personal safety, and dispensaries will be maintained through the private influence and exertions of the medical attendants, who have so direct an interest in upholding them.

INCOME—

| | Cork North Infirmary. £. | s. | d. | South Infirmary. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840. . . . | 1,369 | 9 | 2 | 1,092 | 6 | 10 |
| 1841. . . . | 1,139 | 14 | 11 | 944 | 10 | 3 |
| 1842. . . . | 834 | 7 | 8 | 997 | 17 | 8 |

This shows a falling off in two years, £629 10 8

Last assizes the grant to the Cork County Infirmary at Mallow, was very much reduced, and a few days after there were 117 applications for admission. Unless some immediate change is made in the manner of supporting infirmaries, the poor of Ireland will so be deprived of *in*-door medical relief for every description of disease except fever.

In the table showing the number of persons who received *in*-door medical relief, and the distance of residence from the institution into which they were received, it appears that 60,678 patients were admitted into the fever hospitals and infirmaries in one year, of which 13,360 were from a distance beyond five miles—nearly one-fourth.

In that year 2,099 intern patients were admitted into the Cork North and South Infirmaries, of which 1,016 were city patients, and 1,083 from beyond five miles. The cost upon the city of Cork for the relief of stranger patients was more than 1,400*l.* The majority of these alien sick came into the city utterly destitute. After having been some time in hospital, they went out in an enfeebled state, and there being no means of sending them to their homes they were obliged to become inmates of the House of Industry; thus, by the operation of the poor law, the city of Cork has been taxed in both ways for their sick persons. Taxed in the first instance by having the infirmary funds absorbed by strangers, who had no claim upon the citizens, and taxed in the second

instance by these persons becoming a permanent charge upon the electoral division of the city. Any system of public relief can never be equitably administered, which does not so far embrace the principle of settlement, as to enable the establishment at which relief is given to persons not belonging to the district, to charge the expense of the same to that union, or electoral division, in which the recipient of the relief had been for twelve months a resident. In determining the liability for the funds for providing relief for the sick, great embarrassment would be avoided by putting the tax generally upon the poor law unions, and not limiting the charge to the electoral divisions. The poorer divisions. are, generally speaking, those in which the greater extent of sickness prevails, and by distributing the tax over a larger proportion of property, it would bear less oppressively upon those districts least able to bear it. Such an arrangement would secure a proper allocation of medical establishments, for while the wealthier districts are provided with institutions for relieving the sick, the poorest parts of the country are left destitute of the means of giving medical assistance.

Whilst the local government's conduct and management of the several establishments for giving public medical relief, should be vested in elective bodies, freely chosen from the rate-payers, it would be essential, in order to secure uniformity of action, and regularity of detail, that a central governmental authority, responsible to Parliament, should exercise a general control and superintendence over all the medical institutions, supported by public assessment.

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*On the Connexion between Statistics and Political Economy.* By Professor Lawson, T.C.D.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Cork, 21st Aug.*, 1843.]

The professor began with remarking, that statistics present nothing but a dull and barren show of figures, until united with the principles which belong to political economy. The former study bears to the latter the same relation which experimental philosophy bears to mathematics. Political economy, though a mixed science, yet has its abstract part, and the application of the principles thence derived to facts, lead us on to new truths. Statistics afford at once the materials and the test of political economy. The professor then adduced an example of the way in which statistics frequently correct political economy. In Edinburgh, the proportion of marriages to the whole population, is 1 in 136. In Leith, however, where the population is of much humbler grade, the proportion is 1 in 110. Again, in Perth, there is 1 marriage in 159 inhabitants; while in Dundee, which is a much poorer place, there is 1 in 111 inhabitants. Thus statistics prove that poverty is not a check on marriage, though political economists have always assumed that it is. We find another example in the doctrine of profits and wages, which Mr. Ricardo, followed by other political economists, held to be antagonistic, the increase of wages diminishing profit, and *vice versâ;* whereas Mr. Senior, on looking to facts, found that wages and profits usually rise and fall together. Mr. Ricardo's error, in this instance, is traceable to ambiguity of expression. While statistics afford materials and a test to political economy, the latter points out the proper object of statistical inquiry, and draws conclusions from their results.

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## *Observations on the Census of the Population of Ireland in* 1841. By Captain Larcom, one of the Commissioners for taking the Census.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Cork, 20th August,* 1843.]

In 1841, I was appointed a Commissioner of the Census in Ireland, and as the Ordnance Memoirs, of which a single volume only had been published, were then suspended, I felt anxious to seize this opportunity of accomplishing one of the objects which I had embraced in that memoir—I mean the statistical portion. Under the name of Social Economy, I had included in the memoir, the statistics of Education, Benevolence, and Crime, as well as the number of the people, and, at former times, their condition, their religion, the different races of which they were composed, the amount of property and capital in stock, and a variety of other matters of interest as bearing on the state of a country and its inhabitants. The Act of Parliament for the Census prohibited inquiries on religion, but allowed such matters to be collected "as the Lord-Lieutenant should direct." This was understood by the authorities to mean that his Excellency might direct such inquiries as were likely to afford checks upon the accuracy of the enumeration, and the other points which were specifically enjoined by the Act. But I obtained the concurrence of my colleagues in such a careful arrangement of those additional inquiries as should subsequently enable us by their combination to throw some light on the condition of the people, and the result has been that the present Census presents more the aspect of a statistical document than returns of the kind have done before. It has been usual to give in every parish the number of people of each sex, the number of houses, and the number of families, and to make a division of the people into those employed in agriculture, and those employed in manufactures. This was all the information, I believe, contained in the Census returns before that of 1841.

In the present returns, the number of the people is divided into heads of families, and their children, visiters, and servants—thus distinguishing the natural family from what may be called the social family. We also distinguished those married, unmarried, and widows. The houses are divided, according to their quality, into four classes, rising from the mere cabin of one room to the better and better class, and then, by a subsequent table, the accommodation the several families enjoy is classified also.

It is very obvious that, merely to divide the number of people by the number of families, would not give the number of persons to a family, without an analysis of the families themselves into their components; and that to divide the number of families into the mere number of houses would give no notion of the accommodation the people enjoyed, unless the houses are classified, and proper allowance made for the houses which contained more than one family, as is too common, especially in town. To classify the occupations of the people was a subject of high interest, but of proportionate difficulty. I believe I considered every possible mode for accomplishing it, and I decided on two,—the one being by families, the other by persons. I considered all families as divisible into three, on the basis of capital, viz., That of man in his natural state, *labour* is the only capital, and however complicated society

may become, there can be but two other classes; those who by intelligence or other means become *directors of labour*, and those who by accumulation or still higher intelligence become *employers of the other classes.*

To classify persons, *i. e.*, individuals, I tried the ordinary distinctions of trades, handicraft, &c., but ultimately abandoned them all for a classification, which, reverting to first principles, should consider every individual as dependent on the mode in which he could serve his fellows, or minister to their wants. Thus, traders in food, minister to hunger—in clothing, to nakedness—lodging, to exposure—medicine, to sickness, &c.

These wants I divided into Physical and Moral, and they were as under:—

*Physical.*—Food, clothing, lodging, health, charity.
*Moral.*—Justice, education, religion.

The next division of the people was into the common rudiments of education—those who could read and write, who could read only, or do neither. This last is followed by a series of tables, showing the numbers of children now attending schools.

The Section may perhaps be glad to hear the general results in numbers under the above heads:—

The population of Ireland is 8,175,124; of whom 4,019,576 are males, and 4,155,548 females.

These persons live in 1,472,739 social families, and are dwelling in 1,328,839 houses.

Of these persons 2,765,212 males } are unmarried.
2,662,023 females }
1,142,628 males } are married.
1,181,095 females }
and 111,736 males } are widowed.
312,420 females }

The education varies—from the county of Antrim, in which there are 21 per cent. of males, and 23 per cent. of females, who can neither read nor write, to the county of Mayo, in which there are 73 per cent. of males, and 87 per cent. of females, in the like deplorable state of ignorance.

The number of houses, compared with the number of people, does not appear at first sight very bad, but when the houses are analyzed, and divided into classes, according to their quality, and the number of families they respectively accommodate, the result is, that nearly half the families of the rural population, and more than one-third of the civic population are living in the lowest state, viz., a cabin of a single room. In the next class, but little removed in comfort, are about the same proportion, and the number living in the better classes are but 16 per cent. in the rural, and 30 per cent. in the civic districts.

In explanation of the value of the words civic and rural, I should say that all inhabitants of towns, containing more than 2000 inhabitants, have been separately totalled throughout the tables, and considered the civic population.

The tables contain numerous, very numerous, details on these and similar subjects which are fully explained in the Report which accom-

panies them, but which it would be impossible even to allude to in this brief notice, and the subjects of education, house accommodation, amount of stock, and density of population, are illustrated by shaded maps.

The next subject I would advert to, is, that the ages of the whole community have been collected, and are tabulated with these returns,—as well as exhibited in a series of curves. As these were voluntary, there was doubtless much tendency to deceive, but the curves and tables show very curious *accordances in error*, by which the errors are easily detected, and susceptible of correction. I may notice a curious anomaly which I have discovered between former returns on this subject, viz., the uncertainty whether the fifth and tenth years were included with those which preceded, or those which followed them.

I am led to think this has been a fertile source of error in comparing returns of ages in different countries with each other. It is certain, that in the Age tables for England in 1821, their years were thrown forward, and in those for Ireland, they were thrown backward; and when it is considered that the fifth and tenth years are always enormously swelled from the common tendency to speak in round numbers, it will easily be seen how formidable a source of error has thus been opened.

These tables of ages are much disturbed by the amount of emigration during the last 20 years, but, on the whole, they present improvement, exhibiting, for example, a greater number above the age of 15, than there were in 1821, when the ages were last taken with the Census.

The amount of emigration is very uncertain, from the great number of Irish who sail from English ports, where, of course, no separate registry of them is kept; but from the best information we could collect, it amounted, between 1831 and 1841, to 533,285; and 39,179 recruits for the army have been raised in Ireland during that time. It was necessary to inquire into these numbers, in order to account for the apparently small increase of the population during the last 10 years, which is only 5 per cent., whereas, during the former 10 years, it was stated to have been 14 per cent. There are some grounds for supposing that it was not really so great as 14 per cent. between 1821 and 1831; and when due allowances are made for emigration, and other drafts on the Irish population, especially to more profitable labour in England than their own country afforded, the real increase between 1831 and 1841 appears to have been 12 per cent., though only 5 per cent. remained in Ireland on the 6th June, 1841.

It is not possible here to do more than briefly indicate these particulars, but they are fully explained in the Report and Tables.

It may be interesting to state, that the numbers of persons of Irish birth dwelling in Great Britain is 419,256, being 1 in 54 of the population of these parts of the empire, while of the natives of Great Britain dwelling in Ireland, there are but 30,137, or 1 in 271 of its population.

The only other subject to which I would advert is, the classification of occupations. I stated that this was two-fold; by *Families*, and by *Individuals*. Of the Families, there are in the first class, *i. e.*,

| | Rural. | Civic. |
|---|---|---|
| Supported by vested means and in professions . . | 1·8 | 6·6 |
| 2d Class, *i. e.*, directors of labour . . . . . | 28·3 | 50·0 |
| 3d Class, *i. e.*, mere manual labour . . . . . | 68·0 | 36·4 |
| Unspecified. . . . . | 1·9 | 7·0 |

Without going more into the curious details of this subject, or the deductions to be drawn from it, I may state as a confirmation of its correctness, a correspondence which has resulted, viz., that the number of families in the first class comes out nearly the same as the number of families occupying first class house accommodation.

This, of course, is what ought to be expected, but as the classification both of houses and of families is somewhat arbitrary, it cannot but be received as a gratifying proof of their accuracy that these results should correspond, though computed by different people at different times, without the slightest view to a previous expectation of such a result.

The classification of individuals also presents many curious considerations. They have descended as low as to 15 years of age, as, unfortunately, labour becomes necessary at that early age; indeed, 11 is the age which the Factory Act would seem to fix; we chose 15 as being the age at which our tables of education ceased, thus aiding the endeavour to account for the whole community. By far the largest population minister to *Food; Clothing* is next in number; and where we could, we have also given the amount of female labour, which even in the grosser occupations is by no means inconsiderable.

I ought, perhaps, to have stated, in connection with education, that the number of children at school was, at the time the Census was taken, 502,950, of both sexes. It is difficult to find any documents with which to compare these numbers, as all the returns give the number of "children on the roll," instead of the number actually attending, and the only documents which, even with this defect, embrace the schools of the whole kingdom are the Census of 1821—

| | |
|---|---|
| Which gave. . . . . | 394,813 |
| Returns of 1824—Commission of Inquiry for General Instruction | 509,150 |
| Census of 1834—By Commission for Religious and Public Instruction . . . . . | 681,000 |
| Census of 1841 . . . . . | 502,950 |

and of these the second and third are professedly children on the roll. Thus the number in 1841 was only about one-fourth of those children who were at that time between the ages of 5 and 15, and this number differs considerably in the civic and in the rural districts, and in the two sexes: being for the rural, 25 per cent. males, 18 per cent. females.
for the civic, 53 per cent. males, 34 per cent. females.

It is true the proportion is altogether very small, but as the time which the children of the humbler classes remain at school is very short, it is not impossible but that even with this small number at any one time, all may during some portion of the long period of 10 years be receiving the elements of instruction. The tables show the proportion to be very different in different counties—and in some, that there are but very slender means of removing their present ignorance, as shown by the former statement of the numbers who could neither read nor write.

I must not omit to state, that the subjects of vital statistics, I mean births, marriages, and deaths, form some of the most interesting results at which we have arrived.

On the latter subject, viz., Deaths, we were allowed to avail ourselves of the services of Surgeon Wilde, of Dublin, who has most ably performed his task, and although our returns were deficient in numbers, they will be of considerable value, as a classified digest of the causes of

death of 1,187,000 people spread over the whole country, and under every variety of circumstances; each locality and cause being separately tabulated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The births are . . | 1 in 33 | of the community. |
| The deaths about . | 1 in 59 | ,, |
| The marriages about | 1 in 181 | ,, |

The two last numbers are obviously insufficient, but the deaths, though deficient in numbers, have, as I have said, interest as records of the causes of death and ages at which it took place; and the marriages, though deficient in total numbers, have afforded curious results as to the sexes of the children of parents at particular ages, and similar matters.

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The following pages contain the most remarkable of the results respecting the population and the social economy of Ireland, which are supplied by the Census of 1841. They present, in fact, an abstract of the Report of the Census Commissioners, together with all the summary tables necessary to its elucidation. The section on Education (except the most remarkable results, given by Captain Larcom in the preceding paper), is, however, for the present, wholly omitted; as likewise are the Vital Statistics (based on facts obtained only from the recollection of the families existing in 1841, of the births and deaths that occurred in them during the ten preceding years), which are necessarily very imperfect, and liable to serious controversy. The matter which follows, however, will fully justify the terms in which this Census is mentioned in the notice of the presentation of its results to the Statistical Section at Cork, at the commencement of the present number of the Journal. It is not less, indeed, the high character of the Census, than the overwhelming magnitude of the interests of both islands which it so greatly helps to elucidate, which claims for it so large a proportion of our limited space.—*Ed.*

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*Progress of Population.*—"The first fact which presents itself for consideration is, the small amount of increase which has taken place in the total population of the country from 1831 to 1841, compared with what might have been expected from the increase shown by the returns of 1821 and 1831. The following table shows the comparative numbers in the different years:—

| Sexes. | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | Increase per 100 between 1821 and 1831 | Increase per 100 between 1831 and 1841 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males . . . . . | 3,341,926 | 3,794,880 | 4,019,576 | 13·55 | 5·92 |
| Females . . . . . | 3,459,901 | 3,972,521 | 4,155,548 | 14·81 | 4·61 |
| Total . . . . . | 6,801,827 | 7,767,401 | 8,175,124 | 14·19 | 5·25 |
| Proportion of Females to 100 Males . . . . | $103\frac{5}{10}$ | $104\frac{7}{10}$ | $103\frac{4}{10}$ | . . | . |

From this it appears, that whilst the addition to the population from 1821 to 1841 was about $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, the corresponding addition from 1831 to 1841 was but $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The accuracy of these per centages must, of course, depend upon the relative accuracy of the several censuses of 1821, 1831, and 1841.

"Upon the whole, however, it is not probable that the excess or defect in any case is so large as to disturb, to any material extent, the above per

centages, as indicating the relative periodical additions to the population. Certain it is that the addition during the last period has been far less in proportion to the whole than during the former period. But there have been a variety of causes in operation,—some local, some general,—which have led to that result. Emigration has, no doubt, operated to a very great extent. It is to be remembered that Ireland is an agricultural country, and devoid of the means of providing employment for its rapidly growing population, equally profitable with that afforded by manufacturing countries. A valuable outlet for its excessive number is therefore found in the manufactories of England and Scotland, and is no doubt the leading circumstance which enables the population to increase so largely in their manufacturing districts.

"An illustration of the effects produced within the last ten years upon agricultural compared with manufacturing districts, by the increasing demand for labour in the latter, is afforded by an abstract of the population of Scotland in 1841, published in a Parliamentary paper of the session of 1842. Scotland appears upon the whole to have increased between 1831 and 1841 about $10\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. But if we separate the counties into two classes, we find that in the manufacturing counties the increase has been $27\frac{8}{10}$ per cent., and in the agricultural only $4\frac{7}{10}$ per cent.,—the latter ratio nearly agreeing with the general increase in Ireland during the same period."

"We now proceed to consider the extent of the drafts from the population which have come within the scope of our inquiry, and thus to form some estimate of what the rate of increase has been.

"The great cause which has sensibly affected the whole country, as distinguished from particular localities, has been emigration. In a subsequent part of our Report we shall notice this subject more particularly. But we may here state, that we have computed the total amount of emigration to have been 403,459 from 1831 to 1841; and if we assume $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, as the rate of increase upon the numbers emigrating, we shall have a total of 428,471 subtracted by emigration.

"This calculated increase is probably less than the truth, as it only assumes an augmentation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which was that of the whole community between 1821 and 1831; whereas it must be remembered, that the majority of those emigrants were in the prime of life, and would naturally have a much larger rate of increase. A sufficient proof of this may be found in the appendix to the very interesting report on the state of the Irish poor in England, by Mr. George Cornewall Lewis, in 1834, from which it appears that the baptisms bear to the population of this class a ratio often as high as 1 in 15, and 1 in 16, or nearly double that of a whole community."

"The number of Irish persons who have settled in Great Britain during the last ten years cannot be ascertained exactly. During that period the towns of Liverpool and Glasgow have greatly increased. In Glasgow the number of Irish was stated by Dr. Cleland, in 1831, to be 35,554, and by the Census Commissioners in 1841, to be 44,345, being an increase of 8791 (equal to one-fourth). At Liverpool they were estimated in 1833, at 40,000; in 1841 they were 49,609. We have not the means of ascertaining the exact number of Irish who were in Great Britain in 1831, so as to compare them with their present numbers; still,

the whole number of persons of Irish birth dwelling in Great Britain on the 7th of June, 1841, was 419,256, which, of course, does not include their children born there; and we may, perhaps, assume that one-fourth of this number have been added since the Census of 1831, in which case we have 104,814 as the result.

"There is yet another class to be considered, viz., the recruits for the army. By a return obtained from the Recruiting Department, it appears that the number of recruits raised between 1831 and 1841 in Ireland was 34,090. And by a similar return from the Recruiting Depôt of the East India Company, there appears to have been raised for that branch of the army 5089, between 1831 and 1841.

"We endeavoured to ascertain the number who entered the navy during the same period, but were informed that considerable difficulty existed as to furnishing such a return. It is not, however, probable that they are sufficiently numerous to affect any general calculation.

"By bringing the different numbers together, we shall have as the several important drafts from the population, during the period from 1831 to 1841,

| | |
|---|---|
| Emigration to the Colonies | 428,471 |
| „ to Great Britain | 104,814 |
| Recruits for the Army | 34,090 |
| „ East India Company | 5,089 |
| | 572,464 |

"We thus find the total amount of emigration and recruiting to be 572,464; and if we add this number to the resident population of 1841, which amounts to 8,175,124, we obtain a total of 8,747,588, which it may be supposed the population would have been, in case the above drafts had not taken place. In strictness we should take into account the increase of the emigrants to Great Britain, whose children have of course been enumerated as English because born in England, as also that of the recruits, but we have not made any addition for them.

"Before the above number can be compared with the Census of 1831, the latter must also be subjected to some correction.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population of 1831 according to the Census | 7,767,401 |
| Add Emigration from 1821 to 1831 | 70,000 |
| Recruits raised from 1821 to 1831 | 46,402 |
| | 7,883,803 |
| Deduct the Army in Ireland in 1831 | 29,486 |
| Computed Population of 1831 | 7,854,317 |
| Ditto of 1841, as above | 8,747,588 |
| Computed increase between 1831 and 1841 | 893,271 |

"This will be found to be an increase of nearly 12 per cent., which, making due allowance for any defect in 1821, and any excess in 1831, seems to indicate a pretty uniform rate of increase in the fixed portion of the population."

*Families.*—"In 1831, the rule both in Great Britain and Ireland was, that those who used the same kitchen, and boarded together, were to be considered one family; and an individual either occupying a house, or

living as a lodger, but not boarding with the family, was considered to be a distinct family.

"The rule we adopted was substantially the same as these, namely, that by a family was to be understood either one individual living independently in a house, or part of a house, on his or her own means of support, or several individuals related to each other, with the addition of servants or visitors, living together in the same house, or part of a house upon one common means of support. On this principle the number of families in these returns has been compiled. The following Table shows the total numbers at the undernamed periods.

| | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Families . . . | 1,312,032 | 1,385,066 | 1,472,787 |
| Average number of Persons to Family. . . . . | 5·18 | 5·61 | 5·55" |

*Natural Families.*—"The column 'Persons' is sub-divided into three, *viz.*:—Heads of Families and their Children, Visitors, and Servants. The object of the first head is to show the portion of the community living in the highest social position. The principal advantage of the second head, 'Visitors,' is, that it separates from the first, a class which in Ireland is frequently dependent. Some interest attaches to this arrangement on contrasting the natural families of different counties with each other. For instance, the average number of persons belonging to the natural family in the county of Carlow, is 4·4; whereas in the county of Clare it is 4·8. This circumstance alone would point to the conclusion that in Clare the increase of the population ought to be greater than in Carlow, and it is accordingly found, that from 1831 to 1841, the increase in Clare, was 10·9 per cent., whilst in Carlow, it was but 5·2 per cent. The causes of this difference are not easily traced. It does not appear to arise from the population being less dense in one county than the other, as it will be seen by a table on the following page, that in both counties there are three acres to each individual; and if the arable land alone be taken, it will be seen that Carlow has a smaller relative density. Nor would it seem attributable to the circumstance of Clare being inhabited by a race of people more distinctly Irish.* For this great difference, therefore, there are doubtless other causes, which must be sought rather in the social than in the natural state."

*Visiters.*—"According to our definition of the term 'Visiters' it contains all lodgers who board with the family, even when they are permanent residents, and all relatives of more distant kindred than sons or daughters of the "Head of the Family." It must be added, however, that the number of visitors in these returns is in some degree increased, by the enumeration having been fixed by Act of Parliament for the night of Sunday, a day peculiarly devoted to social intercourse in Ireland; so that many were absent on that night, who returned to their homes on the following day.†

* It is shown by a very interesting table in the "Ordnance Memoir of Londonderry," based on a considerable population in the north of Ireland, that the average number of children to a family was, of Irish 2·34, of English 2·83, and of Scotch 3·04, in accordance with the well-known law, that the most marrying race have the lowest cypher of fecundity.

† The inconvenience of selecting Sunday, even in England, was remarked by Mr Rickman, 1831.

"The following Table shows the total number of this class in the entire kingdom.

| — | Male Visitors. | Female Visitors. | Total. | Proportion to the Population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Of Males. | Of Females. |
| Rural Districts . | 373,652 | 503,325 | 876,977 | 1 in 9·4 | 1 in 7· |
| Civic Districts . | 91,937 | 113,261 | 205,198 | 1 in 5·6 | 1 in 5·4 |
| | 465,589 | 616,586 | 1,082,175 | 1 in 8·6 | 1 in 6·7 |

"The column 'Visitors' has an interest in itself, apart from that above referred to, as it shows the number of persons in an unsettled or dependent state: and it would be natural to expect that the prosperity of a community would be in an inverse ratio to the proportion of this class of persons."

*Servants.*—"The column 'Servants' is not only valuable as an important element in the condition of a people, but also as an explanation of some circumstances in the respective numbers for which, without this division, it would be difficult to account. Thus the excess in the female over the male population in large towns will appear, from an examination of the tables, to be due to the preponderance of the female servants. The proportion of servants to the general community is also a consideration of much interest, and it will be seen that the greater proportion of this class is usually to be found in those districts which exhibit the highest state of wealth, of house accommodation, and of education.

| Servants in 1841. | | | Proportion to Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 227,937 | 275,914 | 503,581 | 1 to 36 | 1 to 29" |

*Density of the Population.*—"The following Table is appended to a map of Ireland, bearing five different shades applied according to the density of the population; and the information which it conveys, is a statistical description of the map itself, embracing all its information.

| Class. | | Area. | | | | | Population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shade. | Number of Persons to a Square Mile. | Acres. | | | | Square Miles. | Number in each Class. | Average No. to a Square Mile of Arable Land. | Average No. to a Square Mile of Arable & Waste Land. |
| | | Arable. | Waste. | Water. | Total. | | | | |
| 1 | Above 400 . | 174,048 | 982,423 | 66,872 | 1,223,343 | 1,911 | 157,598 | 454 | 580 |
| 2 | 301 to 400 . . | 4,675,017 | 3,274,657 | 238,125 | 8,187,799 | 12,793 | 2,070,708 | 338 | 283 |
| 3 | 201 to 300 . . | 6,489,572 | 1,683,530 | 217,940 | 8,391,042 | 13,111 | 3,137,201 | 239 | 309 |
| 4 | 101 to 200 . . | 1,965,285 | 302,954 | 99,589 | 2,367,828 | 3,699 | 1,252,029 | 162 | 408 |
| 5 | 100 and under | 534,861 | 52,170 | 8,299 | 595,330 | 930 | 422,123 | 82 | 505 |
| | Total Rural . | 13,838,783 | 6,295,734 | 630,825 | 20,765,342 | 32,445 | 7,039,659 | 217 | 326 |
| | ,, Civic . | 42,929 | . . | . . | 42,929 | 67 | 1,135,465 | 16·929 | 16,929 |
| | General Total | 13,881,712 | 6,295,734 | 630,825 | 20,808,271 | 32,512 | 8,175,124 | 251 | 377 |

"The extent of arable land is now, for the first time, given on accurate grounds, being based on the Ordnance Survey. For the 12 northern counties, it has been computed by Mr. Griffith, the Chief Commissioner of Valuation, and for the remaining counties it has been admeasured directly upon the maps."

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

| Counties and Towns. | Area in Statute Acres. | Total No. of Males and Females. | Total No. of Houses. | Total No. of Families. | Pursuits as chiefly employed in. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Agriculture. | Manufactures, Trade, &c. | Other Pursuits. |
| Antrim | 743,881 | 276,188 | 50,595 | 50,910 | 27,174 | 20,239 | 3,497 |
| Belfast Town | 1,872 | 75,308 | 12,875 | 15,172 | 2,532 | 9,897 | 2,743 |
| Carrickfergus | 16,700 | 9,379 | 1,681 | 1,865 | 669 | 820 | 376 |
| Armagh | 328,076 | 232,393 | 43,576 | 43,175 | 24,260 | 15,966 | 2,949 |
| Carlow | 221,342 | 86,228 | 14,562 | 15,210 | 10,498 | 3,139 | 1,573 |
| Cavan | 477,360 | 243,158 | 42,383 | 42,592 | 31,887 | 8,338 | 2,367 |
| Clare | 827,994 | 286,394 | 46,099 | 48,981 | 37,834 | 7,445 | 3,702 |
| Cork | 1,843,650 | 773,398 | 125,360 | 133,295 | 97,723 | 22,397 | 13,175 |
| —— City of | 2,683 | 80,720 | 10,113 | 16,499 | 4,272 | 8,529 | 3,698 |
| Donegal | 1,193,443 | 296,448 | 53,503 | 53,899 | 38,147 | 12,761 | 2,991 |
| Down | 611,919 | 361,446 | 68,890 | 68,153 | 35,291 | 27,474 | 5,388 |
| Drogheda Town | 472 | 16,261 | 3,429 | 3,566 | 863 | 1,866 | 837 |
| Dublin | 222,714 | 140,047 | 23,689 | 26,765 | 12,867 | 6,971 | 6,927 |
| —— City of | 3,700 | 232,726 | 21,771 | 49,511 | 7,333 | 27,729 | 14,449 |
| Fermanagh | 457,195 | 156,481 | 27,844 | 28,654 | 20,665 | 6,127 | 1,862 |
| Galway | 1,565,726 | 422,923 | 72,890 | 74,655 | 58,609 | 10,809 | 5,237 |
| —— Town of | 628 | 17,275 | 2,504 | 3,713 | 780 | 1,969 | 964 |
| Kerry | 1,186,126 | 293,880 | 48,231 | 51,593 | 39,985 | 7,749 | 3,859 |
| Kildare | 448,436 | 114,488 | 19,388 | 20,338 | 12,517 | 3,385 | 4,436 |
| Kilkenny | 508,811 | 183,349 | 29,981 | 30,874 | 22,696 | 5,021 | 3,157 |
| —— City of | 921 | 19,071 | 8,357 | 3,931 | 1,118 | 1,899 | 914 |
| King's | 493,985 | 146,857 | 25,584 | 26,683 | 17,582 | 4,461 | 4,640 |
| Leitrim | 392,363 | 155,297 | 26,649 | 27,192 | 21,663 | 4,067 | 1,462 |
| Limerick | 678,224 | 281,638 | 43,942 | 46,652 | 35,878 | 6,713 | 4,061 |
| —— City of | 2,618 | 48,391 | 5,866 | 9,686 | 2,851 | 4,653 | 2,182 |
| Londonderry | 518,595 | 222,174 | 41,044 | 41,114 | 23,089 | 15,169 | 2,856 |
| Longford | 269,409 | 115,491 | 19,859 | 20,579 | 15,363 | 3,705 | 1,511 |
| Louth | 201,434 | 111,979 | 20,811 | 21,029 | 13,099 | 5,633 | 2,297 |
| Mayo | 1,363,882 | 388,887 | 70,527 | 70,910 | 56,605 | 10,029 | 4,276 |
| Meath | 579,899 | 183,828 | 31,760 | 32,737 | 23,978 | 6,043 | 2,716 |
| Monaghan | 319,757 | 200,442 | 36,485 | 36,934 | 26,809 | 8,087 | 2,038 |
| Queen's | 424,854 | 153,920 | 26,408 | 27,442 | 19,346 | 5,098 | 3,003 |
| Roscommon | 607,691 | 253,591 | 45,068 | 46,387 | 36,739 | 6,206 | 3,442 |
| Sligo | 461,753 | 180,886 | 32,239 | 32,837 | 24,960 | 5,454 | 2,419 |
| Tipperary | 1,061,731 | 435,553 | 68,650 | 74,570 | 52,805 | 13,512 | 8,253 |
| Tyrone | 806,640 | 312,956 | 57,891 | 57,337 | 37,276 | 16,923 | 3,138 |
| Waterford | 460,884 | 172,971 | 26,254 | 28,531 | 20,499 | 5,159 | 2,873 |
| —— City of | 669 | 23,216 | 3,150 | 5,347 | 1,136 | 2,832 | 1,379 |
| Westmeath | 453,468 | 141,300 | 24,803 | 25,693 | 18,090 | 4,860 | 2,743 |
| Wexford | 576,588 | 202,033 | 34,718 | 36,594 | 24,664 | 8,147 | 3,783 |
| Wicklow | 500,178 | 126,143 | 19,931 | 21,182 | 14,032 | 4,740 | 2,410 |
| Total | 20,808,271 | 8,175,124 | 1,384,360 | 1,472,787 | 974,188 | 352,016 | 146,583 |

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leinster | 4,876,211 | 1,973,731 | 320,051 | 362,134 | 214,046 | 92,692 | 55,396 |
| Munster | 6,064,579 | 2,396,161 | 377,665 | 415,154 | 292,983 | 78,989 | 43,182 |
| Ulster | 5,475,438 | 2,386,373 | 436,767 | 439,805 | 267,799 | 141,801 | 30,205 |
| Connaught | 4,392,043 | 1,418,859 | 249,877 | 255,694 | 199,360 | 38,534 | 17,800 |
| Total | 20,808,271 | 8,175,124 | 1,384,360 | 1,472,787 | 974,188 | 352,016 | 146,583 |

*Ages.*—"The age above and below which the numbers are equal, is 19 for males, and 20 for females for all Ireland. In the rural districts, it is 19 for both sexes, and in the civic districts it is 20 for males, and 22 for females.

"The number between 5 and 15, is usually about 24 per cent. of a population. In Ireland it appears to be 26 per cent. of the male, and 24·38 of the female population.

"The relative numbers at the several ages differ considerably in towns, and in the country. We have, therefore, drawn up the following Table, exhibiting the numbers in a few principal towns, and comparing them with those in some English towns, the results of which appear to agree

in throwing a preponderance into the ages between 21 and 30, from the obvious circumstance of persons of that age resorting to towns for employment.

"The results on the whole confirm the general correctness of the Table of Ages."

| Ages. | TOWNS IN IRELAND. | | | | | TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dublin. | Cork. | Belfast. | Limerick. | Kilkenny. | Westminster and London. | Bristol. | Liverpool. | Edinburgh. | Glasgow. |
| | M. & F. | M. & F. | M. & F. | M. & F. | M. & F. | M. & F. | M. & F. | M. & F. | M. & F. | M. & F. |
| Under 5 . . . . | 25,308 | 8,963 | 9,370 | 5,889 | 2,128 | 123,109 | 2,209 | 17,882 | 18,009 | 21,250 |
| 5 to 10 . . . . | 26,253 | 10,216 | 10,204 | 6,115 | 2,373 | 96,035 | 1,952 | 16,813 | 16,515 | 17,514 |
| 11 ,, 15 . . . . | 21,396 | 8,220 | 8,838 | 5,023 | 1,858 | 81,298 | 1,782 | 13,160 | 14,789 | 16,727 |
| 16 ,, 20 . . . . | 26,337 | 9,174 | 9,361 | 5,503 | 2,186 | 83,244 | 1,710 | 11,221 | 14,353 | 15,883 |
| 21 ,, 30 . . . . | 53,086 | 16,151 | 15,150 | 9,807 | 3,879 | 172,818 | 2,457 | 17,982 | 27,055 | 25,912 |
| 31 ,, 40 . . . . | 33,780 | 10,507 | 9,069 | 6,781 | 2,325 | 139,210 | 1,832 | 16,549 | 19,413 | 18,216 |
| 41 ,, 50 . . . . | 23,751 | 8,051 | 6,742 | 4,470 | 2,160 | 101,156 | 1,507 | 12,601 | 13,400 | 14,644 |
| 51 ,, 60 . . . . | 13,140 | 5,750 | 3,759 | 3,101 | 1,329 | 63,639 | 1,146 | 7,019 | 7,743 | 9,092 |
| 61 ,, 70 . . . . | 5,872 | 2,531 | 1,773 | 1,110 | 563 | 34,431 | 763 | 3,788 | 4,288 | 5,096 |
| 71 ,, 80 . . . . | 2,273 | 863 | 720 | 359 | 202 | 13,670 | 344 | 1,532 | 1,683 | 2,108 |
| 81 ,, 90 . . . . | 566 | 187 | 182 | 61 | 51 | 2,917 | 79 | 379 | 392 | 544 |
| 91 ,, 100 . . . . | 101 | 24 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 307 | 11 | 46 | 41 | 57 |
| Above 100 . . . . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Ages not specified. | 860 | 83 | 117 | 154 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total . . . . | 232,726 | 80,720 | 75,308 | 48,391 | 19,071 | 911,834 | 15,792 | 118,972 | 137,681 | 147,043 |

**The above Table reduced to a base of 100,000.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 . . . . | 10,875 | 11,104 | 12,442 | 12,170 | 11,158 | 13,501 | 13,988 | 15,030 | 13,080 | 14,451 |
| 5 to 10 . . . . | 11,281 | 12,656 | 13,550 | 12,637 | 12,443 | 10,532 | 12,361 | 14,132 | 11,995 | 11,911 |
| 11 ,, 15 . . . . | 9,194 | 10,183 | 11,736 | 10,380 | 9,743 | 8,916 | 11,284 | 11,061 | 10,741 | 11,376 |
| 16 ,, 20 . . . . | 11,317 | 11,365 | 12,430 | 11,372 | 11,463 | 9,129 | 10,828 | 9,431 | 10,425 | 10,802 |
| 21 ,, 30 . . . . | 22,810 | 20,009 | 20,117 | 20,266 | 20,340 | 18,953 | 15,559 | 15,114 | 19,651 | 17,622 |
| 31 ,, 40 . . . . | 14,515 | 13,017 | 12,043 | 14,013 | 12,191 | 15,267 | 11,601 | 13,910 | 14,100 | 12,388 |
| 41 ,, 50 . . . . | 10,205 | 9,974 | 8,953 | 9,237 | 11,326 | 11,094 | 9,543 | 10,592 | 9,733 | 9,959 |
| 51 ,, 60 . . . . | 5,646 | 7,123 | 4,992 | 6,408 | 6,969 | 6,979 | 7,257 | 5,900 | 5,624 | 6,183 |
| 61 ,, 70 . . . . | 2,523 | 3,135 | 2,354 | 2,294 | 2,952 | 3,776 | 4,831 | 3,184 | 3,114 | 3,466 |
| 71 ,, 80 . . . . | 977 | 1,069 | 956 | 742 | 1,059 | 1,499 | 2,178 | 1,288 | 1,222 | 1,433 |
| 81 ,, 90 . . . . | 243 | 231 | 242 | 126 | 267 | 320 | 500 | 319 | 285 | 370 |
| 91 ,, 100 . . . . | 43 | 31 | 30 | 37 | 84 | 34 | 70 | 39 | 30 | 39 |
| Above 100 . . . . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Ages not specified. | 370 | 103 | 155 | 318 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . |

*Table of Mortality for Ireland, reduced from the Account of Ages.*

| Ages. | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Born and remaining Alive at each Period. | Died. | Decimal. | | In each Period Died per 1,000. | Born and remaining Alive at each Period. | Died. | Decimal. | | In each Period Died per 1,000. |
| | | | Living. | Died. | | | | Living. | Died. | |
| 5 and under | 602,968 | 229,468 | 10,000 | 3,806 | ·381 | 548,286 | 205,649 | 10,000 | 3,751 | ·375 |
| 6 to 10 | 373,500 | 29,139 | 6,194 | 483 | ·078 | 342,637 | 29,133 | 6,249 | 531 | ·085 |
| 11 ,, 15 | 344,361 | 16,186 | 5,711 | 268 | ·047 | 313,504 | 17,807 | 5,718 | 325 | ·057 |
| 16 ,, 25 | 328,175 | 51,973 | 5,443 | 862 | ·158 | 295,697 | 46,275 | 5,393 | 844 | ·156 |
| 26 ,, 35 | 276,202 | 42,397 | 4,581 | 703 | ·153 | 249,422 | 43,059 | 4,549 | 785 | ·173 |
| 36 ,, 45 | 233,805 | 42,351 | 3,878 | 703 | ·181 | 206,363 | 40,060 | 3,764 | 731 | ·194 |
| 46 ,, 55 | 191,454 | 46,626 | 3,175 | 773 | ·243 | 166,303 | 38,315 | 3,033 | 699 | ·230 |
| 56 ,, 65 | 144,828 | 57,508 | 2,402 | 954 | ·397 | 127,988 | 53,015 | 2,334 | 967 | ·414 |
| 66 ,, 75 | 87,320 | 45,158 | 1,448 | 749 | ·517 | 74,973 | 38,752 | 1,367 | 707 | ·517 |
| 76 ,, 85 | 42,162 | 31,412 | 699 | 521 | ·746 | 36,221 | 27,036 | 660 | 493 | ·747 |
| 86 ,, 96 | 10,750 | 9,152 | 178 | 152 | ·854 | 9,185 | 7,416 | 167 | 135 | ·808 |
| Above 96 | 1,598 | 1,598 | 26 | 26 | 1,000 | 1,769 | 1,769 | 32 | 32 | 1,000 |

*Table of Mortality for Ireland*—(continued).

| Age. | Both Sexes. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Born, and remaining Alive at each Period. | Died. | Decimal. | | In each Period Died per 1,000. |
| | | | Living. | Died. | |
| 5 and under | 1,151,254 | 435,117 | 10,000 | 3,780 | ·378 |
| 6 to 10 | 716,137 | 58,272 | 6,220 | 506 | ·081 |
| 11 „ 15 | 657,865 | 33,993 | 5,714 | 295 | ·052 |
| 16 „ 25 | 623,872 | 98,248 | 5,419 | 853 | ·157 |
| 26 „ 35 | 525,624 | 85,456 | 4,566 | 742 | ·163 |
| 36 „ 45 | 440,168 | 82,411 | 3,824 | 716 | ·187 |
| 46 „ 55 | 357,757 | 84,941 | 3,108 | 738 | ·237 |
| 56 „ 65 | 272,816 | 110,523 | 2,370 | 960 | ·405 |
| 66 „ 75 | 162,293 | 83,910 | 1,410 | 729 | ·517 |
| 76 „ 85 | 78,383 | 58,448 | 681 | 508 | ·746 |
| 86 „ 96 | 19,935 | 16,568 | 173 | 144 | ·832 |
| Above 96 | 3,367 | 3,367 | 29 | 29 | 1,000 |

*Marriage.*—"Having by our personal returns ascertained whether each individual in a family was, or had been married, together with the date of the marriage, we have been enabled not only to divide the whole community into three heads, 'married,' 'unmarried,' and 'widowed,' but to collect the ages of the married portion of the community at the period of marriage, and exhibit a tolerably correct account of the number of children of each sex born to those marriages, together with some other interesting facts.

| AGES. | | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural. | Civic. | Total. | Rural. | Civic. | Total. | Rural. | Civic | Total. |
| Under 17 | M | 1,563,419 | 211,689 | 1,775,108 | 40 | 13 | 53 | . | . | . |
| | F | 1,513,913 | 213,350 | 1,727,263 | 404 | 76 | 480 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 17 to 25 | M | 553,801 | 79,952 | 633,753 | 43,446 | 11,961 | 55,407 | 521 | 148 | 669 |
| | F | 512,557 | 97,912 | 610,469 | 117,743 | 25,743 | 143,486 | 1,785 | 986 | 2,771 |
| 26 to 35 | M | 206,950 | 28,639 | 235,589 | 261,703 | 48,789 | 310,492 | 4,919 | 1,416 | 6,335 |
| | F | 140,304 | 33,900 | 174,204 | 343,098 | 61,901 | 404,999 | 16,195 | 6,563 | 22,758 |
| 36 to 45 | M | 53,566 | 9,792 | 63,358 | 278,058 | 46,129 | 324,187 | 10,908 | 3,006 | 13,914 |
| | F | 52,309 | 14,584 | 66,893 | 264,110 | 45,847 | 309,957 | 38,010 | 131,123 | 51,133 |
| 46 to 55 | M | 24,474 | 4,702 | 29,176 | 203,104 | 31,006 | 234,110 | 18,385 | 4,164 | 22,549 |
| | F | 30,138 | 7,796 | 37,934 | 165,615 | 25,536 | 191,151 | 57,131 | 16,348 | 73,479 |
| Above 55 | M | 22,167 | 3,697 | 25,864 | 193,141 | 24,670 | 217,811 | 59,047 | 9,114 | 68,161 |
| | F | 34,917 | 7,772 | 42,689 | 115,371 | 15,063 | 130,434 | 133,881 | 28,083 | 161,964 |
| Ages not specified | M | 1,646 | 718 | 2,364 | 432 | 136 | 568 | 82 | 26 | 108 |
| | F | 1,708 | 873 | 2,581 | 446 | 142 | 588 | 211 | 97 | 308 |
| Total | M | 2,426,023 | 339,189 | 2,765,212 | 979,924 | 162,704 | 1,142,628 | 93,862 | 17,874 | 111,736 |
| | F | 2,285,846 | 376,187 | 2,662,033 | 1,006,787 | 174,308 | 1,181,095 | 247,217 | 65,203 | 312,420 |

| — | | Total Number of Persons, 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | | — | | Per Cent. of the Male and Female Population, 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural. | Civic. | Total. | | | Rural. | Civic. | Total. |
| Unmarried | M | 862,604 | 127,500 | 990,104 | Unmarried | M | 44 | 41 | 44 |
| | F | 771,933 | 162,837 | 934,770 | | F | 38 | 41 | 38 |
| Married . | M | 979,884 | 162,691 | 1,142,575 | | | | | |
| | F | 1,006,383 | 174,232 | 1,180,615 | Married . | M | 51 | 53 | 51 |
| Widowed | M | 93,862 | 17,874 | 111,786 | | F | 50 | 43 | 49 |
| | F | 247,213 | 65,200 | 312,413 | | | | | |
| Total . | M | 1,936,350 | 308,065 | 2,244,415 | Widowed | M | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| | F | 2,025,529 | 402,269 | 2,427,798 | | F | 12 | 16 | 13 |

"With respect to the division of the existing population into the married and unmarried, the proportion in parts of 100 persons above 17 years, are exhibited in the following Table:—

| Persons above 17 Years of Age. | Leinster. | | | | Munster. | | | | Ulster. | | | | Connaught. | | | | Ireland. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural. | | Civic. | | Rural. | | Civic. | | Rural. | | Civic. | | Rural. | | Civic. | | Rural. | | Civic. | | Rural and Civic. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Unmarried . | 49 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 46 | 38 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 34 | 41 | 37 | 44 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 44 | 38 |
| Married . . | 46 | 45 | 51 | 42 | 50 | 50 | 53 | 44 | 53 | 49 | 54 | 45 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 46 | 51 | 50 | 53 | 43 | 51 | 49 |
| Widowed . | 5 | 13 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 13 |

The following Table exhibits the proportion which the married and widowed at every age, bear to the total population of those ages for each person.

| Ages. | | Unmarried. | | | | | | | | Married. | | | | | | | | Widowed. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leinster. | | Munster. | | Ulster. | | Connaught | | Leinster. | | Munster. | | Ulster. | | Connaught | | Leinster. | | Munster. | | Ulster. | | Connaught | |
| | | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. | Rural. | Civic. |
| Under 17 | M | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | F | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 17 to 25 | M | 94 | 87 | 94 | 88 | 90 | 84 | 92 | 87 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | F | 86 | 79 | 81 | 79 | 81 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 14 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 23 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| 26 to 35 | M | 52 | 38 | 45 | 35 | 41 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 47 | 60 | 54 | 63 | 58 | 64 | 62 | 63 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 34 | 35 | 25 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 20 | 27 | 63 | 58 | 71 | 61 | 66 | 62 | 77 | 66 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 36 to 45 | M | 21 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 75 | 75 | 83 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 87 | 78 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| | F | 17 | 21 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 16 | 72 | 59 | 76 | 64 | 73 | 65 | 79 | 65 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 19 |
| 46 to 55 | M | 13 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 79 | 75 | 84 | 79 | 82 | 81 | 86 | 80 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| | F | 13 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 63 | 49 | 66 | 52 | 66 | 56 | 68 | 54 | 24 | 34 | 24 | 33 | 20 | 29 | 24 | 34 |
| Above 55 | M | 11 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 67 | 62 | 72 | 67 | 71 | 69 | 72 | 68 | 22 | 26 | 20 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 |
| | F | 12 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 38 | 27 | 39 | 29 | 44 | 34 | 41 | 31 | 50 | 58 | 48 | 54 | 44 | 51 | 49 | 58 |

"These tables, made for a population of more than 8,000,000, are remarkably confirmatory of the results obtained from an enumeration in Belgium, of less than half that number, by M. Quetelet, who, by bringing the aid of extensive mathematical acquirements to the subject of statistics, has gone far to place it within the domain of the exact sciences. On this subject he has arrived at the conclusion, that the unmarried are two-thirds of the community,—that the unmarried are most numerous in the rural districts,—that there are more males than females unmarried,—and that the numbers of widows is double that of the widowers; to which we may add, that widows and widowers are most numerous in the civic districts.

"The general fact that two-thirds of the community are unmarried, may easily be understood, by considering that about two-thirds are under the ages at which marriage is usually contracted; the number who remain unmarried above that age, being only sufficient to balance those who marry at an earlier period of life. That there are more males unmarried than females is doubtless, because males marry later than females, and therefore generally die before their wives; besides which, as they more frequently marry a second time, their number represents in the married state a proportion more than equivalent to their numerical amount; *i. e.*, if of 10 men and 10 women, 5 of the former and 2 of

the latter marry a second time,—the men represent 15 in marriage comparison, and the women only 12: or in other words, there are 15 marrying males, to only 12 marrying females. Third marriages of course increase this disproportion. That the widowed class is most numerous in towns arises, doubtless, from the want of domestic pursuits being less sensibly felt there. And in reference to women who become widowed in the country, it may be attributed to their retiring to the towns, or, if they remain in the country, to the fact that they possess some kind of property which forms an inducement to marriage. In the rural districts of Ireland, the possession of a house, however bad, with a piece of ground, however small, give a position and advantage to the holder far above those enjoyed by the occupant of a city tenement.

"The following Table exhibits the tendency to marriage at different ages, for the entire kingdom, in the towns, and in the country.

| Sexes. | Districts. | Proportion unmarried of 100 of the Population of the respective ages, | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 17 to 25. | 26 to 35. | 36 to 45 | 46 to 55. | Above 55. |
| Males . | Rural District . | 93 | 44 | 16 | 10 | 8 |
| | Civic District . | 87 | 36 | 17 | 12 | 10 |
| Females . | Rural District . | 81 | 28 | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| | Civic District . | 79 | 33 | 20 | 15 | 15 |

"This Table shows as to males, that 7 per cent. in the country, and 13 per cent, in the towns, are married at 25 years of age, and that, as might be expected, the greatest proportion of men marry between the ages of 26 and 35. The tendency to marriage at this period presents very little difference between the rural and civic districts as to the male population, the reduction of the numbers in that sex being 49 and 51 per cent. respectively.

"In the next stage, from 36 to 45, the rural districts furnish the greatest number of marrying men, their proportion being 28 per cent., and only 19 in the civic district. During the succeeding period, from 46 to 55 years of age, the tendency to marry appears to be 5 per cent. in the towns, and 6 per cent. in the country. The next age, about 55, presents but 2 marriages per cent. in the country, and the same in town. Finally we see, that in rural districts only 8 per cent., and in the civic 10 per cent. of the male population, remain unmarried after the age of 55, and on the whole, that men marry earlier in towns than in the country.

"Females marry earlier than males; accordingly it will be seen by the Table, that 19 per cent. in the country, and 21 in the towns, are married at the age of 25. The men married at the same ages are only 7 and 13 per cent. respectively; but the towns exceed in the early marriages of both sexes. The next period, from 26 to 35, is, however, the age at which the greatest number of marriages take place, as well among women as men. At this age the balance of numbers is restored, and even preponderates in favour of the country, which exceeds the towns by 7 per cent. The actual proportions are 53 in the one, and only 46 in the other, of women who marry between those ages. In the next 10 years, from 36 to 45, the decrease in the number of unmarried females is alike both in town and country, being 13 per cent. in both. From 46 to 55 the numbers are slightly in favour of towns, being 5 in them, and only 3 in the country. After 55, though a few marriages doubtless take

place, they are lost in the large average of a kingdom, and finally 12 per cent. in the country, and 15 in the towns remain altogether unmarried. The influence produced by the difference of residence in towns and in the country, on the numbers remaining unmarried at different ages, is strikingly shown by this Table; 6 per cent. more men are married before they reach the age of 25; but in the end 2 per cent. more males, and 3 per cent. more females remain unmarried in towns.

"We annex a Table exhibiting a few of the ordinary proportions between the number of marriages and other numbers, by which it will be seen, that the number of marriages to inhabitants generally, is 1 in 181. In Dublin the proportion is 1 in 135.

| Provinces. | Mean Population between 1831 and 1841. | Annual No. of 1st Marriages. | Annual No. of 2nd Marriages. | Total. | Proportion to the Population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | First Marriages. | Second Marriages. | In the Total No. of Marriages. |
| Leinster . . . | 1,941,722 | 9,400 | 1,239 | 10,639 | 1 to 206 | 1 to 1,567 | 1 to 182 |
| Munster . . . | 2,311,656 | 12,160 | 1,496 | 13,656 | 1 ,, 190 | 1 ,, 1,545 | 1 ,, 169 |
| Ulster . . . . | 2,336,498 | 10,398 | 1,262 | 11,660 | 1 ,, 224 | 1 ,, 1,851 | 1 ,, 200 |
| Connaught . . | 1,381,386 | 6,958 | 998 | 7,956 | 1 ,, 198 | 1 ,, 1,384 | 1 ,, 174 |
| Total . . . | 7,971,262 | 38,916 | 4,995 | 43,911 | 1 ,, 205 | 1 ,, 1,590 | 1 ,, 181 |

*Houses.*—"In the enumeration of these, we adopted four classes, and the result was, that in the lowest, or fourth class, were comprised all mud cabins, having only one room; in the third, a better description of cottage still built of mud, but varying from 2 to 4 rooms and windows; in the second, a good farm house, or in towns, a house in a small street, having from 5 to 9 rooms and windows; and in the first, all houses of a better description than the preceding classes.

"The following Table shows the total number of houses in the years 1821, 1831, and 1841.

| | | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inhabited . . . . | | 1,142,602 | 1,249,816 | 1,328,839 |
| Uninhabited | Built | 35,251 | 40,654 | 52,208 |
| | Building | 1,350 | 15,308 | 3,313 |

"The increase in the number of houses between 1821 and 1831 is $9\frac{6}{10}$ per cent., and from 1831 to 1841,7 per cent. It will be seen that the number of houses building in 1841 is very small; but there is no reason to suppose, that any real pause in building has taken place during the last 10 years, or is now taking place. On the contrary, the number in the several years will be seen to give a somewhat increasing ratio for the recent period. One reason for the smallness of the number in the column "building," may be found in the enumerator having returned a house as inhabited, when only occupied by a caretaker, and still in progress of building, which we have reason to think was not the case in 1831.

"The number of houses building in 1821 appear to bear a much smaller proportion to the total number than even in 1841, and we are unable to penetrate the cause. The number itself is altogether unequal to maintain the number of houses then standing. If we reckon that the generality of houses last for 60 years, and that it takes four months to build,

or advance them to an inhabitable state, it will be found, that to maintain 1,177,853, (the number of houses in 1821,) it would require 6,544 to be in progress of erection at any one period. Upon the same principle there should have been 7,169 houses in progress of building in 1831, and 7,672 in 1841. It will be found that these three numbers are nearly a mean between the three actual numbers in 1821, 1831, and 1841. It would appear that building was partially suspended in 1821, and that in 1831 it was resumed with great activity, which would in some measure have caused the inertness now apparent; but we are not in possession of any facts from other sources which support such an assumption.

"It must also be remarked in connexion with the subject, that the houses 'building' include only private houses, and among other causes of the smallness of their number in 1841 may probably be, that at the period of the census, no less than 100 of the Union Poor Houses were in progress of erection, distributed over all parts of the country, and it appears from information with which we have been supplied by the Poor Law Commissioners, that the following number of artificers and labourers were employed on them:

| | |
|---|---|
| Masons, Bricklayers, and Paviors | 2,614 |
| Carpenters | 962 |
| Slaters and Plasterers | 263 |
| Plumbers, Painters, Glaziers, and Smiths | 216 |
| Labourers | 6,759 |
| | 10,814 |

So that it is probable that a larger amount of capital was actually at that period in process of investment in building, than at almost any former time, instead of the reverse, as would at first sight appear, from the smallness of the numbers in the column referred to.

"If the houses of former years had been classified, it would have enabled us to show whether the increase in numbers afforded a corresponding increase of accommodation, or the reverse—that is, whether the houses which have been built have been of the best or worst class.

| | Families. | Houses. |
|---|---|---|
| Increase per cent. from 1821 to 1831 | $5\frac{6}{10}$ | $9\frac{6}{10}$ |
| ,, 1831 to 1841 | $6\frac{3}{10}$ | 7 |

"But from what has been previously stated, it is evident that if all the houses in some districts were thrown down, and only half the number of moderately good buildings erected in their stead, the household accommodation of the people would be improved, although the number of houses would be diminished by one half. Consequently the mere contrast of the number of houses with the number of families, is a very imperfect guide.

"The rule we adopted for classifying accommodation was but an extension of the principle which guided us in classifying the houses themselves. According to it first class accommodation consists of first class houses, each containing one family. Second class accommodation consists of second class houses, each containing one family, and of first class houses, each containing two or three families. Third class accommodation consists of third class houses, each containing one family—of second class houses, each containing two or three families—and of first class houses, each containing four or five families. Fourth class accommodation consists of all fourth class houses—all third class houses containing more than one family—all second class houses containing more than three families—and all first class houses containing more than five families.

"The following Table contains the result of its application to the families of the kingdom :—

| Families. | | Rural. | Civic. | Total. | Classes of Accommodation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of 1st Class Houses, containing | 1 | 14,768 | 16,565 | 31,333 | 1st Class |
| | 2 | 853 | 2,797 | 3,650 | 2nd Class |
| | 3 | 178 | 1,119 | 1,297 | |
| | 4 | 87 | 840 | 927 | 3rd Class |
| | 5 | 34 | 756 | 790 | |
| | 6 | 20 | 661 | 681 | |
| | 7 | 15 | 483 | 498 | |
| | 8 | 7 | 280 | 287 | |
| | 9 | 3 | 180 | 183 | |
| | 10 | 3 | 143 | 146 | |
| | 11 | 1 | 67 | 68 | |
| | 12 | 3 | 57 | 60 | |
| | 13 | .. | 51 | 51 | |
| | 14 | 1 | 20 | 21 | |
| | 15 | 2 | 26 | 28 | |
| | 16 | .. | 11 | 11 | |
| | 17 | .. | 11 | 11 | |
| | 18 | .. | 8 | 8 | 4th Class |
| | 19 | 1 | 9 | 10 | |
| | 20 | .. | 5 | 5 | |
| | 21 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 22 | .. | 4 | 4 | |
| | 23 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 24 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| | 25 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 28 | .. | 2 | 2 | |
| | 29 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 34 | 1 | .. | 1 | |
| | 38 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 63 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| Total of 1st Class Houses | | 15,978 | 24,102 | 40,080 | |
| No. of Families | | 18,032 | 49,192 | 67,224 | |

| Families. | | Rural. | Civic. | Total. | Classes of Accommodation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of 2nd Class Houses, containing | 1 | 186,898 | 43,575 | 230,473 | 2nd Class |
| | 2 | 9,265 | 12,340 | 21,605 | 3rd Class |
| | 3 | 1,281 | 4,969 | 6,250 | |
| | 4 | 437 | 2,551 | 6,988 | |
| | 5 | 141 | 1,267 | 1,408 | |
| | 6 | 56 | 684 | 740 | |
| | 7 | 22 | 297 | 319 | |
| | 8 | 6 | 158 | 164 | |
| | 9 | 5 | 107 | 112 | |
| | 10 | 5 | 48 | 53 | |
| | 11 | 3 | 20 | 23 | |
| | 12 | .. | 14 | 14 | |
| | 13 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 4th Class |
| | 14 | .. | 6 | 6 | |
| | 15 | .. | 6 | 6 | |
| | 16 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | 17 | .. | 2 | 2 | |
| | 18 | .. | 2 | 2 | |
| | 19 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 20 | .. | 3 | 3 | |
| | 21 | 1 | .. | 1 | |
| | 23 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 24 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| Total of 2nd Class Houses | | 198,122 | 66,062 | 264,184 | |
| No. of Families | | 212,440 | 109,485 | 321,925 | |

| Families. | | Rural. | Civic. | Total. | Classes of Accommodation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of 3rd Class Houses, containing | 1 | 471,950 | 32,818 | 504,768 | 3rd Class |
| | 2 | 19,164 | 5,870 | 25,034 | |
| | 3 | 1,423 | 1,253 | 2,676 | |
| | 4 | 197 | 355 | 552 | |
| | 5 | 49 | 110 | 159 | |
| | 6 | 13 | 38 | 51 | |
| | 7 | 10 | 22 | 32 | |
| | 8 | 1 | 8 | 9 | |
| | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4th Class |
| | 10 | 1 | 5 | 6 | |
| | 11 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 12 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 13 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 16 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 18 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| | 24 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| Total of 3rd Class Houses | | 492,809 | 40,488 | 533,297 | |
| No. of Families | | 515,755 | 50,904 | 566,659 | |

| Families. | | Rural. | Civic. | Total. | Classes of Accommodation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of 4th Class Houses, containing | 1 | 450,653 | 17,219 | 467,872 | 4th Class |
| | 2 | 18,677 | 2,786 | 21,463 | |
| | 3 | 1,099 | 599 | 1,698 | |
| | 4 | 101 | 99 | 200 | |
| | 5 | 16 | 23 | 39 | |
| | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| | 9 | 1 | .. | 1 | |
| | 11 | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| Total of 4th Class Houses | | 470,549 | 20,729 | 491,278 | |
| No. of Families | | 491,809 | 25,122 | 516,931 | |

| In Houses of the | Number of Families which Occupy each Class of Accommodation. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural District. | | | | Civic District. | | | | Total. | |
| | Number of Families occupying | | | | Number of Families occupying | | | | | |
| | 1st Class Acc. | 2nd Class Accom. | 3rd Class Accom. | 4th Class Accom. | 1st Class Accom. | 2nd Class Accom. | 3rd Class Accom. | 4th Class Accom. | Families | Houses. |
| 1st Class . | 14,768 | 2,240 | 518 | 506 | 16,565 | 8,951 | 7,140 | 16,536 | 67,224 | 40,030 |
| 2nd ,, . | .. | 186,898 | 22,373 | 3,169 | . . | 43,575 | 39,587 | 26,323 | 321,925 | 264,184 |
| 3rd ,, . | .. | . . | 471,950 | 43,805 | . . | . . | 32,818 | 18,086 | 566,659 | 533,297 |
| 4th ,, . | .. | . . | . . | 491,809 | . . | . . | . . | 25,122 | 516,931 | 491,278 |
| Total . | 14,768 | 189,138 | 494,841 | 539,289 | 16,565 | 52,526 | 79,545 | 86,067 | 1,472,739 | 1,328,839 |

"The following statement shows the proportion per cent., which the number of families in each class of accommodation bear to the total number of families:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural Districts . . | 1·2 | 15.3 | 40· | 43·5 |
| Civic Districts . . | 7· | 22·4 | 33·9 | 36·7 |

Thus, nearly half of the families of the rural population, and somewhat more than one-third of the families of the civic population, are living in the lowest state, being possessed of accommodation equivalent to the cabin, consisting but of a single room. In the third class, but little removed in comfort, are nearly the same proportion, while of the other class the number is extremely small.

"These averages are tolerably consistent both in towns and in the country. Still there are considerable special differences which will repay the trouble of examining the tables themselves.

"As this is the first attempt which has been made to classify house-accommodation in these kingdoms, it must be received with some indulgence, and it will doubtless be followed by more perfect efforts. Of its necessity in Ireland there can be no doubt; whilst the able Report, recently published, on the Sanatory Condition of the Working Classes in Great Britain, affords melancholy proof of a frightful extent of the worst accommodation even in England."

*Occupations and Means of Living.*—"The following Table affords a comparison of our classification, with the numbers in 1831. In that year the number of families unclassified being much greater than in our returns, we have, as an approximation, divided the numbers in that column between the numbers in the other two, in proportion to their amount.

| COUNTIES. | 1831 | | | | | 1841 | | | | | Alterations between 1831 and 1841 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Proportion of 100 Families chiefly employed in | | | | | Proportion of 100 Families chiefly employed in | | | | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
| | Agriculture. | Manufactures, Trade, &c. | Other Pursuits. | Agriculture plus proportion of other Pursuits. | Manufactures, Trade, &c., plus proportion of other Pursuits. | Agriculture. | Manufactures, Trade, &c. | Other Pursuits. | Agriculture plus proportion of other Pursuits. | Manufactures, Trade, &c., plus proportion of other Pursuits. | Agriculture. | Manufactures, Trade, &c. | Agriculture. | Manufactures, Trade, &c. |
| Leinster . . | 54 | 22 | 24 | 71 | 29 | 59 | 26 | 15 | 69 | 31 | . | 2 | 2 | . |
| Munster . . | 65 | 17 | 18 | 79 | 21 | 71 | 19 | 10 | 79 | 21 | . | . | . | . |
| Ulster . . . | 63 | 21 | 16 | 75 | 25 | 61 | 32 | 7 | 66 | 34 | . | 9 | 9 | . |
| Connaught . . | 77 | 10 | 13 | 89 | 11 | 78 | 15 | 7 | 84 | 16 | . | 5 | 5 | . |
| Total for Ireland | 64 | 18 | 18 | 78 | 22 | 66 | 24 | 10 | 73 | 27 | . | 5 | 5 | . |

"The classification of families, as designated in the table 'According to Means,' is founded upon the principle, that of a man in his natural state, labour is the only capital, and that however complicated the state of society may become, there can be but two other classes—those who by intelligence, or other means, become directors of labour, and those who by accumulation, or still higher intelligence, have become the employers of the other classes. The rules we laid down for the formation of these divisions were as follow:—

"First Class.—Heads of families possessing capital in wealth or

professional knowledge, or whose means of subsistence enable them to live without labour. In rural districts this may include farmers of more than 50 acres.

"Second Class.—Heads of families who have some fixed income or employment; also, artisans who possess acquired capital in the knowledge of some trade; neither of which classes, however, is wholly exempt from labour. This may include farmers from 5 to 50 acres.

"Third Class.—Heads of families without capital, in either money, land, or acquired knowledge, *i. e.*, labourers, and persons who obtain the means of existence by employments which require little or no instruction. This may include small farmers up to 5 acres.

"It will be seen from the abstract above (see p. 325,) that the lowest class is the most numerous in the rural districts, being two-thirds of the community, whilst in the towns the directors of labour generally equal, and on the whole exceed, the labourers. This arises from the number of artisans, and persons possessing education and skill, who labour to some extent, but who still would be inappropriately placed in the lower class."

| Occupations. | Leinster. | | Munster. | | Ulster. | | Connaught. | | Ireland. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Proportion to 100 of the Population. | Number. | Proportion to 100 of the Population. | Number. | Proportion to 100 of the Population. | Number. | Proportion to 100 of the Population. | Number. | Proportion to 100 of the Population. |
| Ministering to Food:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Producers . . . . . | 425,921 | 21·6 | 578,198 | 24·1 | 478,009 | 20· | 372,013 | 26·2 | 1,854,141 | 22·7 |
| Manufacturers . . . | 5,277 | ·3 | 3,502 | ·2 | 3,842 | ·2 | 1,374 | ·1 | 13,995 | ·2 |
| Traders . . . . . | 12,665 | ·6 | 10,282 | ·4 | 9,586 | ·4 | 3,402 | ·2 | 35,935 | ·4 |
| Total . . . | 443,863 | 22·5 | 591,982 | 24·7 | 491,437 | 20·6 | 376,789 | 26·5 | 1,904,071 | 23·3 |
| Ministering to Clothing:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cloth Manufacturers | 71,258 | 3·6 | 91,850 | 3·8 | 381,145 | 16· | 124,971 | 8·8 | 669,224 | 8·2 |
| Leather Workers . . | 18,777 | ·9 | 17,294 | ·7 | 15,883 | ·7 | 5,879 | ·4 | 57,833 | ·7 |
| Clothes Makers . . . | 46,595 | 2·4 | 39,137 | 1·6 | 62,805 | 2·6 | 19,461 | 1·4 | 167,998 | 2· |
| Traders . . . . . | 2,304 | ·1 | 1,321 | ·1 | 2,285 | ·1 | 359 | · | 6,269 | ·1 |
| Total . . . | 138,934 | 7· | 149,602 | 6·2 | 462,118 | 19·4 | 150,670 | 10 6 | 901,324 | 11· |
| Ministering to Lodging, &c.:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workers in Stone . . | 10,198 | ·5 | 8,374 | ·3 | 8,528 | ·4 | 3,104 | ·2 | 30,204 | ·4 |
| ,, Wood . . | 20,536 | 1· | 19,066 | ·8 | 17,829 | ·7 | 6,655 | ·5 | 64,086 | ·8 |
| ,, Metal . . | 15,410 | ·8 | 12,736 | ·5 | 11,457 | ·5 | 4,594 | ·3 | 44,197 | ·5 |
| Miscellaneous . . . | 10,313 | ·5 | 6,239 | ·3 | 4,994 | ·2 | 2,240 | ·2 | 23,786 | ·3 |
| Traders . . . . . | 941 | ·1 | 560 | · | 467 | · | 125 | · | 2,093 | · |
| Total . . . | 57,398 | 2·9 | 46,975 | 1·9 | 43,275 | 1·8 | 16,718 | 1·2 | 164,366 | 2· |
| Ministering to Health . . | 2,848 | ·2 | 2,027 | ·1 | 1,358 | · | 638 | · | 6,871 | ·1 |
| ,, Charity . | 108 | · | 89 | · | 46 | · | 10 | · | 253 | · |
| ,, Justice . . | 8,426 | ·4 | 4,761 | ·2 | 3,728 | ·1 | 2,626 | ·2 | 19,451 | ·3 |
| ,, Education | 5,365 | ·3 | 4,781 | ·2 | 4,639 | ·2 | 2,029 | ·1 | 16,814 | ·2 |
| ,, Religion . | 2,435 | ·1 | 2,060 | ·1 | 1,866 | ·1 | 831 | ·1 | 7,192 | ·1 |
| Unclassified:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ministering to Arts . | 1,122 | ·1 | 1,088 | · | 526 | · | 759 | ·1 | 3,495 | · |
| ,, Trade . . | 22,769 | 1·1 | 18,664 | ·8 | 12,527 | ·5 | 5,589 | ·4 | 59,549 | ·7 |
| ,, Travelling | 6,511 | ·3 | 6,530 | ·3 | 3,880 | ·2 | 2,054 | ·1 | 18,975 | ·3 |
| Miscellaneous . . . | 138,806 | 7· | 135,829 | 5·7 | 88,360 | 3·7 | 46,414 | 3·3 | 409,409 | 5· |
| Total . . . | 169,208 | 8·5 | 162,111 | 6·8 | 105,293 | 4·4 | 54,816 | 3·9 | 491,428 | 6· |
| General Total . . | 828,585 | 41·9 | 964,388 | 40·2 | 1,113,760 | 46·6 | 605,127 | 42·6 | 3,511,860 | 43· |

"In further explanation of this subject it is right to remark, that the occupation which we sought was that which the individual himself considered to be the *chief business* of his life. It is absolutely necessary to keep this fact clearly in view, otherwise the tables might be erroneously considered as showing the total number of persons in the country pursuing particular occupations, whilst its true effect is merely to show the total number whose *leading* or acknowledged occupation is of a particular description."

"It will be observed, that having sought the occupation of every individual, we obtained that of the female as well as that of the male portion of the population, at least so far as such occupation was considered profitable. The numbers are in themselves not devoid of interest, whilst the proportion of females labouring in one and the other class, may, perhaps, be so far indicative of the state of society as to form elements of future comparison. It would seem that the objects for which they labour, may, in accordance with the range of their numbers, be placed in the following order:—1st, Clothing. 2ndly, Food. 3rdly, Education; and 4thly, Health. Of these it is to be expected, that in the progress of civilization, the second class will diminish, because its numbers indicate the employment of females in the grosser branches of labour, or the production of the raw material of food; and the more especially, as it will not escape notice, that in it, as well as in the first class, the number under 15 is considerable.

"It will be seen that two-thirds of the males, and more than one-third of the whole community above the age of 15, are engaged in producing, preparing, or selling food. But it would be rash to draw inferences from this proportion as to the state of agriculture in Ireland, without a more perfect knowledge than we possess of the quantity of corn and cattle exported, that is, of the numbers fed by their labour elsewhere."

*Immigration.*—"We find that of the people residing in Ireland on the 6th June, 1841, amounting to 8,175,124, there were but 34,608 who were not natives of Ireland, or about 1 in 236. Of these only 21,552 were born in England, and 8,585 in Scotland. These numbers are exclusive of the army."

"Looking to the distribution of these within the country, we find that of the natives of England and Scotland by far the largest portion reside in Dublin, where the former amount to one-fourth of the whole number. Cork and Limerick exhibit the next larger amount of immigration from England; but in respect to the natives of Scotland, are far exceeded by Belfast and Londonderry.

"Next in numerical amount to the natives of England and Scotland are those born in America. As it is not probable that these are citizens of the United States, they are perhaps, upon the same principle, the children of emigrants, who have returned, from various causes, to their former homes. Next in order follow those born in India. These must be similarly accounted for. Then follow those born in France, the West Indies, Spain, and Italy, many of whom probably are similarly circumstanced. The table exhibits the actual number of persons so circumstanced in each county."

"Of the 21,552 persons born in England, but resident in Ireland, more than 5,000 are children, and 1,891 domestic servants, of whom

1,273 are females. Next in numerical amount are agricultural labourers, being about 800; then artificers, as carpenters and workers in metal and machinery; then dressmakers and shoemakers; while so large a number as 7,484 are of unspecified occupations. Of the 8,585 born in Scotland, 1,851 are children, and 2,445 of unspecified occupations; 782 are agricultural labourers, or labourers otherwise employed in the production of food; and 445 are domestic servants. Artificers rank next in order, and shopkeepers number no less than 280. The number having no specific occupations are so large that we are inclined to believe, in accordance with what we have above stated, that they consist principally of the children of Irish parents, especially of the independent classes, born during a temporary residence of the latter in England or Scotland, which, if true, goes far to reduce the apparent number of English and Scotch living in Ireland."

*Home Emigration.*—"Dublin has been the principal recipient of immigration from the Irish counties, its chief contributors having been Wicklow, Meath, Wexford, and Kildare. The number of females coming from Wicklow and Kildare will especially attract attention. Indeed, the excess is so considerable, that it appears to have even affected the proportion of sexes remaining in those counties. Belfast has received largely from Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone. Down has received largely, in return, from Antrim, and also from Armagh. So has Londonderry. Tipperary has given largely to Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, and has itself received from the three latter.

"The counties which have received most largely are Dublin, Kildare, Antrim, and Waterford, while the West and South-west counties, Galway, Clare, Donegal, Kerry, Mayo, and Cork, have received the fewest.

"Those which have most largely supplied to others are Wicklow, Carlow, Kildare, and Meath, while again, Galway, Kerry, Clare, Donegal, Antrim, Mayo, and Cork, have given the fewest. But by far the largest numbers of the persons who were not born in the counties where they dwelt at the time of the census, have emigrated no farther than from the adjoining counties, and the numbers diminish rapidly as distance increases.

"By far the largest numbers are agricultural labourers, of whom, of course, the males preponderate. The class next in extent is that of domestic servants, of whom the majority is everywhere females, more especially in large towns.

"It is gratifying to see, that a considerable amount of productive labour is afforded by the counties in which the manufacture of linen and cotton prevails. Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Londonderry, by the prevalence of bleachers, indicate their peculiar productions. In almost every county a considerable number of male strangers appear to be weavers, and of females spinners. Shoemakers appear to migrate more than tailors; but both are numerous. Artificers in building would seem to be every where in demand, and form a moveable class."

*Emigration to England.*—"We have already stated that we had taken measures to obviate certain inconveniences, which we had reason to apprehend would arise from the lateness of the season at which the Census was taken. Of these the principal arose from the fact, familiar to every one acquainted with Ireland, that in the month of June, the

agricultural population is in a state of considerable movement, the labourers resorting in search of work, to neighbouring counties, which require more labour than the resident population can supply, and many proceeding to England and Scotland for the purpose of reaping the harvest. The numbers thus migrating to Great Britain having been variously stated, we required from the police at every port an enumeration of all the deck passengers who embarked on board the various packets during the summer of 1841. For this purpose, a competent officer was stationed at each packet office, and each person as he received his ticket for embarking, was asked from what county he came. The results of this inquiry are exhibited in the Table No. 3, of Home Emigration. The number who had gone before the 6th June was 5,481, before the 1st July 13,997, and in the whole summer 57,651. Of this number Connaught furnished 25,118, and the single county of Mayo 10,430. The great majority of these labourers embarked at Drogheda and Dublin, and disembarked at Liverpool.

"Ulster ranks next in point of numbers, having contributed 19,312, of whom the greatest portion from any county came from Donegal. The next largest amount came from Londonderry, and the next from Tyrone. These appear to have chiefly embarked from Londonderry and Belfast, and to have proceeded to Scotland.

"Leinster has contributed 11,404, of whom 5,625 came from Dublin, and they appear to have gone to Liverpool.

"From Munster, the most populous province in Ireland, containing more than one-fourth of the whole population, *i.e.*, 2,396,161, only 1817 labourers proceeded to Great Britain.

| COUNTIES. | Proportion of Emigrants to Population. | COUNTIES. | Proportion of Emigrants to Population. | COUNTIES. | Proportion of Emigrants to Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Mayo . . . . | 1 to 37 | 12. Galway . . . | 1 to 133 | 23. Queen's . . | 1 to 449 |
| 2. Roscommon . | 1 ,, 47 | 13. Longford . . | 1 ,, 134 | 24. Wicklow . . | 1 ,, 502 |
| 3. Leitrim . . . | 1 ,, 54 | 14. Armagh . . | 1 ,, 138 | 25. Carlow . . | 1 ,, 535 |
| 4. Sligo . . . . | 1 ,, 58 | 15. Tyrone . . . | 1 ,, 149 | 26. Limerick . . | 1 ,, 912 |
| 5. Donegal . . . | 1 ,, 60 | 16. Antrim . . . | 1 ,, 185 | 27. Kilkenny . . | 1 ,, 950 |
| 6. Dublin . . . | 1 ,, 66 | 17. Westmeath . | 1 ,, 209 | 28. Tipperary . | 1 ,, 1,086 |
| 7. Londonderry . | 1 ,, 105 | 18. Kildare . . . | 1 ,, 222 | 29. Cork . . . . | 1 ,, 1,282 |
| 8. Monaghan . . | 1 ,, 109 | 19. Down . . . | 1 ,, 232 | 30. Clare . . . . | 1 ,, 1,390 |
| 9. Louth . . . . | 1 ,, 114 | 20. Meath . . . | 1 ,, 310 | 31. Kerry . . . | 1 ,, 2,243 |
| 10. Fermanagh . . | 1 ,, 124 | 21. King's . . . | 1 ,, 314 | 32. Waterford . . | 1 ,, 3,847 |
| 11. Cavan . . . . | 1 ,, 128 | 22. Wexford . . | 1 ,, 353 | | |
| | | | | Total . . | 1 to 142 |

"The following statement shows the number which sailed from each port at which returns were compiled:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Londonderry and Portrush . | 10,545 | 772 | 11,317 |
| Belfast . . . . . | 6,490 | 987 | 7,477 |
| Warren Point . . . . . | 1,621 | 119 | 1,740 |
| Dundalk . . . . . | 1,841 | 353 | 2,194 |
| Drogheda . . . . . | 13,321 | 465 | 13,786 |
| Dublin . . . . . | 15,303 | 4,388 | 19,691 |
| Wexford . . . . . | 304 | 182 | 486 |
| Waterford . . . . . | 47 | 2 | 49 |
| Cork . . . . . | 439 | 472 | 911 |
| Total . . . . . | 49,911 | 7,740 | 57,651 |

"It should here be remarked that no inconsiderable number of harvest labourers embark on board steam-vessels which occasionally lie to on the coast, for the convenience of passengers, in the summer season. Of this class it is manifest no account could be obtained.

"We also ascertained the ages of 45,848 of the persons who thus emigrated; and, of those ages, we found that more than two-thirds were, as might be expected, between the ages of 16 and 36."

"We have no means of knowing how many of those people remained in England. On their return to Ireland they land in such haste that all attempts to count them were abandoned. We had not the power of counting them on embarkation at English ports, and the returns of the steam-packet companies are not complete. But if we assume 40,000 of these 57,651 to return, leaving the remainder as permanent residents or foreign emigrants, and each to bring back 5*l.* with him, which we have been informed is frequently exceeded, we see at a glance the comparatively small cost to Great Britain at which this useful labour is annually purchased, at the moment it is required, and the valuable equivalent in money brought back to Ireland."

"In connexion with this subject we may appropriately notice the two tables obligingly furnished to us by the Commissioners for taking the Census in England. They exhibit the number of persons born in Ireland who, on the night of the 6th of June, were dwelling in England and Scotland, distinguishing those in each county and in every town of more than 10,000 inhabitants. The whole number is not so great as may have been supposed, but it is still considerable, amounting to 419,256, while the number of persons of English and Scottish birth in Ireland is only 30,137; so that the population of Great Britain being 18,656,414, and that of Ireland 8,175,124, the natives of Ireland residing in Great Britain amount to 1 in 44 of the population, while the natives of England residing in Ireland amount to but 1 in 379, and of Scotland to 1 in 952, making together 1 in 271;* and if we correct these numbers upon the principle noticed at page 329, these percentages will be still more unequal. As we have not the occupations and ages of these 419,256 persons, we are unable to trace any common causes under these heads; but the numbers in different towns are worthy of notice. Liverpool and Manchester contain one-third of the entire number in England. London contains the next largest amount; then Leeds, Birmingham, and the other manufacturing districts. Except at Bristol and the seaports, they do not appear numerous in the southern counties in England. In Wales they are chiefly located in the iron and coal districts of Glamorganshire. And in Scotland in the towns of Glasgow, Greenock, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Paisley."

*Emigration Abroad.*—"We have now traced the commencement and progress of emigration as far as our materials would allow; first, from county to county, and then to the sister kingdoms. But the hope of bettering his condition, and the energy of the labourer, do not stop here. The same spirit is only extended when it leads to the subject of our next table, which contains the emigration to colonial and foreign countries, as far at least as it is known by the returns made at Irish ports.

* The number of harvest labourers who had gone to England previous to the 6th of June, 1841, amounted only to 5,481. They are included in the above, but are too few to affect these proportions to any sensible extent.

This amounts to 214,047; but we believe that number to be far below the actual amount. It contains only the direct and registered emigration, while it is known that many persons and families emigrate in ships chartered for ordinary merchandize. Even in the emigrant ships many are understood to be received on board after the ship has cleared out from the port of her departure. These numbers are wholly unknown. A very considerable number of Irish emigrants also sail from the ports of Great Britain; but, as no entry is kept as to the birth-place of emigrants, this number can only be obtained by approximation. Our returns from the port of Liverpool show an emigration from thence amounting to 229,112; and it has been estimated by the authorities of that port, in answer to our inquiries on the subject, that of this number two-thirds, or about 152,738, were considered to be Irish. The number of emigrants from the whole of Great Britain has been stated at 394,105 from England, 66,173 from Scotland,—in all, 460,278. There is no reason to suppose that Ireland has contributed so largely to the emigration from any other port as that of Liverpool. But other ports have doubtless sent some Irish; and in order to cover this unknown number, as well as those before alluded to, it may perhaps be fair to make an addition of 10 per cent., making the amount as under:—

| Colonial and Foreign Emigration. | | Total. | Add 10 per Cent. for Imperfect Returns. | Total Colonial and Foreign Emigration from Ireland between 1831 & 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Irish Ports. | From Liverpool. | | | |
| 214,047 | 152,738 | 366,785 | 36,678 | 403,463 |

The large amount of labour represented by this number is in itself of great interest, in whatever light it is regarded. We have, however, no certain information respecting the particular occupations of these emigrants before they left the country, and have thus no means of following out the very interesting inquiry, whether the individuals, who are guided almost entirely by casual choice, and fix their destination with a very slender knowledge of the circumstances on which their success must depend, have been conveyed to the colonies in which their labour or skill is most likely to be useful to themselves and to the community. Some inferences of the kind, however, may be drawn in a general way from the particular circumstances of the localities from which they have gone.

"The largest number of those who have gone from Ireland direct to colonies or foreign countries embarked at Belfast, viz., 20 per cent. of the whole number; from Cork nearly the same; then from Sligo, Dublin, and Londonderry. On the whole, from the ports of Ulster there went 76,905; from the ports of Munster, 70,046; from Leinster, 34,977; from Connaught only 32,119. The ports of Leinster, especially Dublin, can scarcely be considered as giving forth the population of their own provinces so exclusively as those of the other provinces, being, from its central position, and the convergence of the roads and canals upon it, a common outlet for all. But we may fairly assume that the emigration from the other provincial ports consisted chiefly of persons belonging to the provinces in which they are situated. It will be seen, that Ulster contributed largely to both British and foreign emi-

gration, and that Munster, which contributed so small a number of harvest labourers, has supplied a very large proportion of colonial and foreign emigrants, whilst Connaught, whose harvest labourers were by far the most numerous, appears to supply but a small proportion of foreign emigrants. There is, however, no reason to suppose that in reality a smaller foreign emigration from Connaught has existed, as many may have sailed from other ports, and, as they migrated so largely to England, may have contributed to swell the numbers proceeding from Liverpool to foreign countries.

"These numbers, however, can only be considered as approximations, and are only of interest as leading to some inference respecting the localities which have supplied the greatest amount of foreign emigration. Even for this it must be at best but indefinite.

"The countries for which the emigrants were bound who embarked at Irish ports are shown in the following statement:—

| | British America. | United States. | Australian Colonies. | West Indies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males . . . | 107,792 | 10,725 | 2,300 | 300 | 121,117 |
| Females . . | 81,433 | 9,050 | 2,253 | 194 | 92,930 |
| Total . . | 189,225 | 19,775 | 4,553 | 494 | 214,047 |

"In regard to age, three-fourths of the foregoing were under 30; but the awkward division of years in the emigrant returns, which classify all from 10 to 30 together, and make no other division till they reach the advanced age of 50, prevents our following the subject as far as we could wish. The males exceed the females by about one-fourth, though the sexes of the children and the aged are nearly equal.

"It would be fallacious to estimate any common sum of money or value taken from the country by these emigrants so various in circumstances. It has been estimated as high as 10*l*., and even 20*l*. from some ports; but the numbers of such can be but small. The counties, however, which supply the greatest amount of emigrants are not those which seem the poorest in point of stock; still there can be no doubt that immense numbers carry no capital but their manual labour, and that the great majority are of agricultural habits, without acquired skill of any kind.

"It may, however, be doubted whether voluntary emigration will ever prevail among people wholly destitute. It would not appear to be the first step in the march of improvement. It is when man has already begun to move upwards that he seeks a more advantageous field than his native country affords."

*Face of the Country.*—"The proportions on the entire kingdom, are—1. Arable, 64$\frac{7}{10}$. 2. Plantations, 1·7. 3. Uncultivated, 30·3. 4. Towns, ·2. 5. Water, ·3.

| Division of Surface. | Leinster. | Munster. | Ulster. | Connaught. | General Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Arable Land . . | 3,961,188 | 3,874,613 | 3,407,539 | 2,220,960 | 13,464,300 |
| 2. Uncultivated . | 731,886 | 1,893,477 | 1,764,370 | 1,906,002 | 6,295,735 |
| 3. Plantations . . | 115,944 | 130,415 | 79,783 | 48,340 | 374,482 |
| 4. Towns . . . . | 15,569 | 14,693 | 8,790 | 3,877 | 42,929 |
| 5. Water . . . . | 51,624 | 151,381 | 214,956 | 212,864 | 630,825 |
| Total . . . . | 4,876,211 | 6,064,579 | 5,475,438 | 4,392,043 | 20,808,271 |

"The areas of the divisions, 1, 3, 4, and 5, have been computed from the maps of the Ordnance Survey. Those of the second are taken from returns obtained from land-owners and occupiers. This branch of the inquiry might have been usefully extended, with the view of dividing the uncultivated land into the portions capable of being cultivated, and that which is hopelessly barren; as well as of showing the extent of ground occupied by roads; but we did not feel justified in adding so great an amount of labour to the more recognized objects of the census."

*Farms and Live Stock.*—"In the condition of a people so generally agricultural as that of Ireland, in which by far the largest proportion of the community are supported by, or connected with that branch of industry, the amount of capital invested in live stock can never be devoid of interest. With this view we endeavoured to ascertain the quantity of each kind on the 7th June, 1841, and in the Table now under consideration, we have exhibited the results of our inquiries in connexion with the size of farms.

"The too great number of HORSES on small farms has long been the subject of remark. From the Table it will be seen, that in farms between 5 and 15 acres, there are nearly as many horses as farms, especially in Leinster, of which the most remarkable instance is in the county of Wexford, where they exceed the number of farms. In other provinces they are not so disproportionately numerous. But on the whole country, they are not less than two to every three farms. In the larger farms, they, of course, grow more numerous, and in those above thirty acres average more than 3 to each. It is, however, necessary to observe, that the number in the table include all horses, whether employed as auxiliaries to production, or to luxury—a very important distinction, but one we deemed it would have been impossible to establish under the circumstances existing at the period of our inquiries. In the rural districts, however, the number of such cannot be so large as to disturb the proportion to any great extent.

"The CATTLE appear about 2 to each farm between 5 and 15 acres, and increase to an average of 13 to each farm above 30 acres.

"SHEEP, as may be supposed, vary considerably in the small farms; they generally appear 2 to each, but on the larger farms, the numbers vary from 5 to 58 to each farm. The average in Ulster is 5. In Galway it is far above the average, having 82 to each farm.

"PIGS are on the whole less numerous than might have been expected. There is nearly 1 to every farm in the smallest class. They rise to 5 to each of the largest class.

"POULTRY do not, as is commonly supposed, preponderate in the smaller. They increase in the different classes of farms from 5 to each in the lowest, up to 8, 15, and 22 to each in the highest.

"ASSES are most numerous in the larger farms. In those under 30 acres, they are 1 to every 10 farms. In those from 5 to 15 acres, about 1 to 15 farms, and in those above 30 acres, 1 to every 5 farms.

"The proportion of each description of stock, on the several classes of farms is shown by the annexed Tables. (See pages 349, 350, 351.)

| Farms and Live Stock. | | Leinster. | Munster. | Ulster. | Connaught. | General Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extent and Number of Holdings. — Above 1 to 5 Acres. | Number of Farms | 49,152 | 57,028 | 100,817 | 99,918 | 306,915 |
| | Horses and Mules | 15,143 | 17,876 | 22,552 | 25,570 | 81,141 |
| | Cattle | 30,575 | 43,206 | 94,992 | 96,479 | 265,252 |
| | Sheep | 21,178 | 72,313 | 43,430 | 97,640 | 234,561 |
| | Pigs | 47,953 | 63,622 | 64,794 | 75,218 | 251,587 |
| | Poultry | 356,572 | 421,734 | 430,606 | 587,483 | 1,796,395 |
| | Asses | 6,325 | 6,085 | 5,113 | 16,678 | 34,201 |
| Above 5 to 15 Acres. | Number of Farms | 45,595 | 61,320 | 98,992 | 45,221 | 251,128 |
| | Horses and Mules | 41,767 | 44,586 | 66,734 | 22,781 | 175,868 |
| | Cattle | 83,844 | 124,506 | 208,170 | 91,979 | 508,499 |
| | Sheep | 66,179 | 157,950 | 73,338 | 103,837 | 401,304 |
| | Pigs | 81,446 | 109,782 | 112,233 | 47,364 | 350,825 |
| | Poultry | 509,389 | 713,416 | 677,035 | 402,777 | 2,302,607 |
| | Asses | 3,054 | 3,634 | 5,870 | 6,287 | 18,845 |
| Above 15 to 30 Acres. | Number of Farms | 20,584 | 27,481 | 25,099 | 5,790 | 78,954 |
| | Horses and Mules | 36,016 | 35,747 | 34,626 | 5,754 | 112,143 |
| | Cattle | 81,049 | 117,036 | 107,073 | 24,140 | 329,298 |
| | Sheep | 80,623 | 123,549 | 36,887 | 52,911 | 293,970 |
| | Pigs | 70,432 | 93,138 | 44,174 | 7,596 | 215,340 |
| | Poultry | 324,891 | 471,117 | 273,927 | 74,576 | 1,143,811 |
| | Asses | 1,885 | 2,310 | 594 | 545 | 5,334 |
| Above 30 Acres. | Number of Farms | 17,889 | 16,557 | 9,591 | 4,275 | 48,312 |
| | Horses and Mules | 65,737 | 52,272 | 25,568 | 8,723 | 152,300 |
| | Cattle | 264,974 | 228,672 | 88,957 | 63,714 | 646,317 |
| | Sheep | 471,468 | 270,537 | 48,570 | 250,508 | 1,041,083 |
| | Pigs | 82,153 | 128,680 | 23,495 | 5,973 | 240,301 |
| | Poultry | 416,879 | 470,339 | 158,691 | 58,414 | 1,104,323 |
| | Asses | 3,600 | 3,741 | 236 | 359 | 7,936 |
| Stock belonging to Householders, and on Holding not exceeding 1 Acre. | Horses and Mules | 10,090 | 9,897 | 5,945 | 5,184 | 31,117 |
| | Cattle | 28,416 | 16,853 | 26,662 | 18,728 | 90,659 |
| | Sheep | 17,670 | 71,273 | 10,446 | 20,892 | 120,281 |
| | Pigs | 84,788 | 127,673 | 47,816 | 34,771 | 295,048 |
| | Poultry | 599,240 | 758,146 | 356,099 | 273,806 | 1,987,294 |
| | Asses | 8,735 | 8,200 | 1,524 | 5,540 | 23,999 |
| Total | Number of Farms | 133,220 | 162,386 | 234,499 | 155,204 | 685,309 |
| | Horses and Mules | 168,753 | 160,378 | 155,425 | 68,013 | 552,569 |
| | Cattle | 488,858 | 530,273 | 525,854 | 295,840 | 1,840,025 |
| | Sheep | 657,118 | 695,622 | 212,671 | 525,788 | 2,091,199 |
| | Pigs | 366,772 | 522,895 | 292,512 | 170,922 | 1,353,101 |
| | Poultry | 2,206,941 | 2,834,752 | 1,895,678 | 5,397,056 | 8,334,427 |
| | Asses | 23,599 | 23,970 | 13,337 | 29,409 | 90,315 |
| Area, exclusive of Towns. | In Statute Measure, Acres | 4,860,642 | 6,049,886 | 5,466,648 | 4,388,166 | 20,765,342 |
| | In Irish Measure, Acres | 3,000,703 | 3,734,877 | 3,374,818 | 2,709,025 | 12,819,423 |

| Description of Stock and the estimated Value of each kind. | Leinster. | Munster. | Ulster. | Connaught. | General Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1. Horses and Mules, at 8 0 0 each | 1,350,024 | 1,283,024 | 1,243,400 | 544,104 | 4,420,552 |
| 2. Asses, at 1 0 0 „ | 23,599 | 23,970 | 13,337 | 29,409 | 90,315 |
| 3. Cattle, at 6 10 0 „ | 3,177,577 | 3,446,774 | 3,418,051 | 1,917,756 | 11,960,158 |
| 4. Sheep, at 1 2 0 „ | 722,831 | 765,184 | 233,936 | 578,366 | 2,300,317 |
| 5. Pigs, at 1 5 0 „ | 458,463 | 653,619 | 365,638 | 213,653 | 1,691,373 |
| 6. Poultry, at 0 0 6 „ | 55,171 | 70,867 | 47,390 | 34,925 | 208,353 |
| Total Value | 5,787,665 | 6,243,438 | 5,321,752 | 3,318,213 | 20,671,068 |

"In reference to the degree of correctness which may be attributed to these returns, it must be admitted, that they are chiefly dependent on voluntary information. But they were tested by the observation and local knowledge of the enumerators, and every care was taken to convince the people that no object was contemplated which could be injurious to them. We do not, therefore, apprehend any serious omission, at least in the large farms. It is a curious fact, that amongst the cottagers in

| Description of Cattle. | Provinces. | Proportion to each Farm. Size of Farm. Above 1 to 5 Acres. Average Number. | Above 1 to 5 Acres. Average Value. | Above 5 to 15 Acres. Average Number. | Above 5 to 15 Acres. Average Value. | Above 15 to 30 Acres. Average Number. | Above 15 to 30 Acres. Average Value. | Above 30 Acres. Average Number. | Above 30 Acres. Average Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. | | £. | | £. | | £. |
| Horses and Mules. | Leinster . . | ·3 | 2·5 | ·9 | 7·3 | 1·7 | 14· | 3·7 | 29·4 |
| | Munster . . | ·3 | 2·5 | ·7 | 5·8 | 1·3 | 10·4 | 3·1 | 25·2 |
| | Ulster . . . | ·2 | 1·8 | ·7 | 5·4 | 1·4 | 11· | 2·7 | 21·3 |
| | Connaught . | ·2 | 2· | ·5 | 4· | 1· | 7·9 | 2· | 16·3 |
| | Total . | ·3 | 2·1 | ·7 | 5·6 | 1·4 | 11·4 | 3·1 | 25·2 |
| Cattle. | Leinster . . | ·6 | 4· | 1·8 | 11·9 | 3·9 | 25·6 | 14·8 | 96·3 |
| | Munster . . | ·7 | 4·9 | 2· | 13·2 | 4·3 | 27·7 | 13·8 | 89·8 |
| | Ulster . . . | ·9 | 6·1 | 2·1 | 13·7 | 4·3 | 27·7 | 9·3 | 60·3 |
| | Connaught . | 1· | 6·3 | 2· | 13·2 | 4·2 | 27·1 | 14·9 | 96·9 |
| | Total . | ·9 | 5·6 | 2· | 13·1 | 4·2 | 27·1 | 13·3 | 87· |
| Sheep. | Leinster . . | ·4 | ·5 | 1·4 | 1·6 | 3·9 | 4·3 | 26·3 | 29· |
| | Munster . . | 1·3 | 1·4 | 2·6 | 2·8 | 4·5 | 4·9 | 16·3 | 18· |
| | Ulster . . . | ·4 | ·5 | ·7 | ·8 | 1·5 | 1·6 | 5·1 | 5·6 |
| | Connaught . | 1· | 1·1 | 2·3 | 2·5 | 9·1 | 10· | 58·6 | 64·5 |
| | Total . | ·8 | ·8 | 1·6 | 1·7 | 3·7 | 4·1 | 21·5 | 23·7 |
| Pigs. | Leinster . . | 1· | 1·2 | 1·8 | 2·2 | 3·4 | 4·2 | 4·6 | 5·7 |
| | Munster . . | 1·1 | 1·4 | 1·8 | 2·2 | 3·4 | 4·2 | 7·8 | 9·7 |
| | Ulster . . . | ·6 | ·8 | 1·1 | 1·4 | 1·7 | 2·2 | 2·4 | 3·1 |
| | Connaught . | ·7 | ·9 | 1· | 1·3 | 1·3 | 1·6 | 1·4 | 1·7 |
| | Total . | ·8 | 1· | 1·4 | 1·7 | 2·7 | 3·4 | 5· | 6·2 |
| Poultry. | Leinster . . | 7·2 | ·2 | 11·2 | ·3 | 15·8 | ·4 | 23·3 | ·6 |
| | Munster . . | 7·4 | ·2 | 11·6 | ·3 | 17·1 | ·4 | 28·4 | ·7 |
| | Ulster . . . | 4·3 | ·1 | 6·8 | ·2 | 10·9 | ·3 | 16·5 | ·4 |
| | Connaught . | 5·9 | ·1 | 8·9 | ·2 | 12·9 | ·3 | 13·7 | ·3 |
| | Total . | 5·8 | ·1 | 9·2 | ·2 | 14·5 | ·3 | 22·8 | ·6 |
| Asses. | Leinster . . | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·2 | ·2 |
| | Munster . . | ·1 | ·1 | .. | .. | ·1 | ·1 | ·2 | ·2 |
| | Ulster . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Connaught . | ·2 | ·2 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 |
| | Total . | .1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·2 | ·2 |

| | | £. | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Value of Live Stock upon each class of Farm. | Leinster . . | 8·5 | 23·4 | 48·7 | 161·2 |
| | Munster . . | 10·5 | 24·4 | 47·8 | 143·6 |
| | Ulster . . . | 9·3 | 21·5 | 42·9 | 90·7 |
| | Connaught . | 10·6 | 21·4 | 47·1 | 179·8 |
| | Total . | 9·8 | 22·6 | 46·4 | 142·8 |

some remote districts, alarm was at first created by the inquiry, and we received intimation that they were destroying their poultry or carrying them to the mountains for concealment. That this apprehension existed in some districts is very true; but our inquiries showed that the rumours were, as usual, greatly exaggerated, and that they only extended to poultry, so that in most cases, the people were easily undeceived in time to prevent either injury to themselves or error in the returns.

"In looking at the columns which give the number of farms of each class, the greater prevalence of farms under 5 acres in Connaught and Ulster will not escape notice.

"In the Table below, the counties are arranged in the comparative order of the amount of property invested in live stock in each, in proportion to its extent.

| COUNTIES. | Value. | | COUNTIES. | Value. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To 100 Acres. | Total. | | To 100 Acres. | Total. |
| | £. | £. | | £. | £. |
| Meath . . . . . | 155 | 901,671 | Cavan . . . . . | 102 | 487,102 |
| Dublin . . . . | 138 | 750,829 | Londonderry . . | 101 | 524,662 |
| Wexford . . . . | 131 | 304,040 | Wicklow . . . . | 100 | 503,593 |
| Down . . . . . | 130 | 795,119 | Clare . . . . . | 94 | 7[illegible]1,081 |
| Kilkenny . . . | 126 | 640,406 | Antrim . . . . . | 94 | 715,488 |
| Kildare . . . . | 124 | 521,608 | Fermanagh . . . | 93 | 426,209 |
| Carlow . . . . | 122 | 270,334 | Sligo . . . . . | 93 | 429,418 |
| Waterford . . . | 119 | 549,226 | Leitrim . . . . | 92 | 363,535 |
| Louth . . . . . | 119 | 238,854 | Tyrone . . . . . | 92 | 745,496 |
| Limerick . . . | 118 | 802,304 | King's . . . . . | 88 | 436,455 |
| Monaghan . . . | 118 | 377,996 | Roscommon . . | 88 | 535,410 |
| Armagh . . . . | 113 | 371,393 | Longford . . . . | 88 | 237,674 |
| Queen's . . . . | 112 | 477,186 | Kerry . . . . . | 84 | 996,986 |
| Westmeath . . | 111 | 505,105 | Donegal . . . . | 73 | 878,287 |
| Cork . . . . . | 108 | 1,985,324 | Mayo . . . . . | 69 | 945,104 |
| Tipperary . . . | 106 | 1,128,517 | Galway . . . . . | 67 | 1,044,746 |

"In the foregoing Tables we have given an approximation to the value of the stock on each class of farm, in each county and province, as well as to the whole value of stock in Ireland, on the 7th June, 1841. The scale of value of stock was fixed after much consideration, and in accordance with the opinions of several experienced agriculturists. It will, of course, be too high in some counties, and too low in others. But we thought that, upon the whole, the general average scale was preferable to one which should vary with every district or locality. The amount is nearly equal to the area of the country; so that one acre with another, there is live stock in Ireland to the value of 1*l.* an acre."

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*Miscellaneous Papers read in the Statistical Section of the British Association.*—The paper by the late Mr. William Leatham, on the present infecting and demoralizing state of the lodging-houses for the travelling poor, made out a strong case for placing these houses under the express superintendence of the police, but was not strictly of a statistical character; that of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, on the Willingdon Agricultural School, merely showed the continued success of that interesting institution, already noticed in Vol. V. of the Journal, p. 289; and that of Mr. Catlow, on the Natural Relation between the Anniversary Seasons of Birth and Death, is not adapted for publication. Mr. R. Dowden's "Suggestions on the utility of a full supply of daylight, as an aid to health, and on the necessity of adopting a simple mode of measuring its deficiency or sufficiency, with a view to sanatory statistics, and to several colouring processes in manufactures," are very ingenious, but not sufficiently statistical to be placed on record,—and the papers of Mr. Biggs, on Industrial Education; and Mr. O'Flanagan, on the Blackwater, are, in like manner, rather essays than the results of observations classified and reduced.

## *Statistics of an Improved Rural District (the Parish of Kilmurray) in the County of Cork.* By Dr. D. Bullen.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, at Cork, 18th Aug.*, 1843.]

The parish of Kilmurray constitutes a rural district, and is situate in the barony of West Muskerry, and west riding of this county. The Cork and Kerry turnpike road intersects it from east to west. Nine roads besides, repaired by Grand Jury presentment, traverse different portions of the parish. Six other roads not kept in repair, together with several lanes and cart-tracks, lead into the different townlands of the parish. It is abundantly supplied with water from numerous springs, and also by several streams, tributaries of the Lee, by which the district is bounded on the north-west.

The parish contains 10,778 acres, and its population consists of 3,689 individuals.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of families . . . | 617 | Children under six years of age | 561 |
| Number of farmers . . . | 172 | Illegitimate children under the same age . . . . . | 19 |
| Number of labourers. . . | 508 | Some of these were not born in the parish. Two at least being sent from some charitable institution in Cork. | |
| Number of male servants . | 134 | | |
| Number of female servants . | 115 | | |

The parish of Kilmurray, together with three other parishes, each of much less extent, constitutes a union of parishes, according to the regulations of the Catholic Church. The Catholic population of this Union amounted, in 1841, to little more than 9000. The baptisms being duly registered, it appears that from June 1, 1842, to June 1, 1843, there were baptized 281. Of this number, 153 were males, and 128 females. Of this number, it is also to be observed that 2 were illegitimate.

| | |
|---|---|
| The aged and infirm are in number . . . . . | 112 |
| The sick . . . . . | 30 |

Of the farmers, there are 109 yearly tenants Those who hold their farms by virtue of a lease, or some engagement in writing for a life or lives, or some short term of years, are in number 63. The farms vary in extent. The number of farmers holding each more than the specified extent of land is as follows —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 farmers . . . | 200 acres. | 23 farmers . . . | 20 acres. |
| 24 ,, . . . | 100 ,, | 9 ,, . . . | 10 ,, |
| 28 ,, . . . | 70 ,, | 3 ,, . . . | 5 ,, |
| 29 ,, . . . | 50 ,, | and 13 less than . . | 5 ,, |
| 34 ,, . . . | 30 ,, | | |

Of those who hold less than 20 acres, the greater number are those, who, having enclosed a common, are virtually, or in fact, fee simple proprietors.

Amongst the farmers above enumerated are 10 who hold lands in other parishes, and whose farms are stated to exceed a certain number of acres, although that number may not be in the parish of Kilmurray, but only a portion of them.

The average rent of land is about 16*s.* per acre. The poor rates have been as yet but once levied on the parish. The amount was 196*l.* They may, in consequence, as they will be levied twice a-year, be set down at 400*l.* per annum. The tithe rent-charge amounts to 562*l.*; and the county, with the baronial cess, to about 600*l.*

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents . . . . . | 8,068 | 0 | 0 |
| County Cess . . . . . | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor rates . . . . . | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Tithe rent-charge . . . . | 562 | 0 | 0 |
| | £9,630 | 0 | 0 |

Hence, it appears, allowance being made for the lands kept on their own hands by the proprietors, that the rent and taxes may be estimated at 20*s.* per acre.

| | |
|---|---|
| In the parish there are men over 20 years of age who are not married | 380 |
| Women of the same description . . . . . | 331 |
| | 711 |

We have not as yet a national school, but there are five private schools, and some of the children attend schools in neighbouring parishes. The total number of children at school is 423. There are in the parish about 800 who read and write, and 166 who can read, but not write. There also are several who can read and write in the Irish character, but as these also can read and write English, and I believe, understand it better than the written Irish language, it did not seem necessary to enumerate these.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of licensed public-houses three or four years ago . | 11 |
| Number of licensed public-houses at present . . . . . | 5 |
| Number of members of the Cork Temperance Society . . | 124 |

In the public-houses, other articles besides spirituous liquors are sold. Instances of intemperance in the use of these liquors are rare, and indeed scarcely ever heard of in this district. No case of committal for any such offence has for years come to the knowledge of the writer, although a constant resident in the parish. Faction fights of a most sanguinary nature had frequently disgraced the fairs held in this parish in former times, but they long since ceased altogether, and even several years before the great social and moral improvement effected in the habits of the people by the temperance movement.

There are in the parish but 73 tradesmen:—9 masons; 12 smiths; 15 carpenters; 2 slaters; 2 turners; 1 cooper; 8 weavers; 13 shoemakers; and 11 tailors.

There are in the parish no bakers or victuallers, but bread and groceries are retailed by several. Those whose circumstances enable them to partake of animal food, generally send to one of the neighbouring towns for it. These towns are Cork, Bandon, and Macroom; Cork being within 16 miles from one extremity of the parish; Bandon within 6 miles of another; and Macroom within 3 miles of the part of the parish nearest to it.

Nine only of the natives or residents of the parish are known to subsist by begging, and there are none of them in the workhouse. It was stated in a late number of the Morning Chronicle, that there was in this country a numerous class of persons who had no fixed residence. To those who reside in the country no such persons are known, except a few of the beggars. The majority even of these have their cabins for occasional residence. Whenever it was thought proper to put in operation a certain Act of Parliament known by the name of the Insur-

rection Act, every one was obliged to have a fixed residence under the pain of transportation for seven years.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The wages of serving men per annum average . . . . . | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| The wages of females per annum average . . . . . | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| The sufficient clothing of a labourer and his wife per annum costs about . . . . . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A supply of fuel for a poor family, about . . . . . | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| The erection of a labourer's house costs about 6*l.*, and lets for | 1 | 10 | 0 |

Of the labourers, about 170 are not constantly employed, or rather have entered into no engagement for constant employment with any one, but they are nevertheless seldom idle, having potato-gardens of their own to attend to, whether the gardens of the present, or those of next year. They are also employed during part of the summer in cutting and saving fuel for the year's supply.

The labourers make yearly engagements with the farmers, and some of them seldom remain a second year in the same employment, or consequently in the same house, and perhaps no labourer's family has remained 20 years in the same tenement. To the houses of 263 labourers no garden or premises of any kind are attached, except the narrow space between the door and the high road, where the necessity of making provision for next year's potato-garden obliges the labourers to have the hideous dunghills that offend the eyes of the passers by.

The farmer who diets his labourers, generally gives them for each day's work but 4*d.*, but when not obliged by his engagements with them to give constant employment, he must give 6*d.*, or even 8*d.*, when at a hurried season of the year. The labourer not dieted by his employer receives 8*d.* A labourer gets as much ground rent free for a potato-garden as he can sufficiently manure. When manured and ploughed by the farmer, the rent required for an acre averages 6*l.*

The farmer affords facilities for collecting materials for manure, and also draws home for the labourer the turf from the bog; and, in consequence, the farmer's labourer is generally in better circumstances than the gentleman's, who gives him 8*d.* a-day, without diet or any privileges, as they are called.

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*On the Irish Silk Manufacture.* By W. Cooke Taylor, Esq., LL.D.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Cork, 18th Aug.*, 1843.]

Dr. Taylor commenced by stating that the silk manufacture was introduced into Ireland by the French refugees, whom the revocation of the Edict of Nantes compelled to abandon their country. There are no certain records for fixing the precise date when silk-weaving was commenced in Dublin, but it is generally believed that an ancestor of the present respected family of the Latouches commenced the weaving of tabinets or poplins and tabbareas in the liberties of Dublin about the year 1693. A great and fatal error was made by the new settlers in the very outset of their career; they adopted the principle of excluding the native Irish from the benefit of all the improved arts which they introduced, refusing to receive any of them as apprentices. The manufacture was consequently an exotic, forcibly prevented from taking root in the soil, and deriving its support chiefly from a system of artificial

patronage. So weak, indeed, was it, that in 1733 the Irish manufacturers of silks and stuffs waited on Archbishop Boulter, who then virtually ruled Ireland, to obtain his influence in passing a law to prohibit the wearing of East India goods. In the year 1764, an Act was passed to place the silk trade under the direction of the Dublin Society, as far as it extended within two miles and a half round the Castle, and the Society was empowered to make such laws and regulations for its management as they should deem necessary. It has been generally asserted, that under this system of management the silk trade attained a high degree of prosperity; in a paper furnished to the Hand-Loom Commissioners it was stated, that in the year 1775 there were 3,400 looms in Dublin in full employment. That this return is grossly exaggerated will appear obvious from the following considerations. In the thirteen years, from 1752 to 1764, the average imports of silk into Ireland were

15,760 lb. Manufactured.
48,132 lb. Raw.
275 lb. Riband.

In the period from 1765 to 1777, when the bounty system was in full operation, the following were found to be the averages:—

18,200 lb. Manufactured.
45,990 lb. Raw.
1,060 lb. Riband.

That is, the imported fabrics had increased, while the raw material, to be worked up in Ireland, had diminished. This decline appears to have continued, and, in fact, we find, from Parliamentary documents, that in 1784 there were only 800 silk-weavers at work in Dublin, and that even these were not all in constant employment. In 1786 Parliament withdrew its support from the Society's silk warehouse. The trade was altogether suspended by the insurrection of 1798, and in 1800 it was deemed necessary to protect it by a duty of 10 per cent. on the introduction of foreign and British silks. Soon after this, the silk manufacture began to be established in Lancashire and Cheshire, while in Ireland the trade was severely injured by combinations and trades-unions; several excellent workmen, unable to endure the arbitrary regulations established by these self-constituted bodies, removed to England, and, at this hour, there are more Irish than English engaged in silk-weaving at Macclesfield. In 1826 the protecting duties expired, and as the silk-weavers refused to modify their arbitrary laws so as to meet the altered circumstances of the times, whole silk-weaving was destroyed as a branch of industry in Dublin. The poplin or tabinet manufacture, in which the weft is worsted, is always classed with the silk-trade in the returns made to the Irish Parliament. There are at present about 280 men and 70 women engaged in the poplin manufacture, assisted by 130 children employed in winding the bobbins or quills for the shuttles, at ages varying from 7 to 13 years. As the poplin manufacture is a very limited branch of industry, the Society of Operative Weavers has been able to maintain a fixed and uniform rate of prices for several years; and the master manufacturers generally concur in the system, because in an article of limited consumption, the use of which is exclusively confined to the wealthier classes of the community, it is of far greater im-

portance to maintain the acknowledged superiority of the article than to produce it at a lower cost. The greatest improvements in the manufacture have resulted from the introduction of the Jacquard loom, and from a machine of recent invention for introducing a variety of colours in fancy brocading by a more effective process than that which was anciently employed. In what are called French poplins, cotton is very freely introduced; and though they are thus rendered much cheaper than the Irish, they are obviously inferior in richness and beauty, and they have been found still more so in permanence of colour and durability of material. The Irish poplins are highly esteemed abroad, and they are occasionally ordered in limited quantities for the principal continental courts, the United States of America, and the East and West Indies. Silk has not been thrown in Dublin since the year 1837; it is chiefly imported from England, and the consumption of organzine is estimated at about 18,000 lb. annually. There are about 240 poplin looms in Dublin, 20 velvets, and a few furniture tabbareas; so that the poplin may be regarded as the only branch of the silk manufacture which has a healthy existence in Ireland. It has been already stated that the high price of the fabric must always restrict the manufacture of poplin within what large mill-owners would consider exceedingly narrow limits, particularly as it is believed impossible to apply power successfully to this species of weaving.

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## *On Conveyance of Passengers in the South of Ireland.* By Mr. Bianconi.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Cork, 19th Aug.*, 1843.]

Up to the year 1815 the public accommodation for the conveyance of passengers in Ireland was confined to a few mail and day coaches on the great lines of road. From my peculiar position in the country I had ample opportunities of reflecting on this, and nothing struck me more forcibly than the great vacuum that existed in travelling accommodation between the different orders of society. The inconvenience felt for the want of a more extended means of intercourse, particularly from the interior of the country to the different market towns, gave great advantage to a few at the expense of the many, and above all, occasioned a great loss of time; for instance, a farmer living twenty or thirty miles from his market town, spent the day in riding to it, a second day in doing his business, and a third day in returning. In July, 1815, I started a car for the conveyance of passengers from Clonmel to Cahir, which I subsequently extended to Tipperary and Limerick. At the end of the same year I started similar cars from Clonmel to Cashel and Thurles, and from Clonmel to Carrick and Waterford; and I have since extended this establishment so as to include the most isolated localities, namely, from Longford to Ballina and Bellmullet, which is 201 miles north-west of Dublin; from Athlone to Galway and Clifden, 183 miles due west of Dublin; from Limerick to Tralee and Cahirciveen, 233 miles south-west of Dublin. The total number is 110 vehicles, including mail coaches and different sized cars, capable of carrying from 4 to 20 passengers each, and travelling 8 to 9 miles per hour, at an average fare of one penny

farthing per mile for each passenger, and performing daily 3800 miles. They pass through more than 140 stations for the change of horses; consuming 3 to 4000 tons of hay, and from 30 to 40,000 barrels of oats annually; all of which are purchased in their respective localities. These vehicles do not travel on Sundays, unless such portions of them as are in connexion with the post office or canals, for the following reasons: first, the Irish, being a religious people, will not travel on business on Sundays; and secondly, experience teaches me that I can work a horse eight miles per day for six days in the week much better than I can six miles for seven days. The advantages derived by the country from this establishment are almost incalculable; for instance, the farmer who formerly rode and spent three days in making his market, can now do so in one, for a few shillings, thereby saving two clear days, and the expense and use of his horse. The example of this institution has been generally followed, and cars innumerable leave the interior for the principal towns in the south of Ireland, conveying parties to and from markets at an enormous saving of time, and in many instances cheaper than they could walk it. This establishment has now been in existence twenty-eight years, travelling with its mails at all hours of the day and night, and has never met with any interruption in the performance of its arduous duties. Much surprise has often been expressed at the high order of men connected with it, and at its popularity; but parties thus expressing themselves forget to look at Irish society with sufficient grasp. For my part I cannot better compare it than to a man emerging into convalescence from a serious attack of malignant fever, and requiring generous and nutritive diet in place of medical treatment. Thus I act with my drivers, who are taken from the lowest grade of the establishment, and who are progressively advanced according to their respective merits, as opportunity offers, and who know that nothing can deprive them of this reward, and a superannuated allowance of their full wages in old age and under accident, unless deprived of it by their own wilful and improper conduct; and as to its popularity, I never yet attempted to do an act of generosity or common justice, publicly or privately, that I was not repaid tenfold. In conclusion, Mr. Bianconi regretted that the shortness of the notice which he had received to meet the Association should have rendered it impossible for him to prepare a document more ample in details and more worthy of the Section.

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## *Report on the Sanatory Condition of Certain Parts of the City of Cork.*

By Henry Biggs, Esq.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Cork, 19th Aug.* 1843.]

Mr. Biggs laid before the Section tables in which he had registered the results of his investigations as to the sanatory condition of three selected streets in the city of Cork, as indicated by the illness to which their inhabitants stated themselves to have been subject during the past year; one being a good street, one of a medium character, and one among the most confined in the city; the first comprising some of the professional classes, the second only shop-keepers, and the latter labourers only. The accompanying table shows some of the results.

| Places. | Length. | Breadth. | Number of Houses. | Number of Houses Inhabited. | Number of Families. | Number of Individuals. | Greatest Number Sleeping in One Room. | Number who have been Sick during the last Twelve Months. | Number of Families of Cleanly Habits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| That part of South Mall from Princes-street westward . . . . . | 392 | 50 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 121 | 4 | 6 | 15 |
| Castle-street . . . . . | 289 | 20 | 26 | 23 | 25 | 176 | 5 | 9 | 24 |
| Pike's-lane — North Main Street . . . . . | 176 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 33 | 145 | 7 | 42 | 5 |
| | .. | .. | 54 | 47 | 74 | 442 | .. | 57 | 44 |

The formidable character of the diseases prevailing in the poorer locality he found to be no less remarkable than the excess of their prevalence; pleurisy, fever, rheumatism, and diarrhœa being common. Among the 6 cases of illness in the best street, the total number of days' confinement to bed was 116; among the 9 in the second, 59; and among the 42 in the third, 389: being, on an average to each case, 9 days in the worst locality; $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the better street; and most of all in the best, owing to the disturbance of the result by two cases, one of accident and the other of continuous feebleness, which, in so few cases, sufficed entirely to conceal any general law. The following are the observations attached by Mr. Biggs to the tables in which his observations at each house were registered:—

The city of Cork has been improving in a sanatory point of view for some years past. This year it is much more healthy than for many years; perhaps it may be said, much more than it was ever known in the recollection of any one now living. Disease is supposed by medical men to have decreased one-fourth, as compared with last year. Several causes have been assigned to account for this, among which are the following:—

1. The opening of some confined streets and lanes, whereby fresh currents of air from the west are allowed more freely to circulate through the lower parts of the city.

2. The exertions of officers of health in some parishes, who have removed nuisances and improved the condition of narrow lanes out of doors by cleansing and whitewashing.

3. Flagging the lanes (even more important than improved paving in the streets, which has also been attended to by the Wide Street Commissioners) is a material improvement, and has produced its full effect in causing water to flow off, which would soon have mixed with other substances and become putrid.

4. Temperance, under the personal care of the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, and subsequently to a much more enlarged extent the Rev. Mr. Mathew, has no doubt greatly tended to diminish the causes of disease and greatly increase the comfort and order of the lower classes and their families within doors.

5. A better and more abundant supply of good water, fit for both culinary uses and washing, within the last year, in place of the use of common river water, is a most important feature; pumps and fountains having been erected lately in convenient positions for the use of the poorer classes.

6. The erection of new and improved dwelling-houses, and the spread of the city on the rising ground on all sides far beyond the ratio of increase in the population, have at once afforded more airy and agreeable residences, and given employment to numbers of the citizens. The marshy ground within the bounds of the city has been built upon, and the insalubrity consequent on such a condition of the ground done away with. Ague may be said to have left Cork.

7. Water communication by steam and otherwise has been made more available and more agreeable than formerly, whereby almost all classes, in great numbers, have been enabled to benefit by the bracing air from the sea in our extensive and safe harbour and river.

8. The cheapness and convenience of land conveyance by cars, open and covered, has made it increasingly available. A rough calculation makes the amount expended in conveyance by cars and travellers registered in Cork, no less than 30,000*l.* per annum.

There are also causes of a permanent nature which induce health in Cork, and afford a good basis for every kind of sanatory improvement.

1. Rain falls in large quantities in Cork, which, although it appears to make it more dirty, really cleanses every part of the city.

2. Drainage is of a superior and enlarged kind in Cork, from the circumstance of the city at its original formation having been built on the Dutch plan, every large street extending along the sides of one of those natural channels which intersect the flat of the city in every direction.

3. Its natural position, in an extensive plane between two ranges of parallel hills of various height and aspect, running east and west, with the beautiful river Lea passing through it in two channels, and enlarging to the breadth of a mile a little below it, thence flowing with enlarging and increasing beauty until it merges into one of the largest harbours, and perhaps the safest, in the world.

4. The pleasant walks, easily accessible in a few minutes from any part of the city, more particularly the Mardyke, a gravelled walk lined with large trees, perfectly straight, and an English mile in length; and the Navigation Wall, a broad walk stretching down the river for more than that distance.

Some heads of further improvement still required to remove existing causes of evil, however, claim an express notice.

1. The appointment of officers of health in every parish, which has not been done generally.

2. Further improvements in supplying the poorer classes with water, which are in contemplation.

3. An alteration in the hours of labour in the trade of bakers, who now work at night. This single evil is not a trifling one, as it tends to disarrange and demoralize the families of those who are thus employed; of which result a respectable medical authority states, that in this city his practice supplies him with indubitable evidence, in the excess of one form of disease among the persons thus employed.

4. The plan of the authorities offering and awarding premiums for the best kept and cleanest dwelling-room from time to time might be beneficially adopted.

5. A plan which could not fail to benefit the labouring classes, and to prove at the same time a way of profitably investing money, would be to fit up or build large comfortable and airy houses, in wholesome situations, for the purpose of inducing the great mass of the lower orders to leave the miserable and narrow dwellings which they now inhabit. As a room-keeper pays more, in proportion, for his abode than any other person, this is a feasible mode of improving the condition of the labouring population in this and other cities.

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*Further Contributions to Academical Statistics.* By the Rev. Professor Powell, M.A., F.R.S.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, 17th Aug.*, 1843.]

The following details refer solely to the first examinations at Oxford, called "Responsions," which takes place at the end of the first year of academical residence, and the passing of which is an indispensable preliminary for becoming afterwards a candidate for a degree, that is, in general, for continuing in the University. The column of matriculations is taken from the author's communications in the Reports of the British Association for 1839 and 1842. The number of candidates being in general greater than that of the matriculations, arises from the circumstance of many offering themselves a second, or even a third time, after failure or withdrawal on a previous occasion. The mean results may show generally the proportion of those who, either failing or withdrawing at this examination, do not go through more than the first portion of their academical course. But no exact proportion can be assigned, owing to the circumstance just mentioned.

| Year. | Matriculated. | Candidates for Responsions. | Passed. | Failed. | Withdrawn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1832 | 377 | 415 | 308 | 51 | 56 |
| 1833 | 384 | 420 | 325 | 42 | 53 |
| 1834 | 360 | 379 | 307 | 29 | 43 |
| 1835 | 369 | 395 | 292 | 45 | 58 |
| 1836 | 369 | 420 | 311 | 56 | 53 |
| 1837 | 421 | 431 | 295 | 73 | 63 |
| 1838 | 393 | 489 | 336 | 107 | 46 |
| 1839 | 404 | 483 | 375 | 70 | 38 |
| 1840 | 396 | 408 | 326 | 53 | 29 |
| 1841 | 441 | 412 | 338 | 40 | 34 |
| Mean . | 391 | 425 | 321 | 57 | 47 |

See "Statistics of the University of Oxford," in Volume V. of the Journal, p. 235.

*Extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Mr. James Braidwood) to the Committee for Managing the London Fire Engine Establishment, on the Fires which occurred during the year* 1842.

[*Communicated by Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., V.P.; and read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th November,* 1843.]

The fires still continue to increase, the number being 73 over any preceding year, and 213 over the average of the last nine years. It will, however, be observed, that the "Totally destroyed" have not increased, being the same as last year, and three under the average of the nine preceding years.

While, however, there has been an increase in the number of fires this year of upwards of 66 per cent. over 1833, and an addition to the brigade establishment of one land and one floating engine, and many of the others have been much improved both in power and ease of movement, still there has been no increase in the number of firemen; the number at present employed is 23 under the complement proposed in 1833, without including the Victuallers, Dissenters, and Scottish Union Offices, who have joined since.

The establishment has received efficient assistance from the police, who, being provided with cards with the list of stations, &c., have been prompt in the discovery of incipient fires, and have given calls at the stations with alacrity.

The firemen have continued to conduct themselves with attention, promptitude, and skill.

The engines and apparatus are in excellent order.

The number of fires from 1st January, to 31st December, 1842, are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fires at which the premises were totally destroyed . . . . | 24 | |
| ,, ,, considerably damaged . . . | 224 | |
| ,, ,, slightly damaged . . . . | 521 | |
| | | 769 |
| Alarm caused by chimneys on fire . . . . | | 82 |
| False alarms . . . . . | | 61 |
| Total . . | | 912 |

The following statement does not include chimneys on fire known to be so, but only such as were said to be fires.

*Abstract of Fires in London for Ten Years.*

| Year. | Lives Lost. | Totally Destroyed | Considerably Damaged | Slightly Damaged | Gas. | No Gas. | Total Fires. | False Alarms. | Chimney Alarms. | Total Alarms. | Total of Fires and Alarms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1833 | 6 | 31 | 135 | 292 | 96 | 362 | 458 | 59 | 75 | 134 | 592 |
| 1834 | 3 | 28 | 116 | 338 | 130 | 352 | 482 | 57 | 112 | 169 | 651 |
| 1835 | 11 | 31 | 125 | 315 | 172 | 299 | 471 | 66 | 106 | 172 | 643 |
| 1836 | 14 | 33 | 134 | 397 | 195 | 369 | 564 | 66 | 126 | 192 | 756 |
| 1837 | 13 | 22 | 122 | 357 | 203 | 298 | 501 | 82 | 134 | 216 | 717 |
| 1838 | 24 | 33 | 152 | 383 | 228 | 340 | 568 | 79 | 108 | 187 | 755 |
| 1839 | 25 | 17 | 165 | 402 | 250 | 334 | 584 | 70 | 101 | 171 | 755 |
| 1840 | 25 | 26 | 204 | 451 | 236 | 445 | 681 | 84 | 98 | 182 | 863 |
| 1841 | 11 | 24 | 234 | 438 | 300 | 396 | 696 | 67 | 92 | 159 | 855 |
| 1842 | 20 | 24 | 224 | 521 | 331 | 438 | 769 | 61 | 82 | 143 | 912 |
| | 152 | 269 | 1611 | 3894 | 2141 | 3633 | 5774 | 691 | 1034 | 1725 | 7499 |

*List of Fires where the Premises were Totally Destroyed*, 1842.

| Date. | Situation. | No. of Buildings Destroyed at each Fire. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 5 . | Loundes-square, Knightsbridge. | 1 | Coach-house and stable, used as a carpenter's workshop; two miles from nearest station. |
| Feb. 15 . | Kent-terrace, Old Kent-road. | 1 | No water laid down. |
| Feb. 18 . | 53, High-street, Wapping . | 1 | Carpenter's workshop. |
| Feb. 28 . | Doughty-street, Lambeth-walk. | 1 | Destroyed by an explosion. |
| March 1 . | Tudor-street, Blackfriars . | 1 | Printer's workshop; water 20 to 30 minutes late |
| March 26. | 16, Ferry-road, Mill Wall . | 3 | A cooper's workshop, and two very small cottages, principally timber, about two miles from nearest station |
| April 17 . | Cross-street, Bermondsey . | 1 | A small timber shed for making lamp black. |
| April 19 . | Glass-yard, Woolwich. . . | 1 | A timber building used as a stable and coal-shed; seven miles from nearest station. |
| May 4 . | 11, Lower Phoenix-street, Hackney-road. | 1 | A small timber building used as a carpenter's workshop. |
| June 10 . | 35, Chalcroft-terrace, New Cut, Lambeth. | 1 | Completely on fire, and doors broken open by mob before the arrival of engines. |
| June 14 . | Ilford, Essex. . . . . | 1 | Carpenter's workshop, timber; seven miles from nearest station. |
| June 30 . | 13, Bermondsey Wall . . | 8 | This fire was extended by two immense warehouses filled with hoops, taking fire, and as water sufficient to supply one engine on the land side could not be had, it was thought better to preserve the valuable and extensive warehouses rather than the smaller buildings at a greater distance from the river, as the floats could not protect both. |
| July 12 . | 4, Union-place, Well-street, Oxford-street. | 1 | A small building used as a stable and warehouse; water 25 minutes late. |
| July 16 . | High-street, Camberwell . | 1 | A small building used as a wheelwright's shop. |
| Aug. 6 . | 35, White-street, Borough . | 1 | The house fell down before it was seriously injured by fire. |
| Oct. 30 . | Pay-bar, Lavender-place, Wandsworth-road. | 1 | A timber building with a thatched roof, used as a warehouse; three miles from nearest station. |
| Nov. 4 . | 154, Upper Thames-street . | 1 | A wholesale druggists; 15 to 20 quart bottles of ether took fire, and the whole was in a blaze in 10 minutes. |
| Nov. 5 . | Adjoining Eastern Counties Railway. | 1 | A small timber building not worth 10*l.* |
| Nov. 6 . | Teddington, above Richmond | 1 | 12 miles from nearest station. |
| Nov. 16 . | 8, Kent-street, Borough . | 1 | A brushmaker's workshop 11 feet by 18. |
| Nov. 18 . | 46, Lambeth-walk . . . | 1 | Doors broken open before the arrival of engines, and water 40 minutes late. |
| Nov. 18 . | 36, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe. | 1 | Water 30 minutes late. |
| Nov. 19 . | Bromley New Town, Middlesex. | 1 | A small timber building used for making naptha. |
| Dec. 4 . | 26, Salisbury-place, Locksfields, Walworth. | 1 | Completely on fire, and doors broken open before arrival of engines. |
| | | 33 | |

## PAUPERISM AND POOR'S RATES UP TO LADY-DAY, 1842.

TABLE I.—*Summary of Returns, showing the Number of Paupers relieved in England and Wales during the Quarters ended at Lady-day,* 1840, 1841, *and* 1842, *respectively; also the Amount of Money expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief during each of the Years ended Lady-day,* 1840, 1841, *and* 1842, *with the Rate per Head of such Expenditure on the Population in* 1841, *and the average Price of Wheat per Quarter in each Year.*

POPULATION in 1841, 15,906,829.

| Quarters ended Lady-day. | Number of Paupers relieved. | | | Proportion per Cent. on Population in 1841. | Years ended Lady-day. | Expenditure for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief. | | | Rate per Head of Expenditure on Population in 1841. | Average price of Wheat per Quarter during each Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In-door | Out-door. | Total. | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Relief. | Total. | | |
| | | | | | | £. | £. | £. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1840 | 169,232 | 1,030,297 | 1,199,529 | 8 | 1840 | 808,151 | 2,931,263 | 3,739,414 | 4 8 | 68 6 |
| 1841 | 192,106 | 1,106,942 | 1,299,048 | 8 | 1841 | 890,883 | 2,995,330 | 3,886,213 | 4 11 | 65 3 |
| 1842 | 221,954 | 1,207,402 | 1,429,356 | 9 | 1842 | 928,086 | 3,108,367 | 4,036,453 | 5 1 | 64 0 |
| Average | 194,431 | 1,114,880 | 1,309,311 | $8\frac{2}{10}$ | .. | 875,707 | 3,011,653 | 3,887,360 | 4 11 | 65 11 |

An estimate is made for those places which are not under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

This table shows that in the parochial years 1840, 1841, and 1842, there has been a progressive increase in the number of persons relieved, both in and out of the workhouse, and of the cost of their maintenance. The increase, however, has been proportionally greater in the in door, than the out-door paupers.

TABLE II.—*Total Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved in* 581 *Unions in England and Wales, during the Quarters ended Lady-day,* 1841 *and* 1842 *respectively; distinguishing the Number of Adult able-bodied from all other Classes.*

| Number of Unions. | Quarters ended Lady-day. | Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved. | | | | | | | Proportion per cent. of Adult able-bodied Paupers to total Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adult able-bodied. | | | All other Classes, including Children. | | | Grand Total. | | | |
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | Total. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total. | | In-door. | Out-door. | Total. |
| 581 | 1841 | 65,631 | 280,953 | 346,584 | 126,475 | 825,989 | 952,464 | 1,299,048 | 34 | 25 | 27 |
| | 1842 | 83,602 | 323,883 | 407,575 | 138,262 | 883,519 | 1,021,781 | 1,499,356 | 38 | 27 | 29 |

The following table shows the number of paupers in the Lady-day quarter, 1842, compared with their numbers in the years 1803 and 1815, as abstracted from returns made to Parliament by the overseers:—

TABLE III.—*Comparative Statement, showing the Total Number of Paupers relieved in England and Wales during the Years ended at Easter,* 1803, *and Lady day,* 1815, *and for the Quarter ended Lady-day,* 1842; *with the proportion per cent. of Paupers relieved on the Population at each Period.*

| Population of England and Wales in 1801. | Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved, including Children, during the Year ended Easter, 1803. | Proportion per Cent. to Population in 1801. | Population of England and Wales in 1811. | Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved, including Children, during the Year ended Lady-day, 1815. | Proportion per Cent. to Population in 1811. | Population of England and Wales in 1841. | Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers relieved, including Children, during the Quarter ended Lady-day, 1842, being the Quarter in which the largest number of Paupers were relieved during the Year ended Lady-day, 1842. | Proportion per Cent. to Population in 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,872,980 | 1,040,716 | 12 | 10,150,615 | *1,319,851 | 13 | 15,906,829 | 1,429,356 | 9 |

* The number of children not being included in the Return for 1815, an estimate has been made from actual returns, assuming the same proportion of children to the number of adults relieved.

TABLE IV.—*A Return showing the Amount of Money levied for Poor-Rates in England and Wales for each of the Years ended Lady-day* 1826, 1833, *and* 1841; *distinguishing the Amount levied on Landed Property, Dwelling Houses, and "all other kinds of Property."*

| Years ended Lady-day. | AMOUNT OF MONEY LEVIED BY ASSESSMENT. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Landed Property. | Proportion per cent. | Dwelling Houses. | Proportion per cent. | All other Property. | Proportion per cent. | Total Amount Levied. |
| | £. | | £. | | £. | | £. |
| *1826 | 4,795,482 | 69 | 1,814,228 | 26 | 356,447 | 5 | 6,966,157 |
| †1833 | 5,434,890 | 63 | 2,635,258 | 31 | 536,353 | 6 | 8,606,501 |
| ‡1841 | 3,316,593 | 52 | 2,375,221 | 37 | 660,014 | 11 | 6,351,828 |
| Average | 4,515,655 | 62 | 2,273,902 | 31 | 517,605 | 7 | 7,308,162 |

* From Parliamentary Paper, No. 120, Session 1827.
† From Parliamentary Paper, No. 335, Session 1834.
‡ Ascertained from return of real property, Parliamentary Paper, No. 235, Session 1842.

There are now 14 parishes, and 19 unions of parishes under local Acts, which have not been united with other parishes; but of all these parishes and incorporations, there are only four to which the Poor Law Commissioners have issued all their rules, orders, and regulations, in precisely the same manner and to the same extent as to Unions formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, which are otherwise in precisely similar circumstances. The four referred to are incorporations in Norfolk and Suffolk, and their mode of management is described in the Seventh Annual Report, page 30. With regard to all the other parishes and incorporations under local Acts, the interposition of the Poor Law Commissioners has varied considerably; to some they have issued almost all their orders, to some only a few of such orders, and to others none at all.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*First Ordinary Meeting, November* 20, 843.

THOMAS TOOKE, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

Robert Cheere, Esq., was formally admitted a Fellow of the Society.

Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society:—

A. W. Barnes, Esq.
Rev. H. Davies.
John Mac Clean, Esq., M.D.
Captain Larcom, R.E.
Samuel K. Wilson, Esq.
W. G. Lumley, Esq.
W. A. Graham, Esq.
Thomas Wicksteed, Esq.
James Hodgkin, Esq.
Colonel Colby, R.E..
—— Barker, Esq.

A notice, by James Heywood, Esq., of the labours of the Statistical Section of the British Association, at its late Meeting at Cork, was read. (*See* p. 281.)

A Paper by W. A. Guy, Esq., M.D., "On the Influence of Employments upon Health," illustrated by Curves, was read. (*See* p. 283).

An Abstract of the number of Fires in the Metropolis during the past year, and their consequences, was also read. (*See* p. 361.)

## MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

*A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, Registered in the 13 Weeks ended September 30, 1843.*

| DISEASES. | Average Deaths in the Summer Quarters, 1838-9-40-1-2. | Deaths in the Summer Quarter, ending September 30, 1843. |
|---|---|---|
| Small Pox | 327 | 75 |
| Measles | 351 | 350 |
| Scarlatina | 444 | 543 |
| Hooping Cough | 257 | 325 |
| Croup | 77 | 71 |
| Thrush | 110 | 103 |
| Diarrhœa | 269 | 452 |
| Dysentery | 41 | 120 |
| Cholera | 42 | 57 |
| Influenza | 9 | 17 |
| Ague | 1 | 5 |
| Remittent Fever | 6 | 5 |
| Typhus | 425 | 443 |
| Erysipelas | 64 | 39 |
| Syphilis | 8 | 13 |
| Hydrophobia | 2 | 1 |
| Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious diseases | 2,432 | 2,619 |
| Cephalitis | 151 | 137 |
| Hydrocephalus | 459 | 456 |
| Apoplexy | 196 | 181 |
| Paralysis | 157 | 173 |
| Convulsions | 818 | 686 |
| Tetanus | 4 | 5 |
| Chorea | ·8 | .. |
| Epilepsy | 39 | 46 |
| Insanity | 10 | 12 |
| Delirium Tremens | 18 | 32 |
| Disease of Brain, &c. | 100 | 116 |
| Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses | 1,953 | 1,844 |
| Laryngitis | 5 | 10 |
| Quinsy | 18 | 24 |
| Bronchitis | 69 | 82 |
| Pleurisy | 12 | 15 |
| Pneumonia | 635 | 539 |
| Hydrothorax | 40 | 44 |
| Asthma | 109 | 111 |
| Phthisis or Consumption | 1,836 | 1,755 |
| Disease of Lungs, &c. | 117 | 126 |
| Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration | 2,842 | 2,706 |
| Teething | 289 | 273 |
| Gastritis Enteritis | 343 | 306 |
| Peritonitis | 14 | 22 |
| Tabes Mesenterica | 67 | 137 |
| Worms | 4 | 9 |
| Ascites | 8 | 15 |
| Ulceration (of Intest. &c.) | 17 | 39 |
| Hernia | 21 | 12 |
| Colic or Ileus | 24 | 27 |
| Intussusception | 10 | 7 |
| Stricture | 5 | 7 |
| Hæmatemesis | 5 | 10 |
| Disease of Stomach, &c. | 57 | 92 |
| Disease of Pancreas | .. | .. |
| Hepatitis | 15 | 21 |
| Jaundice | 27 | 35 |
| Disease of Liver, &c. | 104 | 115 |
| Disease of Spleen | 2 | 5 |
| Diseases of Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion | 1,013 | 1,132 |
| Pericarditis | 6 | 13 |
| Aneurism | 7 | 10 |
| Disease of Heart, &c. | 197 | 258 |
| Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels | 209 | 281 |
| Nephritis | 4 | 4 |
| Ischuria | 2 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 4 | 3 |
| Cystitis | 2 | 5 |
| Stone | 8 | 3 |
| Stricture | 6 | 9 |
| Disease of Kidneys, &c. | 32 | 41 |
| Disease of the Kidneys, &c. | 58 | 66 |
| Childbed | 68 | 76 |
| Paramenia | 1 | 6 |
| Ovarian Dropsy | 4 | 5 |
| Disease of Uterus, &c. | 28 | 27 |
| Childbed, Diseases of the Uterus, &c. | 102 | 114 |
| Arthritis | .. | 3 |
| Rheumatism | 32 | 26 |
| Disease of Joints, &c. | 36 | 48 |
| Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c. | 68 | 77 |
| Carbuncle | ·8 | 1 |
| Phlegmon | ·6 | 1 |
| Ulcer | 3 | 5 |
| Fistula | 4 | 5 |
| Disease of the Skin, &c. | 5 | 5 |
| Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c. | 13 | 17 |
| Inflammation | 106 | 34 |
| Hæmorrhage | 40 | 29 |
| Dropsy | 383 | 308 |
| Abscess | 46 | 22 |
| Mortification | 49 | 56 |
| Purpura | 4 | 6 |
| Scrofula | 24 | 45 |
| Carcinoma | 94 | 147 |
| Tumor | 25 | 4 |
| Gout | 12 | 4 |
| Atrophy | 102 | 151 |
| Debility | 229 | 257 |
| Malformations | 10 | 21 |
| Sudden Deaths | 147 | 116 |
| Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain Seat | 1,272 | 1,200 |
| Old Age or Natural Decay | 694 | 667 |
| Intemperance | 9 | 12 |
| Privation | 3 | 13 |
| Violent Deaths | 286 | 310 |
| Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance | 298 | 335 |
| Causes not specified | 66 | 33 |
| Deaths from all Causes | 11,020 | 11,091 |

## MORTALITY OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY,

*Quarterly Table of the Mortality in* 114 *of the Districts of England (including the principal Towns), showing the Number of Deaths Registered in the Five Years, the average number of Deaths in the Five Summers,* 1838-42, *and the Number of Deaths in the Summer Quarter of* 1843, *ending* 30*th September.*

| DISTRICTS. | Deaths Registered in 1842. | 1838–42 Quarterly Average | | Deaths in the Summer Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1843. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of Five Years. | Of Five Summers. | |
| *Metropolis.** | | | | |
| West Districts | 6,826 | 1,751 | 1,617 | 1,664 |
| North Districts. | 8,550 | 2,112 | 1,966 | 2,017 |
| Central Districts | 8,873 | 2,395 | 2,238 | 2,123 |
| East Districts . | 9,947 | 2,640 | 2,567 | 2,547 |
| South Districts . | 11,076 | 2,850 | 2,632 | 2,740 |
| Total . . | 45,272 | 11,749 | 11,020 | 11,091 |
| *South Eastern Division.* | | | | |
| Maidstone . . | 815 | 181 | 161 | 171 |
| Brighton . . | 1,126 | 251 | 254 | 228 |
| Isle of Wight . | 721 | 182 | 170 | 149 |
| Portsea Island . | 1,152 | 297 | 272 | 326 |
| Winchester . . | 469 | 116 | 117 | 106 |
| Windsor . . . | 394 | 97 | 83 | 64 |
| *South Midland Division.* | | | | |
| St. Albans . . | 340 | 83 | 74 | 66 |
| Wycombe . . | 679 | 187 | 163 | 146 |
| Oxford . . . | 414 | 102 | 96 | 93 |
| Northampton . | 622 | 168 | 157 | 148 |
| Bedford . . . | 604 | 171 | 146 | 146 |
| Cambridge . . | 465 | 144 | 134 | 122 |
| *Eastern Division.* | | | | |
| Colchester . . | 417 | 113 | 106 | 76 |
| Ipswich . . . | 594 | 150 | 144 | 141 |
| Norwich . . . | 1,582 | 396 | 363 | 300 |
| Yarmouth . . | 516 | 118 | 117 | 106 |
| *South Western Division.* | | | | |
| Devizes . . . | 449 | 115 | 99 | 121 |
| Dorchester . . | 437 | 107 | 88 | 134 |
| Exeter . . . | 764 | 192 | 190 | 184 |
| St. Thomas . . | 886 | 214 | 202 | 177 |
| Plymouth . . | 1,141 | 208 | 201 | 182 |
| Redruth . . . | 1,232 | 249 | 218 | 169 |
| Penzance . . | 1,128 | 236 | 216 | 229 |
| Bath . . . | 1,598 | 423 | 370 | 351 |
| *Western Division.* | | | | |
| Bristol . . . | 1,771 | 476 | 429 | 331 |
| Clifton . . . | 1,510 | 362 | 333 | 287 |
| Stroud . . . | 706 | 192 | 154 | 155 |
| Cheltenham . | 1,078 | 221 | 196 | 189 |
| Hereford . . | 862 | 188 | 165 | 173 |
| Shrewsbury . . | 586 | 137 | 118 | 134 |
| Worcester . . | 637 | 171 | 162 | 144 |
| Kidderminster . | 621 | 149 | 122 | 147 |
| Dudley . . . | 2,332 | 515 | 450 | 399 |
| Walsall . . . | 927 | 202 | 170 | 149 |
| Wolverhampton | 2,319 | 508 | 437 | 422 |
| Wolstanton . . | 964 | 203 | 180 | 172 |
| Birmingham . | 3,579 | 901 | 876 | 713 |
| Aston . . . | 1,093 | 279 | 275 | 234 |
| Coventry . . | 890 | 191 | 176 | 183 |

| DISTRICTS. | Deaths Registered in 1842. | 1838–42 Quarterly Average | | Deaths in the Summer Quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1843. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of Five Years. | Of Five Summers. | |
| *North Midland Division.* | | | | |
| Leicester . . | 1,457 | 350 | 312 | 269 |
| Lincoln. . . | 720 | 184 | 159 | 171 |
| Nottingham . | 1,429 | 361 | 366 | 362 |
| Basford. . . | 1,245 | 310 | 266 | 233 |
| Derby . . . | 909 | 217 | 196 | 229 |
| *North Western Division.* | | | | |
| Stockport . . | 2,073 | 585 | 505 | 458 |
| Macclesfield . | 1,403 | 370 | 307 | 320 |
| Great Boughton (including Chester) . . | 1,189 | 305 | 253 | 231 |
| Liverpool . . | 7,407 | 1,875 | 1,830 | 1,826 |
| West Derby (adjoining Liverpool) . | 2,405 | 509 | 498 | 562 |
| Blackburn . | 1,665 | 465 | 381 | 381 |
| Preston. . . | 2,050 | 513 | 424 | 463 |
| Rochdale . . | 1,476 | 396 | 325 | 345 |
| Bury . . . | 1,987 | 506 | 405 | 571 |
| Bolton . . . | 2,607 | 668 | 559 | 542 |
| Wigan . . . | 1,588 | 434 | 357 | 416 |
| Prescott . . | 1,075 | 260 | 213 | 170 |
| Chorlton . . | 2,427 | 591 | 508 | 710 |
| Manchester . | 6,151 | 1,597 | 1,462 | 1,729 |
| Salford . . . | 1,977 | 530 | 501 | 493 |
| Ashton . . . | 4,786 | 1,196 | 1,008 | 942 |
| *York Division.* | | | | |
| Sheffield . . | 2,182 | 598 | 530 | 507 |
| Huddersfield . | 1,996 | 514 | 460 | 530 |
| Halifax. . . | 2,272 | 566 | 474 | 532 |
| Bradford . . | 3,323 | 794 | 728 | 801 |
| Leeds . . . | 4,615 | 1,107 | 1,042 | 1,003 |
| Hull . . . | 1,042 | 289 | 284 | 276 |
| York . . . | 1,133 | 274 | 243 | 227 |
| *Northern Division.* | | | | |
| Sunderland . | 1,357 | 369 | 353 | 292 |
| Gateshead . | 909 | 238 | 229 | 198 |
| Tynemouth . | 1,327 | 315 | 296 | 300 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . | 1,726 | 487 | 485 | 394 |
| Carlisle . . | 840 | 213 | 162 | 144 |
| Cockermouth . | 597 | 173 | 152 | 145 |
| Kendal . . . | 714 | 184 | 162 | 136 |
| *Welsh Division.* | | | | |
| Abergavenny . | 1,109 | 315 | 260 | 213 |
| Pont-y-pool . | 545 | 147 | 123 | 89 |
| Merthyr Tydvil | 1,110 | 343 | 283 | 228 |
| Newtown . . | 420 | 129 | 114 | 110 |
| Wrexham . . | 809 | 217 | 185 | 165 |
| Holywell . . | 738 | 204 | 162 | 156 |
| Anglesey . . | 624 | 154 | 126 | 128 |
| Total exclusive of the Metropolis | 115,834 | 29,049 | 26,063 | 25,564 |
| Grand Total | 161,106 | 40,798 | 37,083 | 36,655 |

* The deaths in the metropolis for the years 1840–1–2 have been derived from the weekly tables, the returns for each year comprising 52 weeks, or 364 days. The returns from other places are for the years ending December 31st.

## RELATIVE MORTALITY OF DIFFERENT PLACES.

*The Population, the Mortality, and the Deaths in the following* 114 *districts; also the Number of Persons who died in the years* 1840, 1841, *and* 1842, *above* 2 *per cent., which is the Mortality in Districts of an average degree of Salubrity.*

| | DISTRICTS. | Population enumerated, 1841. | Mortality per cent., 1840–2. | Deaths registered in 3 years, 1840–2. | Number of Deaths which would have happened if the Mortality had been 2 per cent. | Number of Persons who died in 3 years, above the average of 2 per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Metropolis.* | West Districts | 300,705 | 2·3 | 20,361 | 18,042 | 2,319 |
| | North Districts | 365,660 | 2·3 | 25,405 | 21,940 | 3,465 |
| | Central Districts | 373,806 | 2·4 | 27,314 | 22,428 | 4,886 |
| | East Districts | 392,496 | 2·5 | 30,014 | 23,550 | 6,464 |
| | South Districts | 438,069 | 2·6 | 33,743 | 26,284 | 7,459 |
| | Total | 1,870,727 | 2·4 | 136,837 | 112,244 | 24,593 |
| *South Eastern Division.* | Maidstone | 32,310 | 2·2 | 2,163 | 1,939 | 224 |
| | Brighton | 46,742 | 2·3 | 3,208 | 2,805 | 403 |
| | Isle of Wight | 42,547 | 1·8 | 2,349 | 2,553 | *—204 |
| | Portsea Island | 53,036 | 2·2 | 3,503 | 3,182 | 321 |
| | Winchester | 23,044 | 2·0 | 1,411 | 1,383 | 28 |
| | Windsor | 20,502 | 1·9 | 1,191 | 1,230 | — 39 |
| *South Midland Division.* | St. Albans | 17,051 | 1·9 | 971 | 1,023 | — 52 |
| | Wycombe | 34,150 | 2·2 | 2,254 | 2,049 | 205 |
| | Oxford | 19,701 | 2·1 | 1,270 | 1,182 | 88 |
| | Northampton | 28,103 | 2·4 | 1,985 | 1,686 | 299 |
| | Bedford | 31,767 | 2·2 | 2,061 | 1,906 | 155 |
| | Cambridge | 24,453 | 2·4 | 1,763 | 1,467 | 296 |
| *Eastern Division.* | Colchester | 17,790 | 2·4 | 1,286 | 1,067 | 219 |
| | Ipswich | 25,254 | 2·2 | 1,686 | 1,515 | 171 |
| | Norwich | 61,846 | 2·5 | 4,696 | 3,711 | 985 |
| | Yarmouth | 24,031 | 2·1 | 1,513 | 1,442 | 71 |
| *South Western Division.* | Devizes | 22,130 | 2·0 | 1,359 | 1,328 | 31 |
| | Dorchester | 23,380 | 1·9 | 1,305 | 1,403 | — 98 |
| | Exeter | 31,333 | 2·7 | 2,492 | 1,880 | 612 |
| | St. Thomas | 47,105 | 1·9 | 2,633 | 2,826 | —193 |
| | Plymouth | 36,527 | 2·4 | 2,636 | 2,192 | 444 |
| | Redruth | 48,062 | 2·2 | 3,149 | 2,884 | 265 |
| | Penzance | 50,100 | 2·1 | 3,120 | 3,006 | 114 |
| | Bath | 69,232 | 2·6 | 5,300 | 4,154 | 1,146 |
| *Western Division.* | Bristol | 64,298 | 3·1 | 5,996 | 3,858 | 2,138 |
| | Clifton | 66,233 | 2·4 | 4,768 | 3,974 | 794 |
| | Stroud | 38,920 | 1·9 | 2,194 | 2,335 | —141 |
| | Cheltenham | 40,221 | 2·3 | 2,823 | 2,413 | 410 |
| | Hereford | 33,646 | 2·3 | 2,308 | 2,019 | 289 |
| | Shrewsbury | 21,529 | 2·6 | 1,665 | 1,292 | 373 |
| | Worcester | 27,130 | 2·3 | 1,889 | 1,628 | 261 |
| | Kidderminster | 29,408 | 2·1 | 1,873 | 1,764 | 109 |
| | Dudley | 86,028 | 2·6 | 6,650 | 5,162 | 1,488 |
| | Walsall | 34,274 | 2·6 | 2,672 | 2,056 | 616 |
| | Wolverhampton | 80,722 | 2·8 | 6,689 | 4,843 | 1,846 |
| | Wolstanton | 32,669 | 2·6 | 2,552 | 1,960 | 592 |
| | Birmingham | 138,187 | 2·7 | 11,019 | 8,291 | 2,728 |
| | Ashton | 50,928 | 2·2 | 3,424 | 3,056 | 368 |
| | Coventry | 31,028 | 2·6 | 2,411 | 1,862 | 549 |

*—204 Denotes that 204 less died in the Isle of Wight, than would have died if the annual mortality had been 2 per cent. of the Population. A similar observation will apply to St. Albans Windsor, Dorchester, St. Thomas, Stroud, Huddersfield, Cockermouth, Holywell, Anglesey.

*The Population, the Mortality, and the Deaths, &c.*—continued.

| DISTRICTS. | | Population enumerated, 1841. | Mortality per cent., 1840-2. | Deaths registered in 3 years, 1840-2. | Number of Deaths which would have happened if the Mortality had been 2 per cent. | Number of Persons who died in 3 years, above the average of 2 per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *North Midland Division.* | Leicester | 50,932 | 3·0 | 4,545 | 3,056 | 1,489 |
| | Lincoln | 36,110 | 2·2 | 2,337 | 2,167 | 170 |
| | Nottingham | 53,080 | 2·8 | 4,462 | 3,185 | |
| | Basford | 59,634 | 2·2 | 3,957 | 3,578 | 379 |
| | Derby | 35,015 | 2·6 | 2,749 | 2,101 | 648 |
| *North Western Division.* | Stockport | 85,672 | 2·6 | 6,695 | 5,140 | 1,555 |
| | Macclesfield | 56,018 | 2·7 | 4,567 | 3,361 | 1,206 |
| | Great Boughton, (including Chester) | 49,085 | 2·6 | 3,819 | 2,945 | 874 |
| | Liverpool | 223,054 | 3·5 | 23,433 | 13,383 | 10,050 |
| | West Derby, (adjoining Liverpool) | 88,652 | 2·6 | 6,813 | 5,319 | 1,494 |
| | Blackburn | 75,091 | 2·4 | 5,497 | 4,505 | 992 |
| | Preston | 77,189 | 2·9 | 6,713 | 4,631 | 2,082 |
| | Rochdale | 60,577 | 2·6 | 4,761 | 3,635 | 1,126 |
| | Bury | 77,496 | 2·7 | 6,221 | 4,650 | 1,571 |
| | Bolton | 97,519 | 2·8 | 8,079 | 5,851 | 2,228 |
| | Wigan | 66,032 | 2·7 | 5,293 | 3,962 | 1,331 |
| | Prescott | 43,739 | 2·5 | 3,227 | 2,624 | 603 |
| | Chorlton | 93,736 | 2·6 | 7,257 | 5,624 | 1,633 |
| | Manchester | 192,408 | 3·2 | 18,461 | 11,544 | 6,917 |
| | Salford | 70,228 | 2·8 | 5,946 | 4,214 | 1,732 |
| | Ashton | 173,964 | 2·7 | 13,941 | 10,438 | 3,503 |
| *York Division.* | Sheffield | 85,076 | 2·7 | 6,823 | 5,105 | 1,718 |
| | Huddersfield | 107,140 | 2·0 | 6,361 | 6,428 | — 67 |
| | Halifax | 109,175 | 2·1 | 6,828 | 6,551 | 277 |
| | Bradford | 132,164 | 2·4 | 9,540 | 7,930 | 1,610 |
| | Leeds | 168,667 | 2·7 | 13,463 | 10,120 | 3,343 |
| | Hull | 41,130 | 3·0 | 3,690 | 2,468 | 1,222 |
| | York | 47,779 | 2·4 | 3,381 | 2,867 | 514 |
| *Northern Division.* | Sunderland | 56,226 | 2·6 | 4,382 | 3,374 | 1,008 |
| | Gateshead | 38,747 | 2·5 | 2,914 | 2,325 | 589 |
| | Tynemouth | 55,625 | 2·3 | 3,910 | 3,338 | 572 |
| | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 71,850 | 2·7 | 5,787 | 4,311 | 1,476 |
| | Carlisle | 36,084 | 2·5 | 2,666 | 2,165 | 501 |
| | Cockermouth | 35,676 | 1·8 | 1,967 | 2,141 | — 174 |
| | Kendal | 34,694 | 2·1 | 2,136 | 2,082 | 54 |
| *Welsh Division.* | Abergavenny | 50,834 | 2·6 | 3,941 | 3,050 | 891 |
| | Pontypool | 25,037 | 2·3 | 1,756 | 1,502 | 254 |
| | Merthyr Tydvil | 52,864 | 2·6 | 4,099 | 3,172 | 927 |
| | Newtown | 25,958 | 2·0 | 1,578 | 1,557 | 21 |
| | Wrexham | 39,542 | 2·3 | 2,675 | 2,373 | 302 |
| | Holywell | 40,787 | 2·0 | 2,402 | 2,447 | — 45 |
| | Anglesey | 38,105 | 1·6 | 1,853 | 2,286 | — 433 |
| | Total — exclusive of the Metropolis | 4,663,808 | 2·5 | 355,162 | 279,828 | 75,334 |
| | Grand Total | 6,534,535 | 2·5 | 491,999 | 392,072 | 99,927 |

The annual mortality of England is 2·2 per cent.; and an extensive investigation of the mortality in all the statistical districts of the kingdom has shown that less than 2 per cent. of the population die in a great number of country districts, and in some town districts; it has therefore been deemed advisable to print in juxtaposition (1) the deaths which would have happened, if the mortality in the subjoined districts which make quarterly returns had been 2 per cent.,—and (2) in those districts the excess of deaths over the deaths which take place in districts of the average degree of health—having the same population.

### Remarks.

The average annual number of deaths registered in the 114 districts was 163,193, or 47 per cent. of the total deaths registered annually in England; the population of these districts, in 1841, being nearly two-fifths of the whole population.

36,655 deaths were registered in the Summer quarter, being 428 less than 37,083 —the average of five preceding summers. This average, corrected for the increase of population (which in the town districts is a little more than 5 per cent. in three years), becomes 39,053; hence it will follow that the decrease in the mortality has been to the extent of about 2,400 deaths.

The deaths registered in the previous Spring quarter amounted to 40,059, or to 3,404 more than were registered in Summer; which is quite in the usual course of things, as the mortality is always lower in Summer than in Spring.

In the metropolis *Diarrhœa* and *Dysentery* have prevailed to rather an unusual extent, the deaths from the two diseases having been 572, which is 262 above the average (310). *Small Pox* proved fatal to 75 persons, and Scarlatina to 543, which is 99 more than the quarterly average. In seven weeks 63 persons died by Dysentery in the Greenwich Union Workhouse. Pulmonary diseases were less fatal than usual; fewer deaths were ascribed to convulsions; more to *Tabes Mesenterica* and to Cancer. Diarrhœa appears to have been equally prevalent in the country. The Registrars in the Provincial Districts also refer frequently to *Scarlatina, Measles,* and Enteritis, as prevalent diseases.

Districts in which the mortality was *higher* than the Summer average of the same districts:—Portsea Island, Devizes, Dorchester, Shrewsbury, Kidderminster, Derby, West Derby (adjoining Liverpool), Wigan, *Chorlton, Manchester, Huddersfield, Halifax,* Bradford.

Districts in which the mortality was *lower* than in the Summer average of the same districts:—Brighton, Isle of Wight, Windsor, Wycombe, Colchester, Norwich, St. Thomas, Plymouth, Redruth, Bath, *Bristol,* Clifton, Worcester, Dudley, Walsall, *Birmingham,* Aston, Leicester, Basford, Stockport, Bury, Prescott, Ashton, Leeds, *Sunderland, Newcastle-on-Tyne,* Carlisle, Kendal, Abergavenny, Pontypool, Merthyr Tydvil, Wrexham.

The barometer was higher than the summer average; the temperature never rose so high as in the summers of 1841 and 1842, but the mean temperature, 64°·6, was higher than in 1842, and 2°·5 degrees higher than the average of 10 Summers, ending in 1840. The fall of rain was 5·662 inches, which is near the average, but it fell on only 23 days. In the Summers of 1841 and 1842, the rain, amounting to 8 or 9 inches, fell on from 47 to 50 days. The season has therefore been fine and warm, the south and west winds prevailing. (See p. 375.)

*A Meteorological Table of the Summer Quarters ending September 30th; deduced from Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society, London.*

| —— | Ten Summers, 1831–40 | Summer, 1841 | Summer, 1842 | Summer, 1843 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean height of barometer in inches | 29·862 | 29·774 | 29·876 | 29·961 |
| Self-registering thermometer:— | | | | |
| Highest | 86°·7 | 89°·3 | 87°·0 | 86°·3 |
| Lowest | 40·7 | 42·8 | 44·4 | 41·4 |
| Mean of daily maxima | 69·1 | 68·7 | 71·7 | 72·1 |
| Mean of daily minima | 55·1 | 54·6 | 56·6 | 57·1 |
| Mean temperature | 62·1 | 61·6 | 64·1 | 64·6 |
| Dew point (mean) | 56·3 | 57·1 | 58·3 | 59·1 |
| Difference between wet and dry bulb of the thermometer (mean) | 5·6 | 5·0 | 5·8 | 4·7 |
| Rain in inches | 5·323 | 8·407 | 9·192 | 5·662 |
| Number of days in which rain fell | 31 | 50 | 47 | 23 |

## PRICES OF PROVISIONS,

*Average Contract Prices of the Provisions and Fuel Supplied to the Workhouses*

| Districts marked out by the Registrar-General, and Central Unions contained therein. | Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers. | | | Wheaten Flour per Stone. | Wheaten Bread per 4 lbs. | Meat—Beef and Mutton. | Salt Butter per lb. | Cheese per lb. | Potatoes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food. | Clothing. | Food and Clothing. | | | | | | |
| *Metropolis.* | *s. d.* | *d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *d.* | *s. d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *s. d.* |
| East London | 2 7½ | 5¼ | 3 0¾ | 1 10 | 5⅞ | 4 5 st. | 6⅛ | .. | 2 9 cwt. |
| Holborn | 1 9¾ | 1¾ | 1 11½ | 1 9 | 5 | 4 6 st. | 6½ | 4½ | 2 2 cwt. |
| *South Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Maidstone | 2 5¾ | 1¾ | 2 7½ | 1 9 | 5¼ | 5 0 st. | 6 | 4½ | 1 3 busl. |
| Portsea Island | 1 11¾ | 6½ | 2 6¼ | 1 8 | 5 | 6 2 sc. | 7 | 4 | 2 0 cwt. |
| *South Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | 2 9¼ | 5¼ | 3 2½ | 1 8 | 4⅜ | 4½*d.* 4*d.*& 2¾*d.* lb. | 9½ | 6½ | .. |
| Cambridge | 2 4 | 5¼ | 2 9¼ | 1 10 | 4¾ | 5 0 st. | 10 | 5 | .. |
| *Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 2 2¼ | 5¼ | 2 7½ | 1 8½ | 5 | 42*s.*cwt b. & s. 5*d.* lb. mutton | 10 | 6 | .. |
| *South Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Devizes | 2 0½ | 5¼ | 2 5¾ | 1 7¼ | 4½ | 0 3½lb. | 7½ | 4½ | 1 0 bshl. |
| Penzance | 2 0¼ | 3½ | 2 3¾ | 1 10¾ | 5⅛ | 0 5¼lb. | 9½ | 12 | 2 9 cwt. |
| Bath | 1 11½ | 2¾ | 2 2¼ | 2 4 | 5¼ | 2 10st. | 8 | 3½ | 4 6 sack |
| *Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Stroud | 1 8½ | 1¾ | 1 10¼ | 1 8 | 4¾ | 6 0 sc. | 8 | 4 | 4 3 bag |
| Wolverhampton | 2 0½ | 3½ | 2 4 | 1 9 | 5 | 0 4 lb. | 10 | 5 | 3 6 bag |
| *North Midland Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Derby | 1 9 | 0½ | 1 9½ | 1 9 | 4¾ | 0 4¾lb. | 12 | 5½ | 2 6 cwt. |
| *North Western Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Macclesfield | 1 9 | 3½ | 2 0½ | 1 10¾ | .. | 0 3¾lb. | 9½f. | 6½ | 4 6 load |
| Bolton | 1 10 | 1¾ | 1 11¾ | 1 9 | .. | 4 11½st | 8 | 5 | 4 3 load |
| Prescot | 1 10¾ | 5¼ | 2 4 | 1 4 | .. | 0 4¼lb. | 8 | .. | 1 5 90lbs |
| *North Eastern Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield | 2 0 | 14 | 3 2 | 1 9 | .. | 4 0½ st.bf. | .. | 6¼ | 4 0 load |
| Halifax | 1 9½ | 3 | 2 0½ | .. | 4¾ | 0 5 lb. | 9 | 7 | 5 0 load |
| Sculcoates | 2 4 | 7 | 2 11 | 1 11 | 4* | 5 3 st. | 10½ | .. | 2 0 cwt. |
| *Northern Counties.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Gateshead | 1 10¾ | 4¾ | 2 3½ | 1 8 | 5¼ | 4 6¼ st. | 9½ | 8 | 6 6 cwt. |
| Kendal | 1 10¾ | 2⅝ | 2 1⅜ | 1 9¼ | .. | 4 2½st. | 11 | 5½ | 0 2½ st. |
| *Wales.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Pembroke | 1 5½ | 3½ | 1 9 | 2 4½ | 4† 5¾‡ | 0 5⅛lb. bf.& m. | 9 | 3 | 2 6 cwt. |
| St. Asaph | 2 2¼ | 3½ | 2 5¾ | 1 9 | 4¼* 6◊ | 0 4⅝lb. | 8½ | 5½ | 3 4½ 210lbs |

* Brown. † Barley. ‡ Wheaten. ◊ White.

FUEL, &c.

*of the following Unions during the Quarter ended at Midsummer*, 1843.

| Peas. | Oatmeal. | Candles per 12 lbs. | Yellow Soap, per lb. | Coals per Ton. | Tea per lb. | Sugar per lb. | Milk per quart. | Miscellaneous Articles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | |
| 6 3 bl. | 14 0cwt | 5 1½ | 4¼ | 16 6 | 3 7 | 6¼ | 1¾ | 5*s.* barrel Table Beer. |
| 6 6 bl. | 10 9cwt | 5 2 | 4½ | 15 9 | 3 5 | 6 | .. | 33*s.* barrel Porter. |
| .. | .. | 5 3 | 4¾ | 22 9 | 3 7 | 6 | 1½ | Salt, 2*s.*6*d.* per cwt. Arrow Root, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. |
| 7 6 bl. | 10 3cwt | 5 5 | 4¾ | 17 0 | .. | .. | .. | Suet 5*d.* per lb. |
| .. | 17 3cwt | 5 9 | 5¼ | 15 6 | 4 4 | 7 | 2 | Pearl Barley, 26*s.* per cwt. Rice 20*s.* per cwt. |
| 0 3 qt. | 0 1½ lb | 6 0 | 5 | 23 9 | 3 8 | 5½ | .. | Suet, 5*s.* stone. |
| 22 0 cb. | 18 0cwt | 5 8 | 5 | 19 6 | .. | .. | .. | . . . |
| 22 0 sk. | 20 0cwt | 6 0 | 5 | 18 6 | 4 0 | 7 | .. | Bacon, 4¼*d.* lb. Suet, 3½*d.* lb. |
| 9 0 bl. | 13 0cwt | 5 9 | 5¼ | 15 9 | 3 11 | 7 | .. | Fish, 18*s.* cwt. |
| 22 0 sk. | 18 0cwt | 6 0 | 4¼ | 14 0 | 3 8 | 6¼ | .. | Rice, 18*s.* cwt. |
| 6 1 bl. | .. | 6 0 | 4½ | 16 3 | .. | .. | .. | Bacon 5*d.* per lb. Groats 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Coke 29*s.* per ton. Rice Flour 19*s.* |
| 5 0 bl. | 12 0cwt | 6 0 | 5 | 5 4½ | 3 8 | 6½ | 1 | Suet, 4*d.* lb. Rice, 2*d.* lb. |
| 20 0cwt. | 0 1½ lb | 5 9 | 5 | 7 10 | 4 4 | 7 | .. | Rice, 18*s.* per cwt. |
| 0 3 qt. | 23 8 ld. | 6 0 | 5¼ | 9 2 | .. | .. | .. | . . . . |
| 0 2 qt. | 22 6 ld. | 5 6 | 5 | 6 0 | .. | .. | 1 | Treacle, 3*d.* per lb. |
| 4 8 / 60 lbs | 23 0 / 240 lbs. | 2 7 | 4½ | 7 6 | .. | .. | 1 | Bacon, 4¼*d.* per lb. |
| 2 6½ pk | 0 10½ / peck | 6 0 | 4½ | 7 1 | 4 1½ | 7 | 2 | Salt, 3¼*d.* per stone. Treacle, 3*s.* 7*d.* stone. Rice, 2*s.* 1*d.* per stone. Tobacco, 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Coffee, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Barm, 2½*d.* per lb. Pepper, 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb. |
| 5 6 bl. | 23 6* | 6 6 | 5 | 8 3 | 4 6 | 8 | 2 | . . . . |
| .. | 1 10st. | 5 9 | 5¼ | 19 0 | .. | .. | 1 | . . . . |
| 5 0 bl. | 29 6* | 5 6 | 5 | 5 0 | 4 4 | 6½ | .. | Coffee, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. |
| .. | 1 3⅜ st. | 6 3 | 5 | 15 0 | 4 8 | 7 | 1 | Rice, 2*s.* 4½*d.* per stone. Coffee, 1*s.* 8½*d.* per lb. |
| 0 2½ qt. | 18 0cwt | 6 6 | 5½ | 16 8 | 5 0 | 7 | 1 | . . . . |
| .. | 24 6 / 240 lbs. | 5 9 | 5 | .. | 4 6 | 7 | 1¼ | Rice, 3*d.* per lb. |

* Pack.

JAMES HODGKIN.
*Nov.* 18, 1843.

*Meteorological Table for each of the* 10 *Years*, 1831-1840, *and for* 1841-42, *with the number of Deaths Registered in the Metropolis in the* 5 *Years*, 1838-42.

| | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 | 1835 | 1836 | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 10 Years | 1841 | 1842 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths in the Metropolis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52,698 | 45,441 | 46,281 | .. | 45,284 | 45,272 |
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| Self-Registering Thermometer — Highest | 80·8 | 81·8 | 81·4 | 86·7 | 84·4 | 85·2 | 79·6 | 79·7 | 85·0 | 83·0 | 86·7 | 89·3 | 87·0 |
| Self-Registering Thermometer — Lowest | 24·3 | 27·8 | 27·3 | 29·2 | 24·9 | 17·5 | 24·0 | 11·4 | 23·7 | 21·2 | 11·4 | 14·9 | 27·3 |
| Self-Registering Thermometer — Mean Temperature (from Daily Observations) | 52·5 | 51·0 | 51·2 | 53·0 | 51·1 | 49·9 | 49·7 | 48·9 | 49·9 | 50·0 | Averages 50·8 | 51·6 | 52·3 |
| Dew Point (Mean) | 48·5 | 47·2 | 45·8 | 47·8 | 45·1 | 45·2 | 44·5 | 43·6 | 45·5 | 45·4 | 45·9 | 47·2 | 47·2 |
| Difference between the Dry and Wet Bulb of Thermometer | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3·8 | 4 2 | 4·0 | 4·2 | 4·0 | 3·4 | 4·2 |
| Barometer (Inches corrected for the Temperature) | 29·815 | 29·919 | 29·820 | 29 980 | 29·870 | 29·770 | 29·890 | 29·800 | 29·824 | 29·875 | 29·856 | 29·757 | 29·903 |
| Rain in Inches | 16·85 | 12·59 | 11·36 | 8·00 | 16·98 | 22·75 | 17·94 | 19·54 | 24·50 | 18·18 | 16 87 | 27·37 | 21·93 |
| No. of Days in which Rain fell | 115 | 86 | 125 | 80 | 92 | 157 | 123 | 136 | 154 | 125 | 119 | 177 | 142 |

The Meteorological Tables have been deduced from the Observations made by Mr. Roberton, at the apartments of the Royal Society, London.

*Meteorological Table for* 1842.

| | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean Height of Barometer in Inches | 29·972 | 29 939 | 29·830 | 29·995 | 29·859 | 29·958 | 29·900 | 29·952 | 29·777 | 29·928 | 29·665 | 30·063 | 29·903 |
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| Self-Registering Thermometer — Highest | 44·6 | 53·0 | 58·5 | 69·3 | 78·3 | 83·6 | 82 7 | 87·0 | 76·0 | 60·7 | 55·5 | 57 5 | 67·2 |
| Self-Registering Thermometer — Lowest | 27·3 | 32·0 | 33 6 | 34·2 | 41 8 | 52·7 | 50·4 | 50·0 | 44 4 | 32·7 | 35·6 | 34·7 | 39·1 |
| Self-Registering Thermometer — Mean of Daily Maxima | 38·1 | 46·4 | 51·5 | 53 8 | 64·9 | 76·6 | 73·5 | 76·0 | 65·6 | 53·4 | 49·0 | 50·5 | 58·3 |
| Self-Registering Thermometer — Mean of Daily Minima | 32·0 | 38·4 | 41·6 | 41·1 | 48·8 | 58·3 | 55·5 | 60·8 | 53 5 | 42·9 | 41·4 | 41·9 | 46·3 |
| Self-Registering Thermometer — Mean Temperature | 35·0 | 42·4 | 46 5 | 47·4 | 56·8 | 67·4 | 64·5 | 68·4 | 59·5 | 48·1 | 45·2 | 46·2 | 52·3 |
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| Dew Point (Mean) | 32 | 39 | 42 | 42 | 50 | 59 | 58 | 60 | 57 | 43 | 41 | 44 | 47·2 |
| Difference between Wet and Dry Bulb of Thermometer (Mean) | 1·7 | 2·1 | 3·4 | 4·5 | 6·0 | 8·1 | 6·8 | 5·7 | 4·9 | 3·1 | 2·3 | 1·7 | 4·2 |
| Rain in Inches | ·572 | 1 346 | 1·777 | ·470 | 1·934 | ·630 | 1·847 | 3·800 | 3·545 | 1·289 | 4·48 | ·674 | 21·932 |
| No. of Days in which Rain fell | 7 | 13 | 15 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 20 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 142 |

## REVENUE.

*An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Quarters and Years ended 10th October, 1842 and 1843, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.*—(*Continued from p. 277.*)

| Sources of Revenue. | Quarters ended 10th October, | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1842 | 1843 | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Customs— | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Consolidated Duties . | 4,647,472 | 4,276,151 | .. | .. |
| Sugar Duty applicable to Supplies . . . | 1,296,505 | 1,253,537 | .. | .. |
| Total Customs . . | 5,943,977 | 5,529,508 | .. | 414,469 |
| Excise . . . . . | 3,726,035 | 3,966,550 | 240,515 | .. |
| Stamps . . . . . | 1,631,480 | 1,650,366 | 18,886 | .. |
| Taxes . . . . . | 177,437 | 194,100 | 16,663 | .. |
| Property Tax . . . . | 313,844 | 2,047,904 | 1,734,060 | .. |
| Post-Office . . . . | 168,000 | 160,000 | .. | 8,000 |
| Crown Lands . . . . | 12,500 | 20,000 | 7,500 | .. |
| Miscellaneous . . . | 20,924 | 17,744 | .. | 3,180 |
| Total Ordinary Revenue . | 11,994,197 | 13,586,172 | 2,017,624 | 425,649 |
| Imprest and other Moneys | 111,070 | 34,305 | .. | 76,765 |
| Repayments of Advances. | 180,211 | 230,932 | 50,721 | .. |
| Total Income . . | 12,285,478 | 13,851,409 | 2,068,345 | 502,414 |
| Amount applied to Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances . . | 9,047,560 | 10,523,636 | 502,414 | Deduct Decrease. |
| Ditto applied as Advances | 173,627 | 140,000 | | |
| Ditto as part of the Ways and Means of the Year. | 3,064,291 | 3,187,773 | 1,565,931 | Increase on the Quarter. |
| Total . . . . . | 12,285,478 | 13,851,409 | | |

| Sources of Revenue. | Years ended 10th October, | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1842 | 1843 | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Customs . . . . . | 19,656,495 | 18,520,340 | .. | 1,136,155 |
| Excise . . . . . | 12,124,566 | 11,786,044 | .. | 338,522 |
| Stamps . . . . . | 6,547,863 | 6,464,256 | .. | 83,607 |
| Taxes . . . . . | 4,297,439 | 4,207,792 | .. | 89,647 |
| Property Tax . . . . | 313,844 | 5,052,057 | 4,738,213 | .. |
| Post-Office . . . . | 591,000 | 590,000 | .. | 1,000 |
| Crown Lands . . . . | 142,000 | 127,500 | .. | 14,500 |
| Miscellaneous, including money from China. . | 572,926 | 1,644,361 | 1,071,435 | .. |
| Total Ordinary Revenue . | 44,246,133 | 48,392,350 | 5,809,648 | 1,663,431 |
| Imprest and other Moneys | 430,501 | 225,489 | .. | 205,012 |
| Repayments of Advances. | 593,293 | 728,434 | 135,141 | .. |
| Total Income . . . | 45,269,927 | 49,346,273 | 5,944,789 | 1,868,443 |
| Amount applied to Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances . . | 31,862,298 | 33,586,465 | 1,868,443 | Deduct Decrease. |
| Ditto applied as Advances | 439,361 | 472,879 | | |
| Ditto as part of the Ways and Means of the Year. | 12,968,268 | 15,286,929 | 4,076,346 | Increase on the Year. |
| Total . . . . . | 45,269,927 | 49,346,273 | | |

## CORN.

*Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, with the Rate of Duty on Foreign and Colonial Wheat, during each week of the Third Quarter of* 1843; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.*—(*Continued from p.* 278.)

| Returns received at the Corn Office, 1843. | Wheat. Weekly Average. | Wheat. Aggregate Average of Six Weeks, regulating Duty. | Barley. Weekly Average. | Oats. Weekly Average. | Rye. Weekly Average. | Beans. Weekly Average | Peas. Weekly Average. | Date of Certificates of preceding Prices, regulating Duties for the Week ensuing. | Duties on Wheat per Quarter. From Foreign Countries. | Duties on Wheat per Quarter. From British Possessions out of Europe. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weeks ended | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| July 8 . | 49 10 | 49 1 | 28 8 | 19 7 | 32 8 | 29 9 | 31 8 | July 13 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 15 . | 51 3 | 49 7 | 29 0 | 19 8 | 31 11 | 29 6 | 32 4 | 20 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 22 . | 54 2 | 50 7 | 29 10 | 20 0 | 37 6 | 30 6 | 33 11 | 27 | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 29 . | 57 7 | 52 0 | 31 3 | 21 1 | 36 2 | 31 1 | 33 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Aug. 3 | 18 0 | 5 0 |
| Aug. 5 . | 60 9 | 53 10 | 32 4 | 21 5 | 37 1 | 31 9 | 34 5 | 10 | 18 0 | 5 0 |
| 12 . | 61 2 | 55 9 | 33 0 | 21 9 | 38 8 | 32 1 | 33 7 | 17 | 17 0 | 4 0 |
| 19 . | 59 9 | 57 5 | 33 11 | 21 5 | 37 1 | 32 6 | 34 9 | 24 | 15 0 | 2 0 |
| 26 . | 56 8 | 58 4 | 33 0 | 20 7 | 31 9 | 31 10 | 33 9 | 31 | 14 0 | 1 0 |
| | | | | | | | | Sep. 7 | 14 0 | 1 0 |
| Sep. 2 . | 54 2 | 58 4 | 31 11 | 20 5 | 31 2 | 32 4 | 32 1 | 14 | 15 0 | 2 0 |
| 9 . | 53 1 | 57 7 | 31 11 | 19 7 | 31 3 | 31 10 | 33 8 | 21 | 17 0 | 4 0 |
| 16 . | 50 11 | 55 11 | 31 5 | 18 10 | 30 2 | 31 3 | 33 3 | 28 | 18 0 | 5 0 |
| 23 . | 49 3 | 53 11 | 31 2 | 18 5 | 29 8 | 30 7 | 32 8 | | | |
| 30 . | 49 6 | 52 3 | 30 5 | 17 10 | 30 5 | 30 9 | 32 10 | Oct. 5 | 18 0 | 5 0 |
| Quarter ended at Michaelmas | 54 1 | .. | 31 1 | 20 0 | 33 3 | 31 0 | 33 2 | .. | .. | .. |

*Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour Imported in each of the Months ended 5th July, 5th August, and 5th September,* 1843; *the Quantities upon which Duties have been paid for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in bond at the close of them.*—(*Continued from p.* 278.)

### WHEAT.

| Months ended | Imported. Foreign. | Imported. Colonial. | Imported. Total. | Paid Duty. Foreign. | Paid Duty. Colonial. | Paid Duty. Total. | In Bond at the Month's end. Foreign. | In Bond at the Month's end. Colonial. | In Bond at the Month's end. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1843. | Qrs bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu | Qrs bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. | Qrs. bu. |
| 5th July . . | 36,241 1 | 700 4 | 36,941 5 | 2,143 3 | 1,291 0 | 3,434 3 | 276,260 6 | 2,781 3 | 279,042 1 |
| 5th August . | 68,224 4 | 268 3 | 68,492 7 | 2,909 1 | 682 2 | 3,591 3 | 329,801 3 | 2,367 5 | 332,169 0 |
| 5th September. | 210,495 2 | 1,076 1 | 211,571 3 | 83,399 7 | 2,121 5 | 85,521 4 | 448,087 3 | 1,322 1 | 449,409 4 |
| 10th October . | 368,901 4 | .. | 368,901 4 | 741,651 0 | 895 0 | 742,546 4 | 68,659 3 | 426 6 | 69,086 1 |

### WHEAT FLOUR.

| Months ended | Imported. Foreign. | Imported. Colonial. | Imported. Total. | Paid Duty. Foreign. | Paid Duty. Colonial. | Paid Duty. Total. | In Bond at the Month's end. Foreign. | In Bond at the Month's end. Colonial. | In Bond at the Month's end. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1843. | Cwt. qr. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qrs. | Cwt. qrs. |
| 5th July . . | 6,832 3 | 15,411 2 | 22,244 1 | 545 1 | 21,281 0 | 21,826 2 | 47,493 3 | 20,468 0 | 67,961 3 |
| 5th August . | 692 0 | 31,776 2 | 32,468 3 | 38 1 | 30,820 0 | 30,858 1 | 45,435 2 | 21,749 3 | 67,185 2 |
| 5th September. | 4,411 0 | 21,016 2 | 25,427 3 | 3,180 1 | 37,369 3 | 40,550 1 | 45,099 3 | 5,383 0 | 50,483 0 |
| 10th October . | 9,405 3 | 4,280 2 | 13,686 2 | 23,144 2 | 8,949 3 | 32,094 1 | 34,160 0 | 653 1 | 34,813 1 |

*Consolidated Fund Operations.*—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ended 10th October, 1843, was 12,714,149*l.*, including 2,047,904*l.* from the income tax. The total charge was 5,308,115*l.*, leaving a surplus of 7,406,034*l.* The amount of Exchequer

Bills issued to meet the charge on the preceding quarter, and taken up by the growing produce of the Consoldated Fund for the quarter ended 10th October, was 7,944,799*l.*; and the probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on this quarter is 3,726,538*l.*

## CURRENCY.

*Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, in the Quarters ended 12th August, 9th September, and 7th October,* 1843; *and in the corresponding Quarters of the preceding Year.*—(*Continued from p.* 279.)

| Quarters ended | LIABILITIES. | | | ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Circulation. | Deposits. | Total. | Securities. | Bullion. | Total. |
| 1843. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 12th Aug. . | 19,358,000 | 11,218,000 | 30,576,000 | 21,890,000 | 11,820,000 | 33,710,000 |
| 9th Sep. . | 19,496,000 | 11,727,000 | 31,223,000 | 22,394,000 | 12,018,000 | 34,412,000 |
| 7th Oct. . | 19,561,000 | 11,466,000 | 31,027,000 | 22,193,000 | 12,078,000 | 34,271,000 |
| 1842. | | | | | | |
| 13th Aug. . | 18,952,000 | 8,565,000 | 26,844,000 | 21,713,000 | 7,818,000 | 29,531,000 |
| 10th Sep. . | 19,714,000 | 9,833,000 | 29,547,000 | 23,159,000 | 9,177,000 | 32,336,000 |
| 8th Oct. . | 20,004,000 | 9,368,000 | 29,372,000 | 22,573,000 | 9,633,000 | 32,206,000 |

*Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or classes of Banks, by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, with the Average Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, during the four Weeks ended the 22nd July, 19th August, 16th September, and 14th October,* 1843, *respectively.*—(*Continued from p.* 279.)

| Banks. | Circulation during the Four Weeks ended | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 22nd July, 1843. | 19th Aug. 1843. | 16th Sep. 1843. | 14th Oct. 1843. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| England—Bank of England . | 19,809,000 | 20,051,000 | 19,132,000 | 19,024,000 |
| Private Banks. . | 4,460,098 | 4,332,476 | 4,288,180 | 4,721,109 |
| Joint-Stock Banks. | 2,840,312 | 2,782,312 | 2,763,302 | 3,130,002 |
| Scotland—Chartered Private & Joint-Stock Banks | 2,665,326 | 2,667,378 | 2,659,176 | 2,762,353 |
| Ireland—Bank of Ireland. . | 3,089,100 | 3,018,750 | 2,975,950 | 3,232,575 |
| Private and Joint-Stock Banks . . | 1,681,958 | 1,681,584 | 1,699,946 | 2,058,845 |
| Total . . | 34,545,794 | 34,533,500 | 33,518,554 | 34,928,884 |
| Bullion in the Bank of England | 11,872,000 | 11,973,000 | 12,250,000 | 12,086,000 |

*Winds in the Summers* 1841-43, *which blew on the number of Days under-mentioned.*

| | N. | N.E. | N.N.E. | N.W. | N.N.W. | E. | E.N.E. | E.S.E. | S. | S.E. | S.S.E. | S.W. | S.S.W. | W. | W.N.W. | W.S.W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1841 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 3 | .. | 18 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 27 | 3 | 4 |
| 1842 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| 1843 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 2 | .. | 25 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 16 | .. | 1 |
| Mean | 10 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 2 |

## BANKRUPTCY.

*An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ended September* 30, 1843; *showing the Counties and the Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.* —(*Continued from p.* 280.)

| COUNTIES. | July. | August. | September. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Metropolis | 27 | 22 | 24 |
| Bedford | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Berks | 1 | .. | .. |
| Bucks | 1 | .. | .. |
| Cambridge | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Chester | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Cornwall | .. | .. | .. |
| Cumberland | .. | 1 | .. |
| Derby | .. | .. | 1 |
| Devon | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Dorset | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Durham | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Essex | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Gloucester | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hants | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hereford | .. | .. | .. |
| Hertford | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Huntingdon | .. | .. | .. |
| Kent | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Lancaster | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| Leicester | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Lincoln | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis) | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Monmouth | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Norfolk | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Northampton | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Northumberland | .. | 3 | .. |
| Nottingham | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oxford | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Rutland | .. | .. | .. |
| Salop | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Somerset (including Bristol) | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Stafford | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Suffolk | 2 | .. | .. |
| Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis) | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Sussex | .. | 2 | 3 |
| Warwick | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Westmoreland | 1 | .. | .. |
| Wilts | 1 | .. | .. |
| Worcester | .. | 1 | 1 |
| York (East Riding) | 1 | 2 | .. |
| ,, (North Riding) | .. | 1 | 2 |
| ,, (West Riding) | 4 | 9 | 7 |
| Wales | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Total | 77 | 95 | 76 |

| TRADES. | July. | August. | September |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Agriculture and connected Trades.* | | | |
| Farmers | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Agricultural Implement Makers and Wheelwrights | 1 | .. | .. |
| Corn Factors | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Millers and Malsters | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hop Merchants | .. | .. | .. |
| Brewers | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers | 1 | .. | 1 |
| *Mining and connected Trades.* | | | |
| Mining Firms | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Blasting Works | .. | .. | .. |
| *Manufactures.* | | | |
| Woollen Manufactures | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Cotton ,, | .. | .. | .. |
| Linen ,, | .. | .. | 2 |
| Silk ,, | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Printers and Dyers | 3 | .. | .. |
| Lace Manufacturers | 1 | .. | .. |
| Hosiery ,, | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Hardware ,, | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Earthenware ,, | .. | 1 | .. |
| Glass ,, | .. | 1 | .. |
| Paper ,, | .. | .. | .. |
| Builders | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous Manufactures | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| *Commerce.* | | | |
| Bankers and Merchants | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally | 6 | 10 | 4 |
| *Retail and Handicraft Trades.* | | | |
| Bakers | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Butchers | .. | .. | .. |
| Corn and Hay Dealers | .. | .. | .. |
| Innkeepers and Victuallers | 7 | 9 | 4 |
| Wine and Spirit Merchants | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices | 4 | 11 | 7 |
| Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing | 11 | 11 | 14 |
| Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture | .. | 4 | 3 |
| Coach Builders | .. | 1 | .. |
| Miscellaneous | 17 | 16 | 6 |
| Total | 77 | 95 | 76 |

# INDEX TO VOL. VI.


Page

ABERDEEN, *see* Vital Statistics.
Academical Statistics, further contributions to, by Professor Powell, M.A., F.R.S. . . . . 360
Acreage, *see* Real Property.
Ages—Number and Proportion of each Sex at each Age in 1821 and 1841 in England and Wales; in the Manufacturing, as compared with the Agricultural Counties . . . . 1—6
—— Tables of Proportions. . . 11—15
—— in America, Denmark, and Sardinia . . . . . 7—9
—— at Death in Denmark . . . 10
—— at Death in London, Paris, and Brussels . . . . . 16
—— of Persons in different Occupations in London; at Death in those Occupations . . . . . 284—304
—— of the Population of Ireland . . 332
Agra Government, *see* India.
Agricultural Statistics — Agricultural and Educational Statistics of several Parishes in the County of Middlesex, by Henry Tremenheere, Esq. . 120
Five Rural Parishes near Brentford; Acreage and Rentals; Live Stock; Agricultural Produce in 1842; Population, &c. . . 120—121
Norwood, Greenford, Perivale, Hanwell, and Ealing, severally described in respect of their Husbandry; Town of Old Brentford . 121—127
—— Contributions to the Agricultural Statistics of the Eastern Counties, by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Hon. Sec. 130
Wages of Agricultural Labour in the Winter of 1838, in the South-eastern Counties, compared with their ordinay rate . . . . . 132
Relative Extent and Produce per Acre of Wheat and Barley in Norfolk, in 1838, as compared with the two preceding Years . . . . 131
—— Statistics of an Agricultural Parish in Bedfordshire, by John Edward Martin, Esq. . . . . 255
—— Appropriation of the Soil in Ireland; Farms and Live Stock; Size of Farms . . . . . 347
*See* Rural Statistics.
America — Ages of its Population, White, Free Coloured, and Slave. *See* United States' Debts.
Army—Troops in Ireland . . . . 262
—— Men voted in each Year from 1835-6 to 1842 . . . . . 263
—— Men actually serving, 1840, 1841, 1842 . . . . . 264
Artizans, Mortality of . . . . . 300

Page

Acts of Parliament—Numbers passed for each part of the United Kingdom by the Imperial Legislature, 1834-42 . . . . . 263
Assaults, Numbers in Prison for . . 230
Assessments, *see* Real Property.
Assets, *see* Bank of England.
Assizes, *see* Crime.
Asylums for Lunatics in Ireland . . 311
Accidents, *see* Railways.
Authors, *see* Book Trade.

BANKS, *see* Bank of England, Bank Notes.
Bank of England—Quarterly Average of Weekly Liabilities and Assets, given monthly, with the corresponding Returns of the preceding Year, for purposes of comparison:—
Months ended 8th Oct. to 31st Dec., 1842 . . . . . 87
—— 28th Jan. to 25th March, 1843 183
—— 22nd April to 15th July, 1843. 279
—— 12th Aug. to 7th Oct., 1843 . 375
*See* Bank Notes.
Bank of Ireland, *see* Bank Notes.
Bank Notes—Aggregate Amount in Circulation, distinguishing the several Classes of Banks by which issued, during each four Weeks, and amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, as returned under 4 and 5 Vict., c. 50:—
Each four Weeks ended 15th Oct. to 7th Jan., 1842-3 . . . . . 87
—— 4th Feb. to 1st April, 1843 . 183
—— 29th April to 24th June, 1843. 279
—— 22nd July to 14th Oct., 1843 . 375
Bankruptcy — Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales gazetted in each Month, showing the Counties and the Branches of Industry in which they have occurred:—
Quarter ended 31st Dec., 1842 . . 88
—— 31st March, 1843 . . . . 184
—— 30th June, 1843 . . . . 280
—— 30th Sept., 1843 . . . . 376
Baptists—Places of Worship Registered for Marriages . . . . . 260
Barley, *see* Corn.
Bastardy Laws, Prisoners under . . 230
Beans, *see* Corn.
Beef, *see* Provisions.
Belgium, Cheapness of Books in . . 51
Bengal, Civil and Criminal Justice in, *see* India.
Bianconi, Mr.—Conveyance of Passengers in the South of Ireland . . . 356
Biggs, Henry, Esq.—Report on the Sanatory Condition of certain parts of the City of Cork . . . . . 357

Page

Boileau, Sir John P., Bart., on the Division of Heritable Property, and its Influence on the Distribution of Wealth; translated from the French of M. Passy . . . . . 185
—— Statistics of Nice . . . . . 240
Bombay, Civil and Criminal Justice in, *see* India.
Book Trade, Observations on, as connected with Literature in England, by G. P. R. James, Esq. . . . . 50
System of the Trade; greater Cost of Publication and excessive Price of Books in England, as compared with France and Belgium: High Remuneration to French Writers of Fiction; Inferior Remuneration and Greater Labour of English Authors; possible Causes of these Differences; Price; Newspaper Competition; Piracy of Reviewers; Importation of Piratical Editions; grievous operation of the latter; want of Government Encouragement to Literature . . . . 51—60
British Association for the Advancement of Science, *see* Statistical Section.
Braidwood, Mr. James—Extracts from his Report, as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, on the Fires which occurred in 1842, compared with those in the preceding Nine Years . . . . . 361
Bread, *see* Provisions.
Brentford Old Town, in the Parish of Ealing—Decayed State and present Population . . . . . 127
Education in . . . . . 129
Bullen, Dr., jun.—State of Public Medical Relief in Ireland . . . . 317
Bullen, Dr. D.—Statistics of an Improved Rural District (the Parish of Kilmurry) in the County of Cork . . . . . 352
Bullion, *see* Bank of England—Bank Notes.
Butter, *see* Provisions.

Candles, *see* Provisions, Fuel, &c.
Capital Punishments, Sentences to, in 1842 . . . . . 225
—— Recent Increase in Middlesex by Increase of Capital Crimes . . . 261
Cars, Travelling by, in the South of Ireland . . . . . 356
Census of 1841—Examination of Facts obtained, by G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S. . . . . 1
Ages and Numbers of Males and Females compared with the like in 1821; improvement in the numbers living at Adult Ages as compared with Children . . . . 1
Comparison between Manufacturing and Agricultural Counties. . . 5

Page

Census of 1841—*continued:*
Progress of the Population of England, as compared with that of France and America . . . . 6
Ages of the American Population, Free White, Free Coloured, and Slave . . . . . 7
Number and Ages of the Population of Denmark . . . . . 8
—— of Sardinia . . . . . 9
Imperfect Registration of Deaths with which to compare the facts of the Census . . . . . 9
Tables of the Ages of Death in Denmark; Ages in England and Wales, in 1821 and 1841; Centesimal Proportions in each County under and above 15; Ages of the Dying registered in 1838-40; Ages of the Dying in London, Paris, and Brussels compared . . . . . 10—16
*See* Ireland.
Charities, Endowed—Summary of Income of Charities, Reported by the Charity Commissioners, in each County of England and Wales . . 258
Charity Assessed, *see* Real Property.
Charity Schools, *see* Education.
Charitable Institutions—Depositors in Savings Banks . . . . . 74
Chartered Banks, *see* Bank Notes.
Cheese, *see* Provisions.
Circulation, *see* Bank of England—Bank Notes.
Civil Justice, *see* India.
Clothing, *see* Provisions and Fuel.
Coals, Exported in 1841, and to what Countries . . . . . 261
*See* Provisions, Fuel, &c.
Colleges, Royal and Parochial, in France . . . . . 304—310
Commerce—Exports of British Produce and Manufactures in 1842 and 1843 compared . . . . . 265
Vessels employed in the Foreign Trade in the same Years, and with what Countries . . . . . 265
Committees, *see* Education.
Compositors, Health of . . . . . 287
Congregationalists, *see* Independents.
Consolidated Fund—Operations in the quarter ended 5th January 1843 . 87
—— Ditto 5th April, 1843 . . . 183
—— Ditto 5th July, 1843 . . . . 279
—— Ditto 10th October, 1843 . . 374
*See* Revenue, Finance.
Cork—Thirteenth Meeting of the British Association at . . . . . 281
—— Report on the Sanatory Condition of certain parts of the City of Cork, by Henry Biggs, Esq. . . . . 357
—— Good, bad, and medium streets compared; improvements in progress; means of its advancement, 357—9

Page

Corn—Average Prices, with the Rate of Duty on Foreign and Colonial Wheat, during each week, quarter, year, and seven years :—
From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1842 . . 86
From Jan. 7 to April 1, 1843 . . 182
From April 1 to July 1, 1843 . . 278
From July 8 to Sept. 30, 1843 . . 374
*See* Corn Laws.
Corn Duties, *see* Corn.
Corn Laws—Operation of, illustrated. 267
—— Monthly Average Prices of Wheat under each Act, from 1793 to 1842 . 267
—— Wheat and Wheat Flour entered under Act of 1842, and at what duties 267
—— Duties payable under each successive Act, from 1660 . . . . 268
—— Prices of Food in 1835 and 1841 compared . . . . . 268—9
—— Wheat and Wheat Flour entered, and at what Duties, from the passing of the Act of 1828 . . . . . 269
—— Inclosure Acts at successive periods, 269
*See* Corn.
Cottage Allotments, Example in the Manor of Ealing, set by the Bishop of London . . . . . 126
Crime—Progress of Crime in the United Kingdom, abstracted from the Criminal Returns for 1842, and the Prison Returns for the year ended at Mich. 1841, by Jos. Fletcher, Esq., Hon. Sec. 218
*England:* Comparison of the Returns with those of the six preceding years; Offences tried, and Number of Persons charged with each Offence at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and the result, in 1842; greater recent increase of Crime in the Manufacturing than the Agricultural Districts; Districts and Offences exhibiting the most marked increase or decrease; Offences connected with outbreaks; rape; capital sentences. . 219—226
Sentences passed in last three years; Ages of those Committed; comparative Ages of Male and Female Offenders; increased proportion of Females; Education, and its progress shown, by Returns for a series of years . . . . . 227—8
Comparison of the preceding results as to Education with those furnished by the Gaol Returns; among Prisoners tried at Assizes and Sessions; among those Summarily Convicted . . . . 228—9
Numbers and Ages under Summary Conviction, and under what Laws; Ages and Sentences of the Summarily Convicted . . . . 230—1
Numbers confined in all the Prisons of England; Criminals and Debtors classified; Terms of Imprisonment, Health, Employment, Discipline; Cost. . . . . 231—2

Page

Crime—*continued:*
Instruction of Criminals in England, as shown by the Returns, greater than that of the Population at large, as shown by the signatures at Marriage; deteriorating influences on the Poor besides want of Instruction . . . . 232, 233, 236
*Scotland:* Courts in which Criminals are tried; Numbers, Offences, and Results; Age, Sex, and Education; darker character of the Scottish Calendars; Excess of Juvenile Offenders; Excess of Instruction . . . . . 234—7
*Ireland:* Alarming character of the Irish Returns; Excess of Offences against the Person; Tenure of Land; further Analysis; recent Decrease of Crime; Number of Offenders; Offences with which Charged, and results of Trial; Age, Sex, and Education of the Prisoners; Education among the Men nearly as great as in England . . . . . 237—40
—— Recent Increase of Capital Crimes in Middlesex . . . . . 261
*See* Juvenile Offenders.
Criminals, *see* Crime.
Criminal Justice, *see* India.
Criminal Statistics, *see* Crime.
Crown Lands, *see* Revenue.
Currency, *see* Bank of England Bank Notes.
Customs, *see* Revenue.

Dame Schools, *see* Education.
Day Schools, *see* Education.
Debtors.—Number in the Gaols of England . . . . . 231
Debts, *see* United States Debts.
Denmark.—Number and Ages of its Population. . . . . 8
Deposits, *see* Bank of England — Savings' Banks.
Dispensaries, State of, in Ireland . . 317
Distribution of Property, *see* Heritable Property.
Draymen, Mortality of . . . . . 299
Dundee, *see* Vital Statistics.
Dwellings — Labouring Classes, St. George's, Hanover-square . . . 20

Ealing—Parish in Middlesex; Husbandry; state of Education . . 124—8
Edgell, Rev. E. Wyatt—On the state of Education in the Inner Ward of St. George's, Hanover-square . . 24
Edinburgh, *see* Vital Statistics.
Education—State in the Inner Ward of St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. E. W. Edgell . . . . 24
Charity Day Schools. . . . . 24
Sunday Schools . . . . . 24—5
Private Schools . . . . . 25—7
General Table. . . . . 27
*See* St. George's, Hanover-square.

Page
Education—Report of the Education Committee on the Borough of Finsbury . . . . . 28
General Results and Observations . 28
Tables illustrating the Condition of Day Schools . . . . . 35—9
Ditto of Sunday Schools . . . 40—3
General Summary . . . . . 43
*See* Finsbury.
—— among the Poorer Classes in Marylebone; the Instruction of the English superior to that of the Irish. . . . . 46—8
—— Government Expenditure on Education in England, 1841–2, by S. Tremenheere, Esq. . . . . 48
Proportions on National, Scottish, and British and Foreign Schools; Proportion which present exertions bear to actual wants; of Schools; Emoluments of Teachers . . 49—50
—— Educational (and Agricultural) Statistics of several Parishes in the County of Middlesex, by Henry Tremenheere, Esq. . . . . 120
Schools of Greenford, Hanwell, Acton, Ealing, and private parishes; Churches and Chapels; Description of the principal Schools; State of Old Brentford . . 128—30
—— Fifth Report and Summary of the Education Committee of the Statistical Society of London . . 211
Large portion of the Metropolis to which its inquiries have been extended; Private Schools for the Education of the Poor, such as Dame and Common Day Schools; Routine, Character; favourable exception of the Jews' Schools 211—14
Religion of Keepers of Schools; Education for their Profession; Continuance in it; Place of Nativity; Subsidiary Occupations; General Cleanliness . . 214—16
Middling Schools; Charity Schools; General Table . . . . 216—18
—— Progress among English Criminals, as shown by the Criminal Returns; Comparison of their results with those of the Gaol Returns; among Prisoners tried at Assizes and Sessions; among those Summarily Convicted . . . . . 228, 229
Instruction of Criminals in England greater than that of the Population at large; deteriorating influences on the Poor besides want of Instruction . . . . 232, 233—236
Education of Criminals in Scotland; Darker Calendars coincident with greater Instruction. . . . 234—7
Education of Criminals in Ireland; of Men nearly as great as in England . . . . . 239—240
—— In an Agricultural Parish in Bedfordshire . . . . . 255

Page
Education — Income of Grammar Schools; Schools not Classical; and other Educational Charities, in each County of England and Wales . . 258
—— Number of Persons Married in 1840, 1841, signing with marks . 261
*See* Academical Statistics—France—Finsbury.
Education Committee, *see* Education, Finsbury.
Emigration from Ireland . . . . 342
Employments — Contributions to a Knowledge of the influence of Employments upon Health, by William A. Guy, M.B. Hon. Sec. . . . . 197
Evidence afforded by Registers of the Out-patients of King's College Hospital; Diseases of Female Patients classified according to the chief features of their employment; Proportion of Pulmonary Cases; Results from these imperfect data . . . . . 197—200
Diseases of the Men classed, according to their calling; Proportion of Pulmonary Consumption; little difference between In-door and Out-door Employments; great influence of Exercise. . . . 200—4
Influences of Posture, of Temperature, of Dust, of Age . . . 204—9
Results . . . . . 210—11
—— Further Contributions to a knowledge of the influence of Employments upon Health, by William A. Guy, Esq, M.B. Hon. Sec. . . 283
Evidence derivable from Ages of Persons following each kind of Employment, in addition to frequency and earliness of Consumption; imperfectness of the data supplied by books of Hospital applications; Ages of Applicants, distinguishing In-door and Out-door Employments, and the various nature of these. . . . 283—7
Separate Analysis of Compositors' Ages; of Men employed in High Temperatures; in Dust; percentage proportion of different Diseases in each kind of Employment; Sanatory Improvements which they appear to dictate, 287—292
Ages of Death in various Employments in the Metropolis, as returned to the Registrar-General; imperfection of these materials; In-door and Out-door Employments distinguished, with subordinate Classifications; Effects of Heat, Dust, and Intemperance; different Classes of Society distinguished; Approximative Results . . 292—304
—— of Prisoners in the Gaols of England . . . . . 231, 232
England, Bank of, *see* Bank of England—Bank Notes.

Page

Enumeration, *see* Census.
Eversholt, Statistics of that parish, in Bedfordshire . . . . . 255
Expenditure, Parochial, *see* Real Property.
Exports, *see* Commerce.

Facts, *see* Census.
Families, how composed among the poorer Classes in London, *see* St. George's, Hanover-square—Marylebone.
Famines—On the Famines that have devastated India, and the probability of their being periodical, by the Rev. Robt. Everest . . . . . 246
Fecundity of different Classes of the Population in the Towns of France. 188
Female Offenders, increased proportion of . . . . . 228
*See* Crime.
Fever Hospitals, State of, in Ireland . 317
Finance, *see* Consolidated Fund—Currency—Revenue.
Finsbury—Report of the Education Committee of the Statistical Society of London on the Borough of . . 28
Definition and Description of Districts . . . . . 28
Classification and Description of the Schools . . . . . 29
General Remarks on the Character of the Schools and Teachers . . . 30
Day Schools — Summary; Date; mode of Support; Charges for Instruction; Ages of Children; Subjects taught; Methods; Geography; Lending Libraries, &c.; Teachers; Books . . . . 35—39
Sunday Schools — Date; Size; Number of Scholars to a Teacher; School Hours; Mode of Conducting; Libraries, &c. . . . 40—43
General Summary of Schools and Scholars in the Borough of Finsbury . . . . . 43
Fires—Extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade to the Committee for managing the Fire Establishment, on the Fires which occurred during the year 1842 . . . . . 361
Increase of Fires; Fires and Alarms in 1842, compared with those in the nine preceding years; Lists of Fires where the Premises were totally destroyed in 1842 . 360—362
Fire Police, *see* Fires.
Fletcher, Joseph, Esq., Hon. Sec.—Contributions to the Agricultural Statistics of the Eastern Counties . 130
—— Progress of Crime in the United Kingdom, abstracted from the Criminal Returns for 1842, and the Prison Returns for the year ended at Michaelmas 1841 . . . . . 218
Flour, *see* Provisions.

Page

Food—Prices in 1835 and 1841 compared . . . . . 268, 269
*See* Pauperism; Provisions.
Footmen, Mortality of . . . . . 299
Foreign Churches—Places of Worship registered for Marriages . . . 260
Foreign Trade, *see* Commerce—Shipping.
Foster, Sir Wm., Returns of the Grain Produce of Norfolk, obtained by. 131, 132
France—Progress of its Population compared with that of the English Population . . . . . 7
—— Cheapness of Books; high remuneration to Authors . . . 51—54
—— Division of Heritable Property, and its influence on the Distribution of Wealth; Fecundity of different Classes of Population; Progress of Subdivision of the Soil; Aggregation of Fortunes . . . . . 185
—— Account of a Report of M. Villemain, the French Minister of Public Instruction, on the State of Superior Education in France, by James Heywood, Esq. F.R.S. . . . . 304
—— Complete organization of Education in France under the Minister of Public Instruction; Royal Colleges for Superior Education; System pursued in them; Classes, Lessons, and Text-books; General Character of the Education given; Parochial Colleges; Normal School . 304—310
Friendly Societies—Amount of their Deposits in Savings Banks . . . 74
Fuel, *see* Provisions and Fuel.

Game Laws, Prisoners under . . . 230
Gaols—Prisoners, Employments, Discipline, and Cost in England 230—232
*See* Crime.
Gentlemen, Mortality among . . . 300
Glasgow, *see* Vital Statistics.
Government—Expenditure on Education in England . . . . . 48—50
—— should Encourage Literature 59, 60
Greenford—Parish in Middlesex; Husbandry; State of Education . 123—8
Guy, William A., Esq., M.B., Honorary Secretary, Contributions to a Knowledge of the Influence of Employments upon Health . . . . . 197
—— Further Contributions to a Knowledge of the Influence of Employments upon Health . . . . . 283
—— An Attempt to determine the influence of the Seasons and Weather on Sickness and Mortality . . . 133

Hanwell—Parish in Middlesex; Husbandry; State of Education . 124—128
Health, in St. George's parish, Hanover-square . . . . . 19
—— of Prisoners in the Gaols of England . . . . . 231
*See* Employments.

Page

Heritable Property, *see* Property.
Heywood, James, Esq., F.R.S.—Account of the Proceedings of the Statistical Section at the Thirteenth Meeting of the British Association at Cork, August 1843 . . . . 282
—— Account of a Report of M. Villemain, the French Minister of Public Instruction, on the State of Superior Education in France . . 304
Highways, Expenditure on them by Turnpike Trusts and Parishes . . 65
House Accommodation in Ireland . . 337
House of Refuge, Glasgow, *see* Juvenile Offenders.
Husbandry, *see* Agricultural Statistics—Market Gardens—Rural Statistics.

Imprisonment, *see* Crime, Debtors.
Inclosure Acts, number in Decennial Periods from 1800 . . . . . 269
Income Tax, *see* Revenue.
Independents—Places of Worship registered for Marriages . . . . 260
India—Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice in British India, chiefly from the year 1836 to 1840 inclusive, by Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S. . . . 94
*Civil Justice:* clue to Proceedings afforded by the Stamp Duty on Paper for the Writings . . . 94
*North West Provinces*, or Agra Government. Suits in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut admitted, and how disposed of in each year, from 1836 to 1839 inclusive . . . . 95
Suits in the subordinate Courts of the Judges; Principal Sudder Ameens; Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs respectively; Numbers instituted, disposed of, & pending . 95, 96
Average duration of a Suit in each Class of Courts. . . . . 96
Description of Original Suits, whether relating to Land, Debts, Merchandize, Religion, Caste, &c. . 97
Result of Original Suits . . . . 97
Value of Property under Litigation . 97
Efficiency of the Courts . . . . 98
Suits in these Courts in 1840, described in reference to each of the above particulars . . . 98—100
*Bengal.*—Operations of the several Tribunals, as above; Average Duration of a Suit; Description of Original Suits; Appellate Jurisdiction over the several Classes of Native Judges; Value of Property under Litigation, at the end of each of the three years, 1837-8-9; Comparison between these Courts, and those of the North West Provinces; greater delay . . . . . 100, 101
Operations of the several Tribunals in 1840, with Satisfactory Results 102, 103

Page

India, *Madras.*—Suits from the first half of 1838, to the first half of 1841, before the Village Moonsiffs; District Moonsiffs, and Zillah Courts; Appeals from Assistant Judges to Zillah Judges; from principal Sudder Ameens to Zillah Judges; from Registers to Zillah Judges; from District Moonsiffs to Zillah Judges; from Sudder Ameens to Registers; from District Moonsiffs to Registers; from District Moonsiffs to Sudder Ameens; Suits and Suitors in the Zillah Court; Original Suits and Appeals before the Provincial Courts; Appeals before the Sudder Adawlut; Original Suits Disposed of, and what proportion, by European Tribunals; Results . . . . . 103—108
*Bombay.*—Original Suits from the last half of 1837, to the last half of 1841, in the Adawlut Courts, &c.; Appeals to the Zillah Authorities, from the Decrees of the Assistant Judges, and of Native Functionaries; Appeals on the File of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; Process and Results in each Court; Description of Plaintiffs and Defendants; as also of Debtors in Gaol; Results . . . . 108—111
*Criminal Justice:*—
*Madras.*—Village Police; District Police; Magistracy; Criminal Courts: Courts of Circuit; Foujdarry Adawlut; Proceedings of each during the last half of 1839, and first of 1840; Results . 111—114
*Bengal.*—Proceedings before Magistrates and Officers subordinate to them; before Sessions Judges; before Nizamut Adawlut; Sentences; Results . . . 114—115
Criminal and Police Statistics in the Six Districts composing the Benares Division during the first half of 1839; Difficulty of Comparison with England . . 116, 117
*Bombay.*—Proceedings of the several Classes of Courts above enumerated, 1838 to 1841; Proceedings of the Foujdarry, or highest Criminal Court; Results; Thuggee not included, and in course of Extinction . . . . . 117—119
—— On the Famines that have Devasted India, and the Probability of their being Periodical, by the Rev. Robert Everest, Chaplain to the East India Company . . . . . 246
Recurrences of Famine Prices; Prices of Wheat for a series of years . . . . . 247—8
—— Men Voted for Indian Army each year, from 1835-6 to 1842-3. . . 263
Men actually serving, 1840, 1842 . 264

Page
In-door Employments, *see* Employments.
In-door Maintenance, compared with Out-door Pauperism . . . 70—72
In-door Poor, *see* Pauperism.
Infirmaries, State of, in Ireland . . 31
Instruction, *see* Education—France.
Insurance, *see* Fires.
Ireland :—
Census of Religious Denominations . 262
Statistics of Small Holdings. . . 262
Troops in Ireland . . . . . 262
Consumption of Spirituous Liquors . 262
Observations on the Census of the Population in 1841, by Captain Larcom, one of the Census Commissioners; followed by an Abstract of its principal results . . 323
Statistics collected in addition to those of the Population; Systems of Classification pursued with the Facts ascertained; General Results; Population; Domestic Relations; Education; House Accommodation; Ages; Emigration; Occupations; Schools; Vital Statistics, 323—327
Progress of the Population; Emigration . . . . . 327
Classes of the Population; Families; Natural Families; Visitors; Servants . . . . . 329
Density of the Population exhibited in Counties and Provinces . . 331
Ages, as compared with England; Mortality evinced by . . . . 332
Marriages . . . . . 334
House Accommodation . . . . 337
Occupations and means of Living . 340
Immigration, Migration, and Emigration . . . . . 342
Cultivation; Farms and Live Stock; Division of the Soil . . . . 347
On Conveyance of Passengers in the South of Ireland, by Mr. Bianconi. 356
Establishment of present System; Extent . . . . . 356–7
On the Irish Silk Manufacture, by W. Cooke Taylor, Esq., LL.D. . 354
Exotic character and feeble existence of this Trade; present state; Poplins and mixed Fabrics . 354—356
*See* Cork—Crime—Lunatic Poor—Medical Relief.
James, G. P. R., Esq.—Observations on the Book Trade, as connected with Literature in England . . . 50
Jews' School, superior and interesting character of, in London . . . . 214
Joint-Stock Banks, *see* Bank Notes.
Juvenile Offenders, House of Refuge for, at Glasgow, by T. Tancred, Esq. 252
Nature and Extent of the Establishment; Motives to Delinquency shown by an Analysis of the Cases of its Inmates; Domestic; Employments . . . . . 253—255
*See* Crime.

Page
Kilmurry Parish, County of Cork. Statistics of, as an Improved Rural District . . . . . 352
King's College Hospital—Register of Out-door Patients used for its Statistical Evidence on the Influence of Seasons and Employments on Health . . . . . 133—197
—— Evidence from its Books to the Ages of Persons in different Employments . . . . . 283
Kinnoul, *see* Vital Statistics.

Labourers, Mortality of . . . . 299
Larceny Act, Prisoners under . . . 230
Larcom, Captain—Observations on the Census of the Population in Ireland, in 1841 . . . . . 323
Lawson, Professor, T. C. D.—On the Connexion between Statistics and Political Economy . . . . . 322
Legislation, Statistics of, in the Imperial Parliament, from 1834 to 1842 . 263
Leith, *see* Vital Statistics.
Liabilities, *see* Bank of England.
Literature, *see* Book Trade.
Locomotion, *see* Railways.
London, *see* Education; Metropolis; Statistical Society of London.
Lunatic Poor—State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, by W. Cooke Taylor, LL.D. . . . . 311
Provision made for their Maintenance and Custody at successive periods; present District Asylums; inadequacy; old House-of-Industry Cells; Prisons; difficulties in regard to Lunatics attaching to the New Poor-Law System . . . . . 311—317

Madras, Civil and Criminal Justice in, *see* India.
Manchester, *see* Statistical Section.
Manufactures, *see* Commerce.
Manufacturing Districts, Increase of Crime in . . . . . 224
Market Gardens, Cultivation and Economy of, near Brentford . . . 125
Marriages—Places of Worship registered for their Celebration in England and Wales; Marriages registered in 1840–41; Number according or not to Rites of Established Church; Ages; Education . . . 260
—— in Ireland . . . . . 334
Martial Laws, Prisoners under . . . 230
Martin, J. E. Esq.—Statistics of an Agricultural Parish in Bedfordshire. 255
Marylebone—Results of some Inquiries into the Condition and Education of the Poorer Classes in the Parish of Marylebone, by R. W. Rawson, Esq. 44
Number of Houses and Families inhabiting them; size of Rooms; state of Education; superior Instruction of the English as compared with the Irish . . . 44—48

Page

Meat, *see* Provisions.
Medical Relief—State of Public Medical Relief in Ireland, by Dr. Bullen, jun.. . . . . 317
Dispensaries, Fever Hospitals, Infirmaries, receiving Grants from Local Taxation; imperfect means and character of these Institutions; Abuses of the System to the advantage of the Higher Classes; influences of the New Poor Law in diminishing Funds for Medical Relief . . . . . 317—322
Meteorology—Royal Society's Tables for each Month of the Half-year ended with December, during the Ten Years 1831—1840 . . . . 84
—— The like for each Month of the Half-year ended with June, during the same Years . . . . . 168
—— Table comprising the Quarter ended with September 1842, with the Average of Ten Summer Quarters 84
—— Quarter ended with December 1842, with Ten Autumn Quarters . 168
—— Quarters ended with June 1841, 1842, and 1843, compared with the Ten Spring Quarters; also the Winds blowing in the Three Quarters above mentioned . . . . . 273
—— Quarters ended with September of those Three Years, compared with the Ten preceding Summer Quarters 369
—— Table for each Year, from 1831 to 1842, inclusive . . . . . 372
—— Table for each Month of 1842 . 372
—— Table of Winds in the Summer Quarters of 1841, 1842, and 1843 . 375
Methodists—Places of Worship registered for Marriages . . . . . 260
Metropolis — Superintendent Registrars' Districts which are assumed to comprise the Metropolis for the purpose of the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality . . . . . 79
Parishes and Places included in these several Districts, with their Population . . . . 178—180
*See* Education—Mortality.
Milk, *see* Provisions, Fuel, &c.
Mortality—A Table of the Mortality of the Metropolis, showing the number of Deaths from all causes, during the Summer and Autumn Quarters of 1842 . . . . . 77
Quarter ended April 1st, 1843 . . 175
—— July 1st, 1843 . . . . . 270
—— September 30th, 1843 . . . 365
*See* Metropolis.
—— Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 114 of the principal Districts (including nearly all the large Towns) of England and Wales; showing the Average Quarterly Deaths, and the number of Deaths registered in the Quarter ended the 30th of Sept., 1842, with Observations on the same . 78, 79

Page

Mortality—The like Table for all the four Quarters of 1842, with Remarks, 169—171
—— The like Table for the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, with their Quarterly Averages; the Deaths in the Quarter ended March 31st, 1843; and Remarks . 172—174
—— The like Table for the Year 1842, showing the per-centage to the Population; also the Quarterly Average of Five Years and Springs, and the Deaths in the Quarter ended June 30th, 1843, with Remarks, 271—273
—— The like Table, including the Deaths during the Quarter ended September 30th, 1843 . . 366—368
—— The like Table, showing the relative Mortality of each place by the per-centage of Deaths to the Population in the three Years 1840, 1841, and 1842 . . . . . 367—369
*See* Meteorology—Provisions—Fuel—Corn—Vital Statistics.
Mortuary Registers—Present imperfect State in England . . . . . 9
Moveable Property, *see* Property, Heritable.
Mutton, *see* Provisions.

Navy—Men voted in each Year, from 1835–6 to 1842–3 . . . . . 264
Men actually serving, 1840, 1841, and 1842 . . . . . 264
Newspapers — Read by Labouring Classes, St. George's, Hanover-square . . . . . 21
—— their Competition with Books . 55
—— Read in an Agricultural Parish in Bedfordshire . . . . . 255
Nice—Statistics of Nice, by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. . . . . 240
Situation; History; Meteorology; Soil; Husbandry; Inhabitants; Vital Statistics; Dress; Language; Character; Government; Towns; Ages and Civil Condition; Fecundity; Occupations; Trade; Prices; Wages; Taxes . 241—246
Norfolk—Produce of Wheat and Barley in 1838, 1837, and 1836 . . . 131
Normal School of Paris . . . . . 310
North-west Provinces of India, Civil and Criminal Justice in, *see* India.
Norwood Parish, in Middlesex.—Husbandry . . . . . 122

Oatmeal, *see* Provisions.
Oats, *see* Corn.
Offences, *see* Crime.
Offenders, Juvenile, *see* Crime—Juvenile Offenders.
Outbreaks, *see* Seditious Outbreaks.
Out-door Employments, *see* Employments.

Page

Out-door Poor—Amount and Analysis of Out-door Pauperism in England and Wales . . . . . 70—72
*See* Pauperism—Real Property.

Paris—Fecundity of different Classes of the Population . . . . . 189
Parochial Assessments, *see* Real Property.
Passenger Traffic in the South of Ireland . . . . . 356
Passy, M., on the Division of Heritable Property, and its Influence on the Distribution of Wealth: translated from the French by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. . . . . 185
Pauperism — Pauperism and Poor's Rates in the Parochial Year 1842, abstracted from the Ninth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners . . . . . 256
Progress of In-maintenance and Out-relief during the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842; Numbers Relieved in and out of the Workhouse, 1841–2; Comparison between 1801, 1811, and 1841; Levies on different species of Property in 1826, 1833, and 1841 compared . . 256, 257
*See* Real Property.
Paupers—Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers for Food and Clothing during the Quarter ended at Michaelmas, 1842 . . . . . 80
— Christmas, 1842 . . . . . 176
— Lady-day, 1843 . . . . . 274
— Midsummer, 1843 . . . . . 370
*See* Real Property.
Peas, *see* Provisions.
Perivale Parish, in Middlesex.—Husbandry . . . . . 123
Perth, *see* Vital Statistics.
Pictures — Labouring Classes, St. George's, Hanover-square . . . 22
Police Act, Prisoners under the Metropolitan . . . . . 230
Political Economy—On the Connexion between Political Economy and Statistics, by Professor Lawson, T.C.D. 322
Poor, *see* Lunatic Poor—Real Property.
Poor's Rates, *see* Pauperism—Real Property.
Poorer Classes, *see* Marylebone—St. George's, Hanover-square.
Poplins, Manufacture of, in Ireland . 354
Population of each County, compared with its Real Property and Pauperism . . . . . 62, 63
—— of each part and of the whole of the United Kingdom . . . . . 262
*See* Census—Ireland.
Porter, G. R., Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer —Examination of Facts obtained by the recent Census of Great Britain, in continuation of a Paper read on the 20th December, 1841 . . . 1
Post Office, *see* Revenue.

Page

Potatoes, *see* Provisions.
Potboys, Mortality of . . . . . 299
Powell, Professor—Further Contributions to Academical Statistics . . 360
Pratt, J. Tidd, Esq., History of Savings Banks in the United Kingdom . . 73
Presbyterians—Places of Worship registered for Marriages . . . . 260
Pressmen, Health of . . . . . 287
Prices—Recurrence of Famine Prices in India, periodical . . . . . 247
*See* Provisions; Fuel.
Prisons, *see* Crime—Gaols.
Prisoners for Debt, *see* Debtors.
Private Banks, *see* Bank Notes.
Private Schools, *see* Education.
Privies—Working Classes, St. George's, Hanover Square . . . . . 23
Promissory Notes, *see* Bank Notes.
Property Tax, *see* Revenue.
Property, Heritable—on the Division of Heritable Property, and its Influence on the Distribution of Wealth; translated from the French of M. Passy, by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. 185
Different Distribution of Wealth, whatever the Systems of Inheritance . . . . . 185, 186
Causes of this Inequality and its Continuance, natural and artificial . . . . . 187, 188
Various Number of Children to a Marriage in Populations of different conditions in life, in the case of Paris and other Cities of France . . . . . 188—190
Extinction of ancient Families; forced Subdivision of the Soil under the French Laws of Inheritance; Progress of this Subdivision shown by the Registrations; less rapid than that of the Population . . . . . 190—193
Evidence supplied by the Number of Persons Dying possessed of Moveable Property; Increase not proportioned to the Increase of Deaths; relatively fewer Holders of Property; Increase of Amounts distributed; Summary of Results . . . . . 193—197
Provident Institutions, *see* Savings Banks.
Provisions, Fuel, &c.—Average Contract Prices of the Provisions, Fuel, &c., supplied to the Workhouses of 23 Unions centrally situated in the several Districts into which England and Wales are divided by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the purposes of Vital Statistics, during the Quarter ended at Michaelmas, 1842 . . . 80
—— Christmas, 1842 . . . 176
—— Lady-day, 1843 . . . 274
—— Midsummer, 1843 . . . 370
Publication, *see* Book Trade

Page
Railways—Accidents and Traffic upon the Railways in Great Britain during 1842, abstracted from the Third Report of the Railway Department . 249
Diminution of Accidents; Tabular Classifications of those which have occurred; improved Arrangements by which they have been minimised; Locking in; Traffic; Speed . . . . . 249—252
Rawson, R. W.—Results of some Inquiries into the Condition and Education of the Poorer Classes of the Parish of Marylebone in 1838 . . 44
Real Property, Population, and Pauperism in England compared . . 60
Total Levies for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in each Year from 1834 to 1841 inclusive, and Expenditure under each head . 61
Annual Value of Real Property of each description in each County in 1841; Levies by Poor's-rates; Rate on the Pound; Population; Rate per head; Average; Rental per acre. 62, 63
Progress of Expenditure on the Poor since the introduction of the New Poor Law . . . . . 64, 65
Expenditure of Turnpike Trusts and Parishes on the Highways . . 65
Parochial Assessments and Expenditure in each County, in 1841, detailed . . . . . 66, 67
Comparison of the Expenditure with that for 1834 and 1840 . . 68, 69
In-maintenance and Out-relief compared . . . . . 70
Analysis of the Out-door Pauperism 71
Widows and deserted Women and their Children . . . . . 72
Aged and Infirm Out-door Poor . 72
Progress of Rating proportionately to relieve . . . . . 257
*See* Property, Heritable.
Refuge, *see* House of Refuge.
Refugees, Moneys advanced by the Treasury to relieve . . . . . 264
Religion — Labouring Classes, St. George's, Hanover-square . . 20, 21
—— of School Teachers in London . 214
—— professed in an agricultural Parish in Bedfordshire . . . . . 255
—— Places of religious Worship in England, of each Sect, registered for the Celebration of Marriages . . 260
—— Census of religious Denominations in Ireland . . . . . 262
Rental, *see* Real Property.
Repudiation, *see* United States' Debts.
Revenue—Abstract of the Net Produce in the Quarters and Years ended 5th January, 1842 and 1843, showing the Increase or Decrease on each branch at the latter period . 85
—— 5th April, 1842 and 1843 . . . 181
—— 5th July, 1842 and 1843 . . . 277
—— 10th October, 1842 and 1843 . 373
Revenue Laws, Prisoners under . . 230
Reviews — Influence on the Sale of Books . . . . . 55
Rice, *see* Provisions, Fuel, &c.
Roman Catholics—Places of Worship registered for Marriages . . . . 260
Rural Statistics—Statistics of an improved rural District (the Parish of Kilmurry), in the County of Cork. By D. Bullen . . . . . 352
Contents: Classification of the People; Religion; Farms; Rents and Taxes; Schools; Public-houses; Tradesmen; Beggars; Wages; Hiring; Diet . . . . 352—354
*See* Agricultural Statistics.
Rye, *see* Corn.

St. George's, Hanover-square—Condition of the Working Classes in the Inner Ward of that Parish, by C. R. Weld, Esq. . . . . 17
Condition in the confined Streets, Courts, and Yards; miscellaneous Observations made by the Agent, 17—19
Number and Health . . . . . 19
Dwellings; Beds; Country of Birth . . . . . 20
Religious Books and Profession . 20, 21
Occupations; Newspapers . . . 21
School Attendance and Payments . 22
Pictures; Duration of Residence . 22
Supply of Water; State of Privies; Rents . . . . . 23
—— State of Education in the Inner Ward of St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. E. Wyatt Edgell 24
Charity Day Schools . . . . . 24
Sunday Schools . . . . . 24, 25
Private Schools, Common and Superior . . . . . 25—27
General Table . . . . . 27
Sanatory Statistics—relative Mortality of each of 114 Districts in England and Wales, comprising the principal Towns . . . . . 367—369
—— Proposal for collecting in Ireland 282
*See* Cork.
Sardinia, Number and Ages of its Population . . . . . 9
Savings Banks—History in the United Kingdom, by J. Tidd Pratt, Esq. . 73
Number and Deposits in 1841 . . 73
Classification of Deposits; Proportion of Friendly Societies; slight Decline in Progress of Deposits, but not of Depositors . . . . 74
Schools—St George's, Hanover-square 22, 24
*See* Education.
School Teachers—Religious and general Character, in London . . . 214
Scotland, *see* Crime—Vital Statistics.
Seasons—Influence on Mortality, *see* Vital Statistics.
Section, *see* Statistical Section.
Securities, *see* Bank of England.

Page

Seditious Outbreaks, Offences committed in connexion with, in 1842. 225, 226
Sentences, *see* Crime.
Sessions, *see* Crime.
Shipping, British—Vessels belonging to the Ports of the United Kingdom in 1840, 1841, and 1842, compared. . 266
Number and Tonnage of Ships, Inward and Outward, to and from the Ports of each part of the United Kingdom in 1842, and in what Trade engaged . . . . 266
Sickness, *see* Vital Statistics.
Silks, Manufacture of, in Ireland—Origin, Progress, and Feeble State . . 354
Sliding Scale, *see* Corn.
Small Holdings, Statistics of, in Ireland . . . . . 262
Smuggling—Effects on the Book Trade by the introduction of Pirated Editions from abroad . . . . 56—60
Soap, *see* Provisions, Fuel, &c.
Speed of Travelling, on each Railway. 252
Spirituous Liquors, Consumption in Ireland. . . . . 262
Stamps, *see* Revenue.
Statistics, *see* Statistical Section—Statistical Society—Political Economy.
Statistical Section, of the British Association, at its Twelfth Meeting, at Manchester, June 1842 . . . . 75
President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Committees . . . 75
Papers read at each successive Meeting . . . . . 75, 76
Grant for Vital Statistics. . . . 76
—— of the British Association, at its Thirteenth Meeting at Cork, August 1843 . . . . . 281
President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Committee . . . . 282
Papers successively read . . . . 281
Request for Grant for Sanatory Statistics disallowed . . . . . 282
Census of Ireland; Statistics and Political Economy . . . . . 282
Statistical Society of London.—Proceedings:—
—— First Ordinary Meeting, Nov. 21st, 1842 . . . . . 76
—— Second ditto, Dec. 19th, 1842. . 76
—— Third ditto, Jan. 16th, 1843 . . 76
—— Fourth ditto, Feb. 20th, 1843 . 166
—— Anniversary Meeting, March 15th, 1843 . . . . . 166
—— Fifth Ordinary Meeting, March 20th, 1843 . . . . . 167
—— Sixth ditto, April 24th, 1843 . . 167
—— Seventh ditto, May 15th, 1843 . 261
—— Eighth ditto, June 19th, 1843 . 261
—— First Ordinary Meeting Nov. 20th, 1843 . . . . . 364
—— Council and Officers for 1843–4 . 166
—— Fellows Elected, *viz.*:
Alison, Somerville Scott, Esq. . 66
Brent, G. S., Esq. . . . . 76
Bush, W. M., M.D. . . . . 76

Page

Statistical Society of London.—Fellows Elected—*continued*:
Cheere, Robert, Esq. . . . 261
Coningham, John, Esq. . . 261
Connal, Michael, Esq. . . . 167
Copperthwaite, William, Esq. . 261
Cresy, Edward, Esq. . . . 167
Elliott, John H., Esq. . . . 76
Gatliff, Charles, Esq. . . . 76
Gledstanes, Albert, Esq. . . 261
Glyn, George Carr, Esq. . . 76
Graham, Major . . . . . 76
Hansom, Joseph, Esq. . . . 76
Hutchinson, John, Esq. . . 76
Jones, Jenkin, Esq. . . . . 76
Lack, Frederick, Esq. . . . 166
Lyall, Charles, Esq.. . . . 166
Moffatt, George, Esq. . . . 76
Nettleship, Samuel, Esq. . . 167
Noble, John, Esq. . . . . 76
Oswald, W. D. Esq. . . . 76
Phillips, Benjamin, Esq. . . 76
Phillips, Rev. Howel, M.A. . 167
Rose, Philip, Esq. . . . . 261
Smith, Benjamin, Esq. . . . 166
Tooke, Thomas, jun., Esq. . . 76
Tottie, John, Esq. . . . . 76
Wallis, Rev. John . . . . 167
Sugar, *see* Provisions, Fuel, &c.
Summary Justice—Number and Ages of Prisoners in England under Summary Conviction, and under what laws; Ages and Sentences . 230, 231
Sunday Schools, *see* Education.
Sykes, Lt.-Col. W. H., F.R.S.—Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice in British India, chiefly from the year 1836 to 1840 inclusive . . . 94
—— Chairman of the Committee of the British Association on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland . . . . . 150

Tancred, T., Esq.—House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders at Glasgow . 252
Taxes, *see* Revenue.
Taylor, W. Cooke, Esq., LL.D.—State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland . . 311
—— On the Irish Silk Manufacture . 354
Tea, *see* Provisions, Fuel, &c.
Towns, Large. *See* Vital Statistics.
Tradesmen, Mortality of. . . 299, 300
Traffic, *see* Railways.
Travelling, *see* Railways—Cars.
Tremenheere, Seymour, Esq.—Government Expenditure on Education in England, 1841–2 . . . . . 49
Tremenheere, Henry, Esq.—Agricultural and Educational Statistics of several Parishes in the County of Middlesex . . . . . 120
Turnpike Trusts—Expenditure on the Highways . . . . . 65

Unions, *see* Provisions and Fuel—Metropolis.

Page

United States' Debts—Debts of the several States, according to Returns to Congress, 25th June, 1842 . . 276
Universities, *see* Academical Statistics.
University of France — Organization under the Minister of Public Instruction . . . . . 304

Vagrant Act, Prisoners under. . . 230
Vessels, *see* Commerce.
Victuallers, Mortality of . . . . . 299
Vital Statistics—Grant for continuing Reports by the Council of the British Association . . . . . 76
—— An Attempt to determine the Influence of the Seasons and Weather on Sickness and Mortality, by William Augustus Guy, M.B., Hon. Sec. 133
Evidence afforded by the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality and the Out-Patient Books of King's College Hospital . . . . . 133
Analysis of the former; Diseases varying directly as the Temperature . . . . . 133, 137
Diseases of the Organs of Respiration as influenced by Atmospheric Conditions . . . . . 137—9
Re-Analysis of the Registrar's Tables: Experience of King's College Hospital; of Carey-street Dispensary; of St. Giles's Parochial Infirmary: Registration for the Central Districts of the Metropolis; General Results . 139—150
—— Report of a Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland . 150
Labours executed by Mr. Alexander Watt, and revised by Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F.R.S. . . . . 150
Marriages, in Edinburgh with Leith, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth with Kinnoul, and Dundee; Proportions to the Population, and to the Condition of the Inhabitants . 151—153
Births; Imperfection of Data for Deaths; Imperfect Registration; Deaths under 5, from 5 to 20, and 20 years of age and upwards, in each of the above Towns; Proportion to the Population; Monthly per centage; Results, and Influences to which probably attributable. . . . . 154—162

Page

Vital Statistics—*continued:*
Comparison of the Deaths by Fever with those in Manchester and Liverpool . . . . . 163
Comparison of the Deaths by Bowel Complaints, and by Inflammation, in the several principal Towns of Scotland . . . . . 163—164
Comparisons with London, Manchester, &c. . . . . 165—166

Wages of Agricultural Labour, in the South-eastern Counties, in the winter of 1838, compared with their ordinary Rate . . . . . 132
Water Supply—Labouring Classes, St. George's, Hanover-square . . . 23
Watt, Mr. Alexander, Glasgow, Preparation by him of the Report of the Committee of the British Association on the Vital Statistics of large Towns in Scotland . . . . . 150
Ways and Means, *see* Revenue.
Wealth, Distribution of, *see* Property.
Weather, Influence on Mortality, *see* Vital Statistics.
Weld, C. R. Esq., On the Condition of the Working Classes in the Inner Ward of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square . . . . . 17
—— Accidents and Traffic upon the Railways of Great Britain in 1842 . 249
Wheat—Monthly average Prices under each Corn Duties Act, from 1799 to 1842 . . . . . 267
Quantities Imported under Act of 1842, to 5th January 1843, and at what Duties. . . . . 267
From the Act of 1828, to April 1842 269
Prices at Delhi for 73 Years. . . 248
Wheat and Wheat Flour—Quantities Imported and paid Duty during each month, and in Bond at the end of each Month ended 5th Nov. and 5th Dec., 1842 . . . . . 86
—— 5th February and 5th March, 1843. . . . . 182
—— 5th April to 5th June, 1842 . 278
—— 5th July to 10th October, 1843. 374
For Prices and Duties, *see* Corn.
Workhouses, *see* Provisions and Fuel.
Working Classes, *see* St. George's, Hanover Square—Marylebone.

York—Fourteenth Meeting of the British Association to be held at . . 282

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CORRIGENDUM.—The Farm Street Sunday School, in the parish of St. George's, classed, at p. 25, among the Dissenters' schools, is chiefly supported by Churchmen, has Churchmen among its teachers, and the Church Catechism is taught in it, although the master is a Dissenter.

# CONTENTS OF VOL. VI. PART I.


Page

An Examination of some Facts obtained at the recent Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, in continuation of a Paper read before the Statistical Society of London, on the 20th December, 1841. By G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S. Treasurer of the Statistical Society of London . 1

On the Condition of the Working Classes in the Inner Ward of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square. By C. R. Weld, Esq. . . . . 17

Report of the Education Committee of the Statistical Society of London on the Borough of Finsbury . . . . . 28

Results of some Inquiries into the Condition and Education of the Poor Classes in the Parish of Marylebone, in 1838. By R. W. Rawson, Esq. . . 44

Government Expenditure on Education in England, 1841–42. By Seymour Tremenheere, Esq., F.S.S. . . . . 48

Some Observations on the Book Trade, as connected with Literature, in England. By G. P. R. James, Esq. . . . . 50

Real Property, Population, and Pauperism in England and Wales . . 60

The History of Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom. By John Tidd Pratt, Esq., the Barrister-at-Law appointed to certify the Rules of Savings' Banks, &c. . . . . 73

Twelfth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Manchester, June 1842 . . . . . 75

Proceedings of the Statistical Society . . . . . 76

Miscellaneous:—

A Table of the Mortality of the Metropolis; showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes during the Summer and Autumn Quarters of 1842 . . 77

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 114 of the principal Districts (including nearly all the large Towns) of England and Wales . . . . . 78

Superintendent Registrars' Districts which are assumed to comprise the Metropolis for the purposes of the preceding Abstract . . . . . 79

Average Price of the Articles of Provision and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses of Twenty-three Unions contained in the principal Divisions of England and Wales marked out by the Registrar-General, during the Quarter ended at Michaelmas, 1842 . . . . . 80

Meteorological Table for the Summer and Autumn Months of th Ten Years 1831–40 . . . . . 84

A Meteorological Table of the Summer Quarter ended September 30th, 1842, deduced from Observations made at the Royal Society, London . . . 84

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Quarters and Years ended 5th January, 1842 and 1843 . . . . 85

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter, in England and Wales, with the Rate of Duty on Foreign and Colonial Wheat, during each Week of the Winter Quarter of 1842; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter, for the Year 1842, and for the Seven Years ending 1842 . 86

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour Imported in each of the Months ended 5th November and 5th December, 1842; the Quantities upon which Duties have been paid for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Bond at the close of them . . . 86

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, in the Quarters ended 8th October, 5th November, and 3rd December, 1842; and in the corresponding Quarters of the preceding Year . 87

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or classes of Banks, by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, with the Average Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England during the Four Weeks ended the 15th October, 12th November, and 10th December, 1842 . . . . 87

Consolidated Fund Operations . . . . . 87

Expenditure upon the China Expedition . . . . . 87

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales Gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ended December 31st, 1842; and of the whole Number during the Year 1842; showing the Counties and the Branches of Industry in which they have occurred . . . . . 88



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# CONTENTS OF VOL. VI. PART II.


Page

Ninth Annual Report of the Council of the Statistical Society of London. Session, 1842–3 . . . . . 89

Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice in British India, chiefly from the year 1836 to 1840 inclusive. By Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S. . . . 94

Agricultural and Educational Statistics of several Parishes in the County of Middlesex. By Henry Tremenheere, Esq., Barrister-at-Law . . 120

Contributions to the Agricultural Statistics of the Eastern Counties. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Hon. Sec. . . . . 130

An Attempt to determine the Influence of the Seasons and Weather on Sickness and Mortality. By William Augustus Guy, M.B. Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, London, and Physician to King's College, Hospital . . . . . 133

Report of a Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, consisting of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., Lord Sandon, M.P., G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., J. Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., Dr. W. P. Alison, and E. Chadwick, Esq., on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland . . . . . 150

Proceedings of the Statistical Society . . . . . 166

Miscellaneous:—

Meteorological Table for the Winter and Spring Months of the Ten Years 1831–40 . . . . . 168

A Meteorological Table of the Autumn Quarter ending December 31st, 1842, deduced from Observations made at the Royal Society, London . . 168

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 114 of the principal Districts (including nearly all the large Towns) of England and Wales . . . . 169

A Table of the Mortality of the Metropolis; showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, registered in the 13 weeks ended April 1st, 1843 . . 175

Average Price of the Articles of Provision and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses of Twenty-three Unions contained in the principal Divisions of England and Wales marked out by the Registrar-General, during the Quarter ended at Christmas, 1842 . . . . . 176

Superintendent Registrars' Districts which constitute the five great Divisions of the Metropolis, with the population of the several parishes included therein, as ascertained in the year 1841 . . . . . 178

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Quarters and Years ended 5th April, 1842 and 1843 . . . . . 181

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter, in England and Wales, with the Rate of Duty on Foreign and Colonial Wheat, during each Week of the first Quarter of 1843; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter . . . . . 182

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour Imported in each of the Months ended 5th February, 5th March, and 5th April, 1843; the Quantities upon which Duties have been paid for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Bond at the close of them . 182

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, in the Quarters ended 28th January, 25th February, and 25th March, 1843; and in the corresponding Quarters of the preceding Year . . 183

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or classes of Banks, by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, with the Average Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England during the Four Weeks ended the 4th February, 4th March, and 1st April, 1843 . . . . . 183

Consolidated Fund Operations . . . . . 183

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales Gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ended March 31st, 1843; showing the Counties and the Branches of Industry in which they have occurred . . . . . 184



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## VOL. I.

On the State of the Working Classes and Poor in Bristol, Newcastle, Glasgow, Hyde, Norwich, &c.; Education in Westminster, Newcastle, Massachusetts, the Universities of Great Britain, &c.; Pauper Schools; Agriculture and Agricultural Labourers in Northumberland, Bedfordshire, Bellingham, Norfolk and Suffolk; Vital Statistics of Troops in the West Indies, &c.; Fever, Diseases of the Heart, &c.; Strikes in the Potteries; Copper Mines in Cornwall; the Glass Manufacture; the Collieries in Durham; Emigration; Savings' Banks; Joint Stock Companies; Mines and Commerce of France; Fires in London; Moral Statistics of Parishes in Westminster, &c. &c.

## VOL. II.

On the State of the Working Classes in Rutlandshire, Bristol, Nottingham, &c.; Education in Leeds, Pendleton, Rutlandshire, Bristol, West Bromwich, Belgium, France, Switzerland, English Factories, &c.; Sickness and Mortality among the Metropolitan Police; Statistics of Leeds, Penzance and New York; Progress of Population in Saxony, Prussia, Hamburg, Norway, Denmark and Algeria; Railways in Belgium; Manufactures in Prussia; Tin Mines in Cornwall; Steam Power in Manchester; Sulphur Trade of Sicily; Crime, England and Wales; the Numerical Method applied to Science; the Collection of Agricultural Statistics, &c. &c.

## VOL. III.

On the State of the Working Classes in Westminster and the Mining Districts of Monmouthshire; Education in Birmingham, and among the Criminal Population of England and other Countries; Moral Statistics of Southwark; Vital Statistics of European and Native Troops in India, of Manchester, Glasgow and Limerick; on the Census of the United Kingdom in 1841, and the system adopted in other Countries; on Scottish Management of the Poor; on the Mont de Piété System in Ireland; Plan of a New Common Place Book; Metropolitan Lunacy; Book Trade of Germany; Penny Postage, &c. &c.

## VOL. IV.

On the Census of 1841; Income and Expenditure of the Working Classes in Manchester; Education in Hull, Bristol, and Paris; Polytechnic School at Paris; Vital Statistics of Army and Navy compared; of Troops in Madras Presidency; of Lunatics; Abstract of Tavistock Registers; New Postage; the Corporation of London and the Thames; Agriculture in Cornwall; Loan Funds in Ireland; Continental Monts de Piété; Scottish Management of the Poor; Statistics of Plymouth; Newspapers; Railways in United Kingdom, &c. &c.

## VOL. V.

On General, Superior, Secondary, and Primary Education in France; Prices and Fluctuation of Grain in Prussia and England; Progress of the two Sicilies; Depression of Trade at Bolton; Municipal Institutions of the English Towns; Hospital Statistics; Periodical Phenomena; Belgian Statistical Commission; Working Classes of Hull; Accidents in Coal Mines; on Railways; English Universities; Past and Present State of Lancashire; Parish Registers; Capital Punishments; Influences of Factory Employment on Life and Health; Loan Funds in Ireland; Destitution and Mortality in Scottish Towns; Belgian Coal Mines; Commerce of Russia; Popular Education, &c. &c.

# CONTENTS OF VOL. VI. PART III.


Page

On the Division of Heritable Property, and its Influence on the Distribution of Wealth. Translated from the French of M. Passy, by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. . . . . 185

Contributions to a Knowledge of the Influence of Employments upon H... By W. Augustus Guy, M.B. Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, and Physician to King's College, Hospital, Hon. Sec. . 197

Fifth Report and Summary of the Education Committee of the Statistical Society of London . . . . . 211

Progress of Crime in the United Kingdom; abstracted from the Criminal Returns for 1842, and the Prison Returns for the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1841. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Sec. . 218

Statistics of Nice. By Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. . . . . 240

On the Famines that have devastated India, and on the probability of their being Periodical. By the Rev. Robert Everest, Chaplain to the East India Company . . . . . 246

Accidents and Traffic upon the Railways in Great Britain, during 1842; abstracted from the Third Annual Report of the Officers of the Railway Department. By C. R. Weld, Esq. . . . . 249

House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders, Glasgow. By T. Tancred, Esq. . 252

Statistics of an Agricultural Parish in Bedfordshire. Collected by John Edward Martin, Esq., Froxfield, Eversholt, near Woburn . . . . 255

Pauperism and Poor Rates in the Parochial Year 1842: from the Ninth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, 1843 . . . . 256

Summary of Income of Charities reported upon by the Charity Commissioners 258

Places of Marriage, Marriages, and Education of the Married, in England and Wales . . . . . 260

Proceedings of the Statistical Society . . . . . 261

Miscellaneous:—

Coals exported . . . . . 261

Crimes and Punishments . . . . . 261

Population of the United Kingdom according to the Census of 1841 . . 262

Census of the Religious Denominations in Ireland . . . . . 262

Small Holdings in Ireland . . . . . 262

Troops in Ireland . . . . . 262

Consumption of Spirituous Liquors in Ireland . . . . . 262

Legislation of the United Kingdom . . . . . 263

Army and Navy Statistics . . . . . 263

Money advanced for the relief of Foreign Refugees . . . . . 264

Commerce of the United Kingdom . . . . . 265

British Shipping . . . . . 266

Operation of the Corn Laws . . . . . 267

Prices of Food . . . . . 268

Inclosure Acts . . . . . 269

Mortality of the Metropolis . . . . . 270

Mortality of the Country . . . . . 271

Meteorological Table of the Spring Quarter ending June 30th . . . 273

Average Contract Prices of Provisions and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses of Twenty-three Unions—Quarter ending Lady-day, 1843 . . . 274

American State Debts . . . . . 276

Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, 1842, 1843 . . . . . 277

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales during each Week of the second Quarter of 1843 . . . . . 278

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat Flour imported in Months ended 5th April, 5th May, and 5th June, 1843 . . . . . 278

Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England—Quarters ended 22nd April, 20th May, 17th June, and 15th July, 1843 . 279

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation during the Weeks ended 29th April, 27th May, and 24th June, 1843 . . . 279

Consolidated Fund Operations . . . . . 279

Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales in each Month of the Quarter ended June 30th, 1843 . . . . . 280



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THE FIFTH VOLUME

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*Among the contents of that and the four preceding volumes are Reports and Papers on the following subjects :—*

## VOL. I.

On the State of the Working Classes and Poor in Bristol, Newcastle, Glasgow, Hyde, Norwich, &c.; Education in Westminster, Newcastle, Massachusetts, the Universities of Great Britain, &c.; Pauper Schools; Agriculture and Agricultural Labourers in Northumberland, Bedfordshire, Bellingham, Norfolk and Suffolk; Vital Statistics of Troops in the West Indies, &c.; Fever, Diseases of the Heart, &c.; Strikes in the Potteries; Copper Mines in Cornwall; the Glass Manufacture; the Collieries in Durham; Emigration; Savings' Banks; Joint Stock Companies; Mines and Commerce of France; Fires in London; Moral Statistics of Parishes in Westminster, &c. &c.

## VOL. II.

On the State of the Working Classes in Rutlandshire, Bristol, Nottingham, &c.; Education in Leeds, Pendleton, Rutlandshire, Bristol, West Bromwich, Belgium, France, Switzerland, English Factories, &c.; Sickness and Mortality among the Metropolitan Police; Statistics of Leeds, Penzance and New York; Progress of Population in Saxony, Prussia, Hamburg, Norway, Denmark and Algeria; Railways in Belgium; Manufactures in Prussia; Tin Mines in Cornwall; Steam Power in Manchester; Sulphur Trade of Sicily; Crime, England and Wales; the Numerical Method applied to Science; the Collection of Agricultural Statistics, &c. &c.

## VOL. III.

On the State of the Working Classes in Westminster and the Mining Districts of Monmouthshire; Education in Birmingham, and among the Criminal Population of England and other Countries; Moral Statistics of Southwark; Vital Statistics of European and Native Troops in India, of Manchester, Glasgow and Limerick; on the Census of the United Kingdom in 1841, and the system adopted in other Countries; on Scottish Management of the Poor; on the Mont de Piété System in Ireland; Plan of a New Common Place Book; Metropolitan Lunacy; Book Trade of Germany; Penny Postage, &c. &c.

## VOL. IV.

On the Census of 1841; Income and Expenditure of the Working Classes in Manchester; Education in Hull, Bristol, and Paris; Polytechnic School at Paris; Vital Statistics of Army and Navy compared; of Troops in Madras Presidency; of Lunatics; Abstract of Tavistock Registers; New Postage; the Corporation of London and the Thames; Agriculture in Cornwall; Loan Funds in Ireland; Continental Monts de Piété; Scottish Management of the Poor; Statistics of Plymouth; Newspapers; Railways in United Kingdom, &c. &c.

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On General, Superior, Secondary, and Primary Education in France; Prices and Fluctuation of Grain in Prussia and England; Progress of the two Sicilies; Depression of Trade at Bolton; Municipal Institutions of the English Towns; Hospital Statistics; Periodical Phenomena; Belgian Statistical Commission; Working Classes of Hull; Accidents in Coal Mines; on Railways; English Universities; Past and Present State of Lancashire; Parish Registers; Capital Punishments; Influences of Factory Employment on Life and Health; Loan Funds in Ireland; Destitution and Mortality in Scottish Towns; Belgian Coal Mines; Commerce of Russia; Popular Education, &c. &c.

# CONTENTS OF VOL. VI. PART IV.


Page

Thirteenth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cork, August 17–23, 1843: Account of the Proceedings of the Statistical Section. By James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S. . . . . 281

Further Contributions to a Knowledge of the Influence of Employments upon Health. By W. Augustus Guy, M.B. Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, and Physician to King's College Hospital, Hon. Sec. . . . . 283

Account of a Report of M. Villemain, the French Minister of Public Instruction, on the State of Superior Education in France. By James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S. . . . . 304

State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland. By W. Cooke Taylor, Esq., LL.D. . 311

State of public Medical Relief in Ireland. By Dr. Bullen, Jun. . . . . 317

On the Connexion between Statistics and Political Economy. By Professor Lawson, T.C.D. . . . . 322

Observations on the Census of the Population of Ireland in 1841. By Captain Larcom, one of the Commissioners for taking the Census . . . 323

Miscellaneous Papers read in the Statistical Section of the British Association. 351

Statistics of an Improved Rural District (the Parish of Kilmurray) in the County of Cork. By Dr. D. Bullen . . . . . 352

On the Irish Silk Manufacture. By W. Cooke Taylor, Esq., LL.D. . . 354

On Conveyance of Passengers in the South of Ireland. By Mr. Bianconi . 356

Report on the Sanatory Condition of Certain Parts of the City of Cork. By Henry Biggs, Esq. . . . . 357

Further Contributions to Academical Statistics. By the Rev. Professor Powell, M.A., F.R.S. . . . . 360

Extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Mr. James Braidwood) to the Committee for Managing the London Fire Engine Establishment, on the Fires which occurred during the year 1842 . . . . . 36

Miscellaneous:—

Pauperism and Poor's Rates up to Lady-day, 1842 . . . . . 36

Proceedings of the Statistical Society . . . . . 36

Mortality of the Metropolis . . . . . 36

Mortality of the whole Country . . . . . 36

Relative Mortality of different Places . . . . . 36

Meteorological Table of the Summer Quarters ending September 30th . . 36

Average Contract Prices of Provisions and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses of Twenty-three Unions—Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1843 . . . . 37

Meteorological Table for each of the 10 Years, 1831–1840, and for 1841–42, with the number of Deaths Registered in the Metropolis in the 5 Years, 1838–42 . . . . . 37

Meteorological Table for 1842 . . . . . 37

Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, 1842, 1843 . . . . . 37

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales during each Week of the third Quarter of 1843 . . . . . 37

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat Flour imported in Months ended 5th July, 5th August, and 5th September, 1843 . . . . . 37

Consolidated Fund Operations . . . . . 37

Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England—Quarters ended 12th August, 9th September, and 7th October, 1843 . 37

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation during the Weeks ended 22nd July, 19th August, 16th September, and 14th October, 1843 . . . . . 37

Winds in the Summers 1841–1843 . . . . . 37

Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales in each Month of the Quarter ended September 30th, 1843 . . . . . 37



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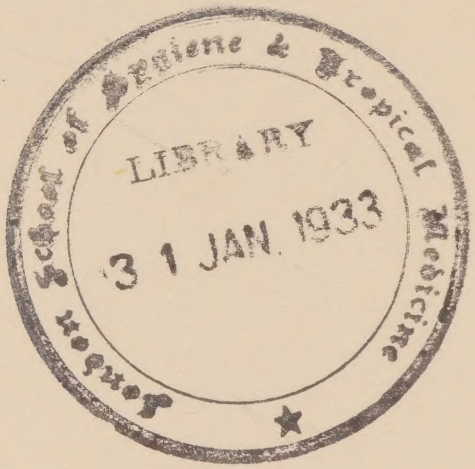
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